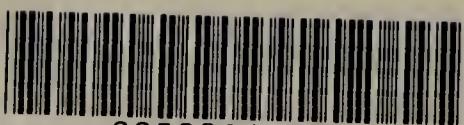






BZP (Hanbury) (folds)



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THE HANBURY FAMILY.













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Hambury



THE  
HANBURY  
FAMILY

BY

A. AUDREY LOCKE,

*Oxford Honours School of Modern History ;  
Author of 'The Seymour Family,' &c.*

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*Notes on the Parish of Hanbury, Worcs., by the*  
*REV. CANON COLMAN, M.A., Rector of Hanbury,*  
*Author of 'A History of the Parish of Barwick-in-Elmet,' &c.*

AND

*Heraldic Illustrations and Notes by the*  
*REV. E. E. DORLING, M.A., F.S.A.,*  
*Author of*  
*'The Leopards of England,' &c.*



BZP (Hanbury) (folios)



# FOREWORD.

‘To write the vertuous lives of worthie men hath, in all ages & contries, byn usual & commendable; both for a memorable praise of their actions & good example for others to imytate. Wherein some for feare, others in flatterye, have often written many notable thinges of most unworthy men. But myself respecting onely truth am the bolder to write.’

PECK: *Desiderata Curiosa*, Bk. I., chap. i.

THE Anglo-Saxon form for what was to be the Worcestershire parish of Hanbury is, as given in the Anglo-Saxon charters,<sup>1</sup> Heanbyrig, the high borough. The form of the Anglo-Saxon place-name has here, as in so many other instances, been derived from the dative case, *Æt þære heán byrig*, since the name being compounded from an adjective and a substantive the former has taken the weak inflection even though the article is omitted.<sup>2</sup> In Domesday Book the form Hambyrie occurs; an instance of the frequent euphonisation of *n* before *b* into *m*.<sup>3</sup> The entry concerning the manor of Hanbury in Domesday Book is as follows:—

‘The same church [of Worcester] holds Hambyrie [Hanbury]. There are 14 hides that [pay] geld. In [the] demesne are 2 ploughs, and [there are] 16 villeins and 18 bordars and a priest and a reeve. Between [them] all they have 24 ploughs. There are 4 serfs and 1 bondwoman and 20 acres of meadow. The wood [land] is 1 league (*lewa*) in length and half [a] league in width, but it is in the King’s forest. [There are received] from the salt pans in Droit[wich] 105 ‘mits’ (*mittas*) of salt. It was worth 7 pounds; now 6 pounds. Of this land two hides are waste.

‘Urse holds 2 hides of this land, and Ralf [holds them] of him. He has there 1 plough. It was and is worth 5 shillings.’<sup>4</sup>

Thus we see that Urse D’Abitot, the Sheriff of Worcester,<sup>5</sup> held

<sup>1</sup> See Kemble, *Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici*, vol. i., no. 237. MS. Cott. Ang. II., 9; MS. Cott. Tib. A. XVIII. f. 21; MS. C.C. Cantab. cxi. f. 138.

<sup>2</sup> There is a reference to this subject in *Fraser’s Magazine*, New Series, vol. xv., p. 171, in an article on English Local Etymology by Professor Henry Bradley. See also Henry Bradley, *English Place Names* (1910), p. 35.

<sup>3</sup> The spelling Hanbury being the more correct and the modern form it has been adopted consistently throughout this volume, although the form Hambury persists in documents up to the fifteenth century.

<sup>4</sup> *Victoria County History, Worcs.*, i., 298. The date of the Domesday Survey is 1086. King Edward the Confessor died 5 January, 1066; the hide (a measure of land varying in extent with the nature of the land under consideration) was the unit of assessment on which (Dane) geld was paid and the ‘virgate’ was its quarter.

<sup>5</sup> Dr. Round in his article on the Domesday Survey of Worcestershire (*ibid.*, p. 263) notes that the shrievalty of Worcestershire was hereditary and that Urse was succeeded in it by his son Roger. His son-in-law, Walter de Beauchamp, to whom Urse’s fief descended, also became sheriff, and was in turn succeeded by his son William de Beauchamp.

## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

under the church of Worcester two hides in Hanbury at the time of the Domesday Survey, and that a certain Ralph held them under him. In a Survey of the Hundred of Oswaldslow, to which Hanbury belongs, dated by Dr. Round as between the years 1108 and 1118, we find that the lands held by Urse in 1086 were by that time held by his son-in-law, Walter de Beauchamp. However, instead of holding two hides, Walter de Beauchamp is said to hold only half a hide in Hanbury of the fourteen hides composing the manor and held by the Bishop.<sup>6</sup> A generation later comes a fragment of a survey found in an Evesham cartulary. The fragment begins:—‘. . . . [in the?] manor of Hambyry Eston Ric[ardi] half a hide.’<sup>7</sup> Apparently this half-hide was that which Walter de Beauchamp had held, but which, by the time that the fragmentary survey in question was drawn up, had passed to his son, William de Beauchamp.

Between 1210 and 1212 Robert de Mortimer, during the minority of Walter, grandson of the last-named William de Beauchamp, was holding a knight’s fee in Astwood, Purshall, and Hanbury. After this time the Beauchamp overlordship in Hanbury apparently lapsed, as Hanbury is not mentioned among the fees held by Thomas de Beauchamp in the Beauchamp cartulary.<sup>7a</sup>

At various times the suggestion has been made that the Ralf who occurs in the Domesday Survey as holding two hides of the manor of Hanbury under Urse the sheriff (himself the tenant of the church of Worcester), is the ancestor of the family whose addition of the description ‘of Hanbury’ to their Christian names resulted in the final adoption of the place-name, without the prefix, as their family name. The danger of any such statement is obvious, since it is not possible to identify the two hides of the Domesday Survey with land held by members of the Hanbury family at a later date.

The difficulty of tracing the history of a family which assumed the name of its parish as its own, but did not at any time hold a manor in that parish, is necessarily complicated by the fact that every individual in the village who, at the time when Christian names alone were prevalent, assumed that place name as a descriptive affix, must be regarded as a *possible* member of the family. Thence arises the temptation to suppose that every such individual *was* a member of the same family. It was before such a temptation that Thomas Habington fell in his description of the Hanbury family in his *Survey of Worcestershire*. Writing in the sixteenth century, and not being therefore an authority for twelfth century history, his words ‘Galfridus de Hambury healde of the Bishop halfe a hyde

<sup>6</sup> *Victoria County History, Worcs.*, i., 326.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>7a</sup> Add. MS.



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agreeable to that of hys auncester Roger de Hambury, beeinge towe yarde of land in Domesdaye's booke, for towe yarde make halfe a hyde,' have nevertheless been taken to be a definite statement of fact, whereas they are obviously only guesswork based on the assumption that any person who had 'of Hanbury' affixed to his Christian name and held land in the parish of Hanbury was, *ipso facto*, an ancestor of the later family that bore the name of Hanbury. Yet the truth is that nothing but the solid fact of identifying the land that such an individual held as the land which the actual family are known to have held at a later period can justify any statement to that effect. But the history of small holdings in a manor is seldom easy to trace in view of the complications of the mediæval land system and the fragmentary evidence which is, at best, the most one can collect. Thus in the chapter on the 'Foundations of the House,' with which this book opens, although an effort has been made to study the history from the point of view of the land, the net result is not very definite. It simply shows certain possible links while attempting not to overstrain the possibilities.

It has been necessary, working from the land basis, to demonstrate that the Hanburys of Hanbury and the Hanburys of Beanhall in Feckenham branched from one another at a much earlier period than has generally been supposed. The statement in Cooke's Visitation of 1569 that John Hanbury of Beanhall was descended from a second house of Hanbury of Hanbury was no empty wording. It meant what it said; not that John Hanbury of Beanhall was a younger brother of his contemporary William Hanbury of Hanbury (as later copyists of the visitation chose to suppose, since it made the pedigree simpler to manipulate),<sup>8</sup> but that he was actually descended from a second house of Hanbury of Hanbury. That is to say, he was descended from some member of the parish of Hanbury, who had assumed, or whose family had assumed, the name 'of Hanbury' as his, or their, own, and who had left Hanbury to live in the neighbouring parish of Feckenham. And it is not impossible that the Robert de Hanbury, who was holding lands in Feckenham in 1327, was the man. Nor is it impossible that he was brother or cousin of his contemporary, Henry, son of Geoffrey de Hanbury, who was living at Hanbury at that date. That is all that can be stated.

<sup>8</sup> Tradition, based on the statements of these copyists, made possible the statement in the epitaph, in Moccas Church, on Thomas Hanbury of Little Marcle, in 1742 (see below, p. 111):— 'By his death the eldest branch of the ancient family of Hanbury is extinct.' Students of modern research would hesitate to make such a statement on the authority of a miscopied Herald's Visitation.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

When, in 1912, I undertook to write this book a mass of material bearing on the subject was handed over to me. Of this the part that had been collected by the late Daniel Hanbury, F.R.S., the late William Allen Hanbury, the late Sir Thomas Hanbury of La Mortola, and Cornelius Hanbury, M.R.C.S., etc., of the Manor House, Little Berkhamstead, though small in bulk was clear, accurate and useful.<sup>9</sup> The larger part, more or less relevant, collected by the late Mr. Lewis Appleton, on behalf of the family, was of a different character. Most of this I was obliged to reject; any that I have used I have endeavoured to check by reference to original sources, though, in one or two instances, this has not been practicable.

My thanks are due to all those who have shown interest in and helped me in the work entailed in this book. It is not possible to mention all, individually, but I would like particularly to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. A. D. Annesley; the Lord Bateman; Lady Robert Brudenell Bruce; the Rev. F. S. Colman, Rector of Hanbury, Worcestershire; the Rev. W. G. Cruft, Rector of Greatworth, Northants.; Mrs. Grenville-Grey; Lady Hanbury of La Mortola; Mrs. Capel Hanbury of The Knoll, Penn, Bucks.; Mr. Edgar Hanbury; Mrs. Edmund Smith Hanbury; Mr. Ernest Osgood Hanbury; Mr. Ferdinand Pakington John Hanbury of Nant Oer; Mr. Frederick Barclay Hanbury; the Rev. Guy Somerset Hanbury; Mr. James Augustus Sewell Hanbury; Mr. John Capel Hanbury of Pontypool Park; General Sir John Hanbury-Williams; the late Rev. John Capel Hanbury; Mrs. Lionel Hanbury; Mr. Nigel Hanbury; Mr. Noel Hanbury; Captain Philip Hanbury; Mr. Walter George Hanbury; the Rev. William Frederick James Hanbury; Mr. William J. Hanbury; Dr. William Reader Hanbury; Mrs. Reginald Hewer; Mrs. Kekewich; Mrs. Langford-Brooke; Mrs. Waldyve Martin; the Hon. Mrs. Archibald Parker; Mrs. G. S. Pawle; the Lord Sudeley; the Rev. J. Clifford Wall, Rector of Kelmarsh, Northants.; Miss Marjory Wight, and Mr. J. S. Young.

I also thank Mrs. Roger Ingpen for the care she has taken in the laborious task of compiling the index.

A. AUDREY LOCKE.

*London, 1916.*

<sup>9</sup> Their interest in the work has been carried on by Cecil Hanbury, B.A., F.L.S., of Kingston House, Dorchester, Dorset and La Mortola, and Frederick J. Hanbury, F.L.S., of Brockhurst, East Grinstead.

## BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE

### OF THE AUTHORESS OF THIS BOOK.

THE authoress of this book had completed her work, seen it through the press, and written the preface, when she became very dangerously ill and she died in London on June 19th, 1916.

Amy Audrey Locke was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Locke, of 'St. Mary's,' Otterbourne. She was born, and passed her earlier years, at Winchester, being educated at the Winchester High School for Girls, and gaining there the first 'Charlotte Yonge' scholarship. In 1900 she proceeded to Somerville College, Oxford, where she took Honours in Modern History. In September, 1903, she joined the staff of the *Victoria County History*, remaining till April, 1908, but after she left the actual staff she was always in touch with its work, and wrote several articles. For the History of Hampshire she wrote a general description, and the manorial descents, of all parishes in the Hundred of Selborne, of some in Fawley, some in Buddlesgate, some in Christchurch Hundred, of the parish of Minstead in the New Forest Hundred, and the history of the Borough of Winchester with the descent of the adjoining manors. For Worcestershire she wrote the history of Evesham Abbey, Bordesley Abbey, Halesowen Abbey, the Hospital of St. Wulstan, Worcester, the Hospital of St. Oswald, Worcester, and the Hospital of St. Mary, Droitwich. For Nottinghamshire she wrote an article on the Political History of the County. Mr. Page, the General Editor of the *Victoria County History*, says:—'She was one of my most able assistants, and had she been spared she would, I think, have made a name in literature.'

Miss Locke published, in 1911, a *History of the Seymour Family from Lady Jane Grey to the Present Time*; in 1912 she contributed a volume of selections to Bell's English History Source Books entitled *War and Misrule 1307 to 1399*, taken from letters, biographies, ballads, poems, etc., illustrating the municipal and social history of the period. Her last volume was *In Praise of Winchester, an Anthology in Prose and Verse*, published in 1913, being a collection of extracts illustrating the history and beauties of Winchester and its cathedral.

It was in connection with her work on the History of the Hanbury Family that the present writer first met Miss Locke, and during three



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or four years was in very frequent communication with her, chiefly in respect to the earlier generations of the family and its local associations. One could not but be struck with the breadth of her research, and her peculiar ability of keeping in mind all the details and ramifications of a complicated pedigree, she seemed never to lose hold of any single thread, never to forget a single person of whom she had once had evidence. It will be seen in the study of these pages how thorough was her work, how conscientious and exacting, of an accuracy that is a continual refreshment to those who know how often undertakings of this nature are marred by inferences and suppositions for which no proof can be found. Speaking with an intimate knowledge of the methods Miss Locke applied to the book, one can say there is no step in it that was not thoroughly tested ; she had the utmost pride in its accuracy, and would have felt any unwarranted statement to be unworthy of herself and of the book she wrote.

Miss Locke had the true artistic sense, and applied it to all her work, it was for ever testing and discriminating, it gave a touch of charm to all that left her pen. More than this, she had a remarkable beauty and sympathy of character that won for her love and friendship, that made her life essentially rich, and its end deeply mourned.

The funeral took place in Otterbourne Churchyard on June 24th, where she was buried at the foot of the grave of Miss Charlotte Yonge. The large concourse of friends and mourners from every rank of life bore witness to the deep affection in which she was held, and their admiration for her work.

F. S. C.

HANBURY RECTORY,  
WORCESTERSHIRE,  
*September, 1916.*







# NOTES ON THE PARISH OF HANBURY, WORCESTERSHIRE.

*By the* REV. CANON COLMAN, M.A., *Rector.*

HANBURY is just a pleasant undulating agricultural parish with no very striking natural features, except it be the beauty of the Church Hill and the quiet, pastoral charm of the English Midlands. It is a large parish, one of the most extensive in the county, and covers nearly 8000 acres. There are no streams beyond small brooks, and there is now no unusual amount of wood, though a considerable portion was formerly in the royal forest of Feckenham disafforested by Charles I. The population has decreased in modern times, principally owing to changes in cultivation and the need for fewer farm hands; in 1911 it numbered 768, sparsely spread over the whole area in farms and their adjacent cottages.

The village is quite small. The church is more than a mile away, standing alone on a wooded hill on the extreme northern edge of the parish, in a position of singular beauty. Habington was moved to write of its situation in 1637: 'But Hanburye's Church which invironed with highe and mighty trees is able to terrifye a far off ignorant enemy with a deceytfull shewe of an invincible castell, maye ryghtly be called the Lanthorne of our County.' Many magnificent elms still stand about the church, and from this spot one looks out over the wide Severn Valley to the Malvern Hills, round to Bredon, to the Cotswolds, the Cleve Hills, and away to distant views of the Welsh mountains. Round the hill can be traced a ditch and bank; British and Roman coins have been found here, and there are many signs of that early settlement which claimed the name we still use—Hanbury, the high town. This curiously isolated situation, an eminence in the spreading forest lands, seems to have been the site of an ancient religious house to which Wiglaf, King of the Mercians, granted privileges in 836. The charter is preserved in the British Museum (Cotton. MS., Augustus ii. 9). It freed the monastery in Hanbury, with all its woods, fields and meadows, implements, salt wells, leaden vats and vills, from 'little and great taxes and from known and unknown ones, except the making of forts and bridges, from feeding the king and princes, from all building of the royal vill, and from the burden which we in Saxon call "faesting menn".' The importance of the grant is seen from the weight of the signatures: they include the King; Cynethrith, the Queen; Ceolnoth, Archbishop



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of Canterbury; eleven bishops and a number of abbots, chief men, and others. Of the monastery itself nothing more is known, but there can be no doubt it occupied the hill where the church now stands, and it could not but be that the Church would cling to the spot already consecrated to her service.

The church itself consists of a nave with north and south aisles, chancel and chancel aisles, and western tower. It has been altered and enlarged from time to time and its history is now difficult to read. There was originally a simple nave and chancel: of this church the only remains are the four corners of the nave, where fragments of the massive Norman walls are left. Early in the thirteenth century a south aisle was built, with the cylindrical columns on that side, and this aisle was widened, as appears from the blocked doorway in the south wall, in the first half of the fourteenth century. The next enlargement was the north aisle, the columns on that side showing it to have been late in the fourteenth century, and this aisle seems to have been widened a little later. In this form the church appears to have stood for over four hundred years until the end of the eighteenth century, when the tower was considered to be unsafe and was pulled down, the present tower being built on the old foundations and finished at the beginning of 1795. The chancel was rebuilt in 1861 under the direction of Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., and the Vernon aisle and organ aisle were added at the same time.

There are several monuments in the church, but the ancient family of Hanbury has no memorial to its name. Only those belonging to the Vernon family have any special interest. In the chancel is a monument with two kneeling figures of the Rev. Richard Vernon (Rector, 1580–1628) and Frances his wife. A lofty marble erection with reclining figure stands in the Vernon aisle to commemorate Thomas Vernon, the lawyer, who died in 1721; there is another for Bowater Vernon, died 1735, with a handsome statue by Roubiliac, and a smaller monument with a group of figures by Chantrey to Thomas Tayler Vernon, died 1835. There are also several mural tablets to members of the same family, and in the body of the church others for Bearcroft of Mere Hall, Watkins of Hill House, and Cheatle of Wall House.

The glass is all modern.

The earliest known Rector is John de Cernai in 1205, from him the list descends without a break to the present day.

Hanbury was a 'Peculiar,' the parish being exempt from the authority of the Archdeacon, and the Rector holding the privilege of granting Probate of Wills.

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The Manor of Hanbury, at the time of the Domesday Survey, belonged to the Bishopric of Worcester, and so continued until the time of Queen Elizabeth, who, in her fourth year, gave the Bishop certain tithes in exchange for it, and the manor and advowson passed to the Crown. The Queen granted them to Sir Francis Knollys, Treasurer of her Household, who, upon the marriage of his daughter, Elizabeth, conveyed them to her husband Sir Thomas Leighton, who, in his turn, sold them in 1630 to Edward Vernon, son of the first rector of that name. In this family they still continue.

The Manor of Holewey or Holloway has an interesting history. Before the Conquest it was held by Siward, a thegn and kinsman of King Edward. At the Domesday Survey, described as Haloede, it was held by the King, and was returned in the Hundred of Dodintree in the County of Hereford. Henry II. granted the tithe of the demesne and a virgate of land in 'Holewei' to the Abbey of St. Mary of Cormeilles, in the north of France, near Lisieux, which Abbey, by an undated charter granted them to the Abbey of Bordesley in Worcestershire. In 1205 Holewey belonged to Bordesley and was the subject of a Composition between the monks of the Abbey and the Rector of Hanbury respecting the tithes. At the Dissolution it was sold to Thomas Badger, Thomas Fowler, and Robert Dyson, and became split up. The Manor of Holloway was acquired by Edward Bearcroft, of Mere Hall, in 1789. The lands are now known as Hollowfields, apparently a survival of the old name, and the former Abbey possessions, an area of 1055 acres, are free from tithe.

At Temple Broughton the Knights Templars had an estate, and were holding it in the thirteenth century, but it is not quite clear how and when they received it. It is described as a manor, though it does not appear in Domesday Book, and was then probably parcel of the Manor of Hanbury. At the time of the Dissolution it belonged to the Hospital of Balsall. In 1554 it was granted to John Butler, and was then described as 'late belonging to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem and heretofore parcel of the possessions of the Hospital of Balsall, Co. Warwick.' It passed through the hands of various owners and came ultimately, in 1745, to Edward Bearcroft, to whose successor it now belongs.

Parkhall is a small estate which was sold with the Manor of Holewey, and has been itself since styled a manor. It was early attached to the office of Keeper of Feckenham Forest. After the granting of Holewey it was sold, in 1617, to Raphael Hunt, of Hollowfields, and was then described as a 'tenement moated about,' with various buildings and closes 'known by the name of Park Hall grounds.'



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It remained in the Hunt family until 1814, when it passed by will. In 1902 it was bought by Mr. J. Newton Jones, of Bradley. The buildings have now all disappeared, and a moated site is all that remains to mark the original building.

Hanbury Hall, standing in its park and surrounded with magnificent timber, is a Queen Anne house of red brick. It was built at the beginning of the eighteenth century by Thomas Vernon, a celebrated lawyer. It consists of a central block with wings projecting both to back and front, and it seems, from slight remains, that a portion of an older house was incorporated with it. There is a fine central hall, the roof of which, the staircase rising from it, and the ceiling of the dining-room are adorned with paintings by Sir James Thornhill. The Vernon family came into this parish when Richard Vernon was appointed rector by Queen Elizabeth in 1580. They claim descent from the Norman lords of that name whose descendants settled in Cheshire, Staffordshire, and elsewhere. Edward Vernon, the son of the rector, formed the park, and may have lived in the former house, which appears to have stood on this site. His grandson, Thomas Vernon, built the hall and greatly improved the property. On his death, in 1721, the estate passed to his cousin Bowater, whose granddaughter, Emma, married Henry Cecil, afterwards Marquis of Exeter, and died without issue. The present owner is Sir Harry Vernon, a lineal descendant of Richard Vernon the rector.

Mere Hall is an ancient black and white timber-framed house, built on the usual plan of a central hall with projecting wings. There is a date carved on a beam in the north front giving 1337 as the time of construction. Though the place where this is set is almost certainly of later date it is not improbable that it really gives the time of the earliest portion. There seems to have been an enlargement in the eighteenth century, but the beauty of the building remains unimpaired. There is a forecourt enclosed by walls on the east and west sides, with fine wrought-iron gates and railings on the side facing the hall; there are garden-houses in the two northern corners; from the gates an avenue of great elms stretches. It all stands to-day one of the most characteristically beautiful houses of its kind in the county, preserving to the full its old-world and picturesque charm.

Broughton Court, a short distance from Mere Hall, is a half-timbered house of the early sixteenth century. It was formerly known as Hill House and belonged, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, to the Watkins family. It was acquired by Edward Bearcroft in 1745.

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Other families were attached for long or short periods to this parish. Hunt of Hollowfields, a branch of Hunt of Lindsey in Inkberrow parish and of Blockley, lived here from the early seventeenth to the beginning of the nineteenth century; there were also Dyson of Hollowfields, Andrews of Webb House, and Cheatle of Wall House, a Worcester family, of whom, Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Cheatle, was married to Edward Vernon in 1614.

Of others who in past days held lands in the parish may be mentioned, Sir Humphrey Stafford, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Leighton at the same period, and his son and grandson, the Earl of Coventry, Sheldon of Beoley, Gower of Boughton, and Wylde of Astwood and after of Belbroughton. None of these could, however, be reckoned as families of this parish.

Nothing needs to be said here of that family, the most ancient of all, bearing the name of the parish itself, whose history is told through the whole of this book.



## NOTES ON THE HERALDRY OF THE HANBURYS.

IT is noteworthy that nearly all of the many branches of this wide-spreading tree have consistently declined to complicate their ancient and dignified shield with those marks of cadency that the strict rules of armory would place upon them. Generally speaking, the Hanburys have been content to regard the quarterings to which they are entitled as sufficient to distinguish their respective houses.

The engrailed cross quartered by Hanbury of Pontypool, telling of a descent from Leigh of Stoneleigh, indicates his branch of the family plainly enough. The Lords Sudeley quarter the arms borne by the Tracys of Toddington till their arms and name passed to Charles Hanbury at his marriage with the only child and heir of the last Viscount Tracy. Osgood's silver sheaves figure in the coat of the Hanburys of Holfield Grange and of Poles, and record John Hanbury's marriage with Anne Osgood which gave the Holfield estates to him and the blood of Osgood to his descendants. The Hanburys of Buriton found the symbol that distinguishes their branch when Thomas of Buriton married, as his first wife, Barbara, the heiress of the Wrights of East Meon.

Hanbury of Little Marcle and Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams, with his descendants at Coldbrook and Nant Oer, bore the arms of Hanbury without difference and without quarterings; though an old book-plate used by Sir Charles suggests that he made an attempt to display Williams armory as his own. But the attempt was not very convincing; for the shield engraved on the little plate is that of Williams of Chichester, a family with which he had nought to do.



The Lords Bateman, who quarter Bateman with their paternal arms of Hanbury, are, on the other hand, not satisfied to treat their Bateman quartering as a sufficient heraldic difference. They bear Hanbury differenced with a crescent on a crescent, a double mark of cadency implying descent through a second son from a second son of Hanbury of Hanbury.

That black molet which Camden, Clarencieux, placed in the arms when he assigned a crest to John of Purcell Green, bulks very largely in one's thoughts about Hanbury heraldry. Whether that

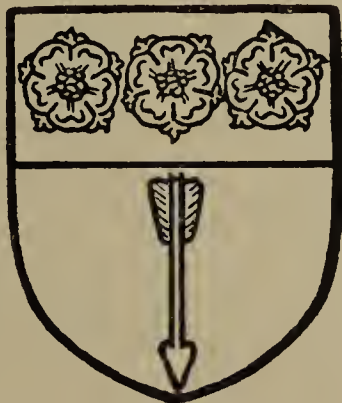
## NOTES ON THE HERALDRY OF THE HANBURY.

eminent herald gave the molet, recognising in John Hanbury the cadet of an ancient house, or whether he assigned that significant distinguishing mark to an old shield, believing that the old line was extinct and that a new man had founded a new family, we cannot tell. The polite phrasing of the grant is not quite explicit on the point. But the patient and trustworthy work of Miss Audrey Locke proves that there is no question about the matter. John Hanbury was, without doubt, a true Hanbury of the old line; but he was not the head of the house, and all the Hanburys that now are are not his children.

He, indeed, bore the molet; he could not do otherwise; and Richard of Datchet, his near kinsman, bore it, too, as may be seen from his monument in Datchet Church. And the precision and official character of the herald's grant, the permanence and publicity of the brass, are so impressive, that they almost force the student to expect that others of the house must in like manner have displayed their own heraldic marks of difference. But, as we have seen, most Hanburys have been a law unto themselves in this matter.

And it is to be observed that the intervention of the College of Arms has not always tended to the elucidation of problems of Hanbury armory. Dugdale, Norroy, changed the green bend of Francis Hanbury of Norton to one of purple, and by way of further difference placed three bezants upon it. It would appear, however, that for once the great genealogist nodded, or at least that his researches did not lead him so far as those of the present historian of the Hanburys, who has established the descent of the Wolverhampton branch from Richard of Elmley Lovett, an undoubted offshoot from the parent stem.

Three bezants placed on the green bend formed the difference of the Church Langton branch, who seem to have borne the crest of the demi-lion without any mark of distinction. The Hanbury coat thus differenced is borne to-day by the Sparrow-Hanburys, who, having assumed the surname and arms of Hanbury in 1899, quarter it with their own arms, *Party fessewise azure and silver with three silver roses in the chief and an arrow proper in the foot with its point downwards.*





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In more recent times Daniel Bell Hanbury of Clapham and Plough Court had the old arms of Hanbury assigned to him, with the difference of an engrailed border vert charged with four golden trefoils.

Further documentary evidence having, however, been put forward which affiliated the London Hanburys beyond question to the ancient line, the more seemly difference of a green molet has been substituted for the engrailed border.



A word of explanation may be permitted with regard to the heraldic illustrations of this book. The shields and crests are drawn in firm solid outline in a style which, it is hoped, shows some of the simplicity and directness of mediæval heraldry; the modern tincture marks of lines and dots are omitted, so that those who wish to illuminate the heraldry can do so; while the heraldic blazons are printed, for the benefit of the uninitiated, in the plain English which the armorists of the fifteenth century were wont to use.

To have given the arms of all the ladies whom the Hanburys have married would have swollen the book inordinately. Only the paternal arms, therefore, of the women whose offspring carry on the respective lines are set down in the following pages.

E. E. D.

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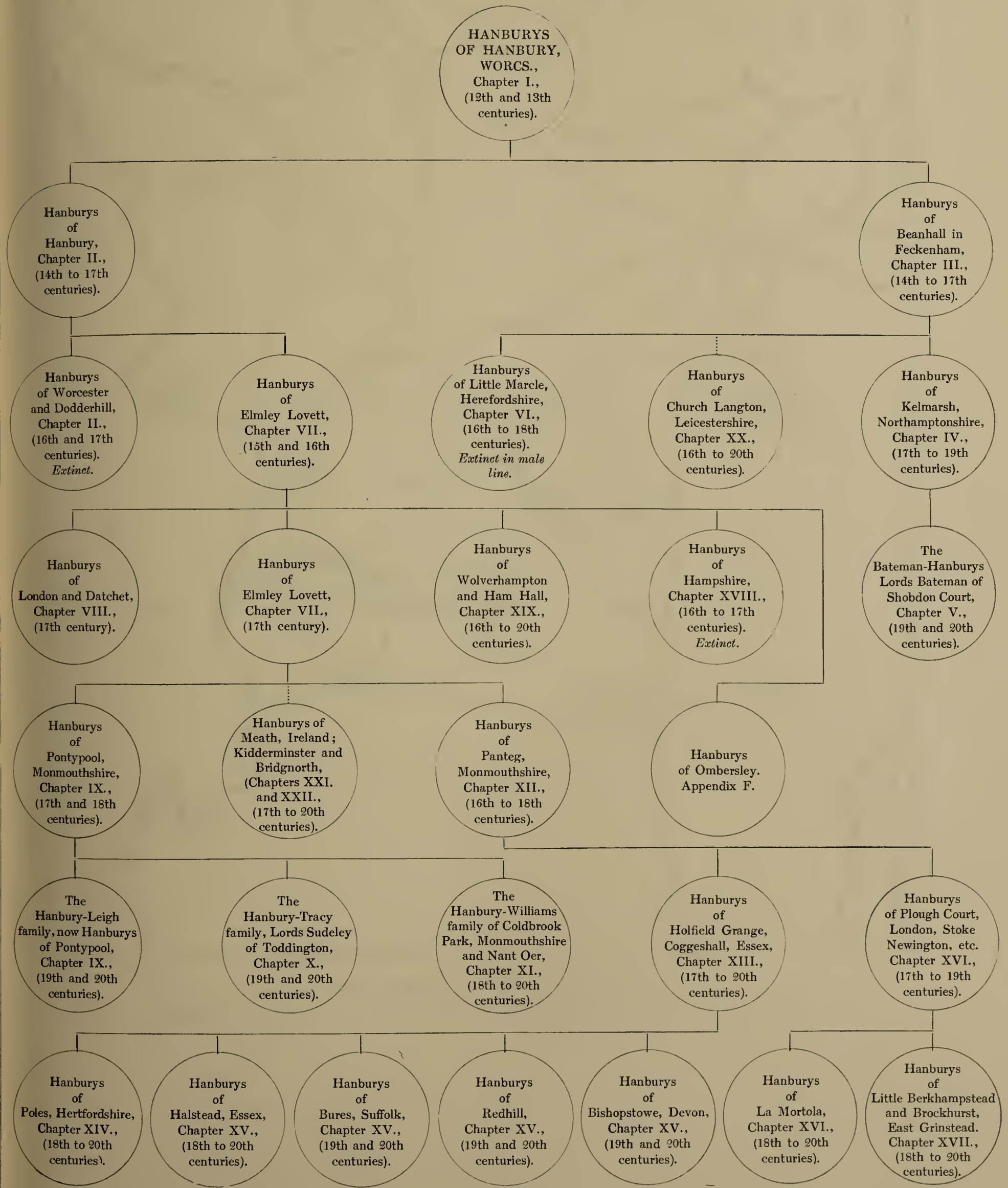




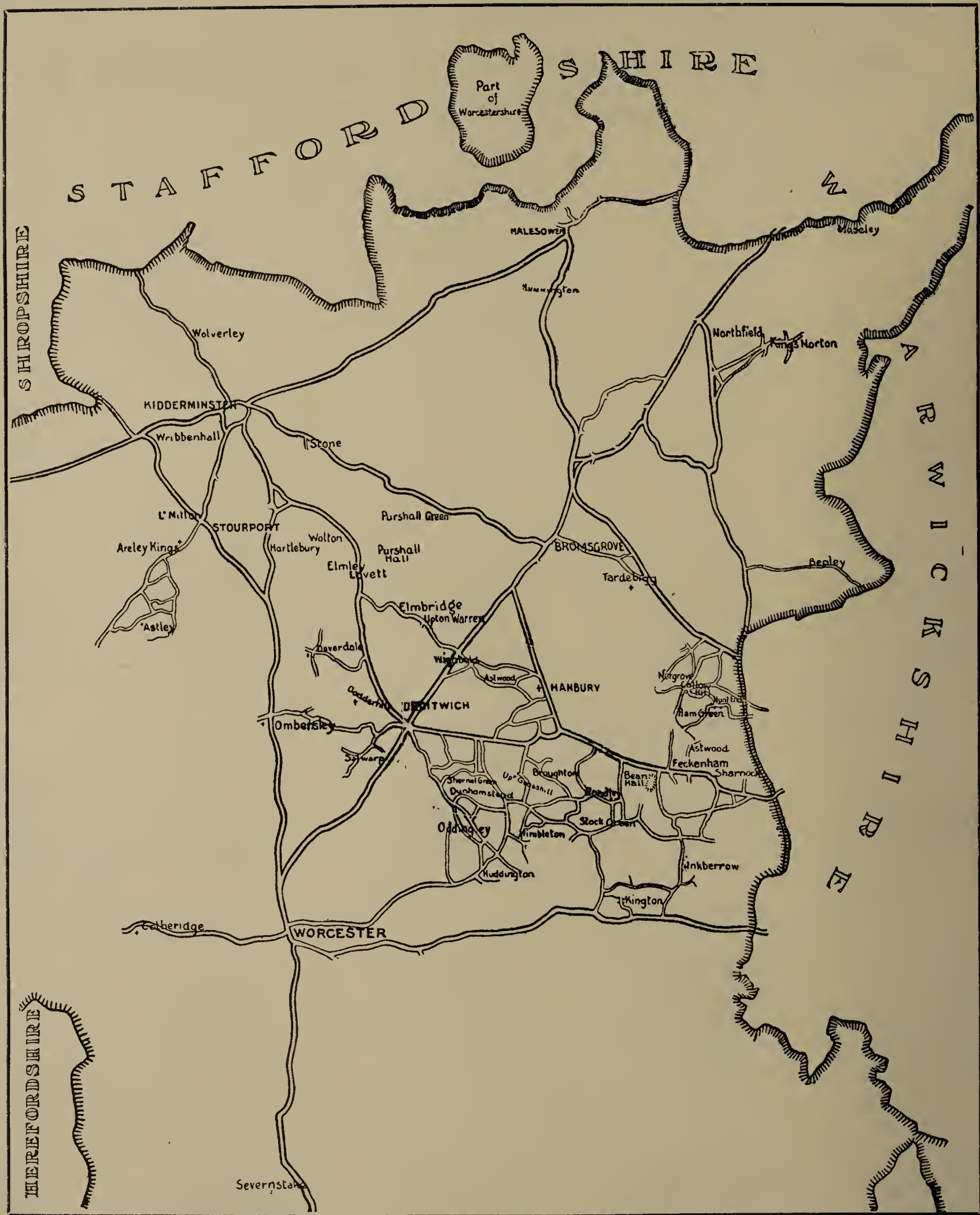
THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

KEY PEDIGREE A.

THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE MAIN LINES OF THE HANBURY FAMILY.







TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF WORCESTERSHIRE,  
*showing the towns, villages, and hamlets with which the HANBURY FAMILY has been connected.*

THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE  
HOUSE.

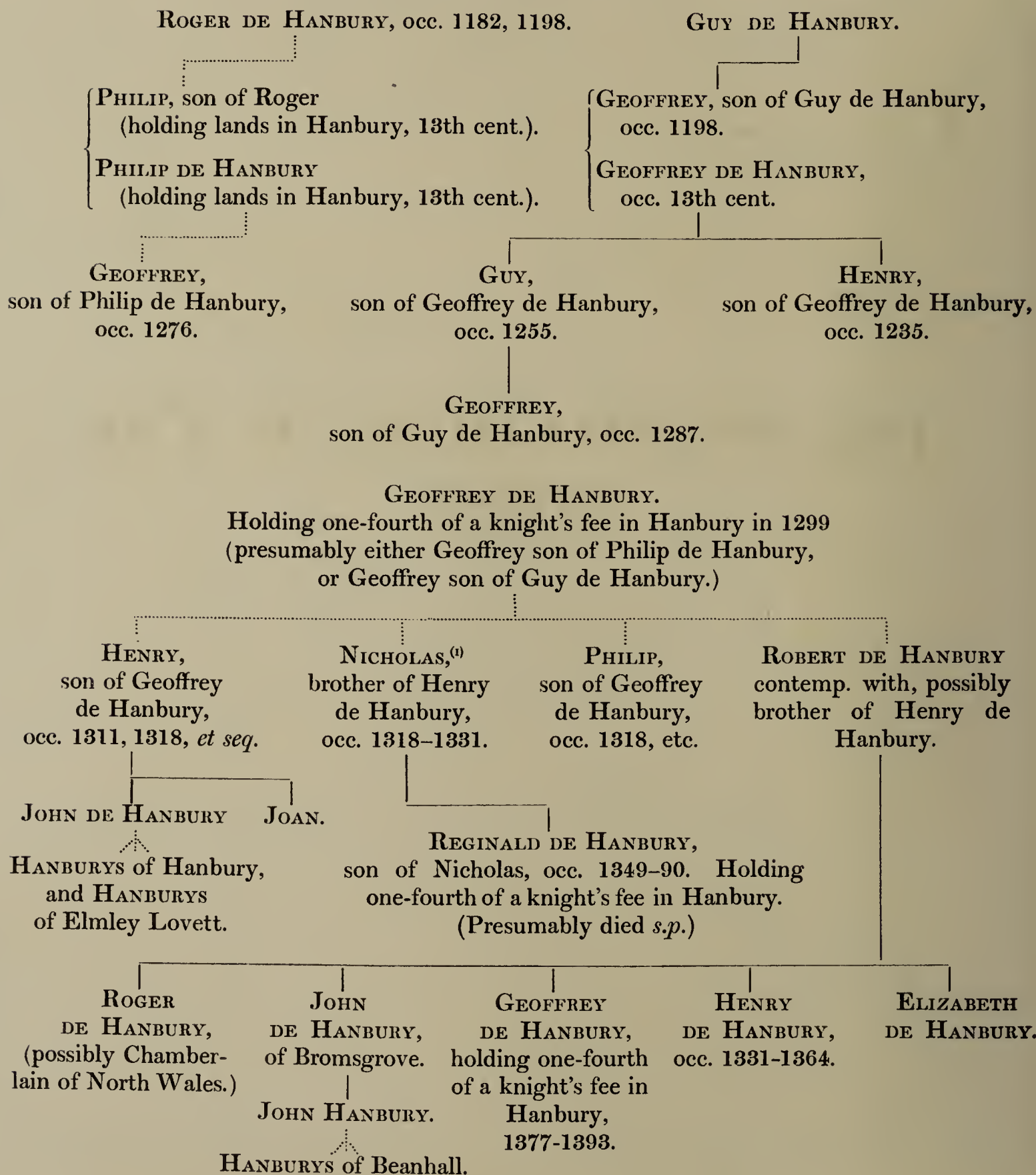


# THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

## KEY PEDIGREE B.

### THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE HOUSE.

(Possible relationships.)



<sup>(1)</sup> It is possible that Nicholas may have been elder brother of Henry, since Reginald de Hanbury was heir of Geoffrey de Hanbury, but, as nothing definite can possibly be stated about any of the relationships, and as Henry de Hanbury was, apparently, the more important man, they have been arranged here in agreement with their appearance in the text of the chapter.

# THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE HOUSE.

## CHAPTER I.

### THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE HOUSE IN WORCESTERSHIRE.

IT is, of course, a well-known fact that, until the middle of the thirteenth century, at the earliest, no reliance can be placed on the use of place-names, with an affixed 'de' after the Christian name, to prove the ancestry of any family who afterwards assumed that place-name as a surname. At the same time, since such ancestry may sometimes be morally, if not documentarily, proved, it is well to note the occurrences of place-names so used, especially when connected with a locality to which the said family was afterwards attached.

Thus, in the case of the Hanbury family, we find a Roger de Hanbury and a Geoffrey, son of Guy de Hanbury, dealing with three virgates of land in Hanbury by Wich (co. Worcester), in 1198.<sup>1</sup> This Geoffrey, son of Guy de Hanbury, quit-claimed these virgates to Roger, who, in return, gave to Geoffrey ten marks of silver, a messuage in Alcester, and a salt spring in the town of Droitwich. The next year Fromond de Tarent presented himself in the *Curia Regis* against Roger and Geoffrey de Hanbury, because they had executed a fine in the King's Court concerning twenty-six acres of land in Worcester, of which Fromond himself was seized.<sup>2</sup> Of this Roger de Hanbury we hear no more, but in the reign of Henry III. we find a Philip, son of Roger, holding one and a half hides in Hanbury of the Bishop of Worcester.<sup>3</sup>

*Roger de  
Hanbury, and  
Geoffrey, son of  
Guy de  
Hanbury*

A Philip de Hanbury was witnessing a quit-claim of lands in Hanbury, near Wich, to William de Blois, Bishop of Worcester,

*Philip de  
Hanbury*

<sup>1</sup> Feet of Fines, Various Counties (Public Record Office), file 3, No. 61. This Roger or a Roger de Hanbury is said in the Red Book of the Bishop of Worcester, to have held two yards and six acres of demesne and a half a yard in the bishop's manor of Hanbury in 1182. Eccl. Com. Var. (P.R.O.)  $\frac{121}{49,698}$ , fol. 109. See *Habington, A Survey of Worcs.* (ed. by John Amphlett of Clent for the Worc. Hist. Soc.), i., 254.

<sup>2</sup> Palgrave, *Rotuli Curiae Regis*, ii., pp. 71, 228.

<sup>3</sup> *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 42. There is, of course, absolutely nothing to show that this Philip was in any way connected with the Roger mentioned above; on the other hand, it is well to mention him, as it is just possible that he was, and that he was holding the land in Hanbury which the said Roger received in exchange from Geoffrey, son of Guy de Hanbury, in 1198.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

between 1218 and 1237,<sup>4</sup> and a charter of covenant between Walter de Cantilupe, Bishop of Worcester, and Robert, son of Ralph son of Nicholas, concerning land in Alvechurch, given on 1 Feb., 1248-9. Further, a Philip de Hanbury, agistor of the Forest of Feckenham, was in June, 1225, distrained for the sum of 105s., but was protected from distraint by the writ of the Sheriff of Worcester.<sup>6</sup> This may be the same Philip de Hanbury who occurs in the reign of Henry III. as witness to a grant from Roger, son of Roger, clerk, of Hales, to the Abbot and Convent of Hales.<sup>7</sup>

### *Geoffrey de Hanbury*

Turning now to Geoffrey, son of Guy de Hanbury, before mentioned in connexion with Roger de Hanbury. It is probable that it was he who, in the thirteenth century, was holding one and a half hides in the Manor of Tredington of the Bishop of Worcester,<sup>8</sup> though, since he is here only called Geoffrey de Hanbury, the identification can but be presumptive. Such is the case also with the Geoffrey de Hanbury who occurs as a witness during the episcopates of both William de Blois<sup>9</sup> (1218-1237), and Walter de Cantilupe (1237-1266),<sup>10</sup> and against whom, in 1237, Walter de Cantilupe brought an action concerning the tenement of Hanbury, which belonged to Geoffrey.<sup>11</sup> Again, there is nothing but the likelihood of place and date to identify this Geoffrey de Hanbury with Geoffrey, son of Guy de Hanbury. Only the following facts are certain: Geoffrey, son of Guy de Hanbury, and Roger de Hanbury were contemporary, as they were dealing together with land in Hanbury in 1198 and 1199;<sup>12</sup> Geoffrey de Hanbury and Philip, son of Roger, were contemporary, Geoffrey holding land in Tredington, and Philip holding land in Hanbury, in the reign of Henry III.;<sup>13</sup> Geoffrey, son of Guy de Hanbury, and Philip de Hanbury were contemporary, both appearing together in the reign of Henry III., when Geoffrey witnessed a charter in which Philip's name occurs as a holder of land in St. Helen's, Worcester;<sup>14</sup> also Geoffrey de Hanbury and Philip de Hanbury were contemporary, since both were witnesses between 1218 and 1237 to a quit-claim made by Reginald de Merstham to

<sup>4</sup> Liber Ruber (Worc. Dioc. Reg.), fol. lxiii. d.      <sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. lxvii.

<sup>6</sup> Mem. R. (P.R.O.), No. 7, m. 1 and m. 19.      <sup>7</sup> *Lyttleton Charters* (ed. Jeayes), No. 17.

<sup>8</sup> *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 42.      <sup>9</sup> Liber Ruber (Worc. Dioc. Reg.), fol. lxi. d.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. lxxviii. This might of course be a later man, since one cannot tell whether the transaction took place nearer 1237 or nearer 1266.

<sup>11</sup> *Annales Monastici* (Rolls Series), iv., 429.      <sup>12</sup> See above.      <sup>13</sup> See above.

<sup>14</sup> Original Chart (Worc. Cath. Lib.), Chartul., A. viii., fol. 49.

## THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE HOUSE.

William de Blois, Bishop of Worcester, of land in Hanbury near Wich.<sup>15</sup>

Guy and Henry, sons of Geoffrey de Hanbury, appear, between 1218 and 1237, with their father, as witnesses to a grant of lands in Hanbury by Theobald de Merstham to his nephew, Reginald de Merstham.<sup>15a</sup> These lands were those which Reginald afterwards granted, as above, to William de Blois, and they lay near the field called Stocking, which probably then, as at a later date, belonged to the Hanbury family.

Henry, son of Geoffrey de Hanbury, occurs also in 1238, when, on 14 October, Walter, Bishop of Worcester, granted six acres of land, etc., in Hanbury, to Henry, son of Geoffrey de Hanbury, to be held of the bishop and his successors at a rent of eightpence, rendered at four terms of the year.<sup>16</sup>

*Henry, son of  
Geoffrey de  
Hanbury*

Guy, son of Geoffrey de Hanbury, occurs in 1255, being summoned to answer Cecilia Hacket for the time when he was her bailiff in Oddingley, namely for three years. Cecilia complained that the manor was worth £10 but that for the three years Guy had been her bailiff he had received all the profits and increase of the manor and had never rendered his account. Therefore, she claimed £30 damages. Guy de Hanbury thereupon appeared and declared he was never Cecilia's bailiff and put himself upon the court. Then Cecilia, through the Sheriff, offered the King half a mark for the prosecution, and her pledge was Walter de la Berrow. Later, Cecilia put in her place Philip Hacket, and the case was adjudged to go before a jury on the Monday next after 29 June, 1255.<sup>17</sup> The outcome of the dispute cannot be found. In 1266 a Guy de Hanbury, possibly the same man, occurs as a juror in an inquisition taken on the occasion of the murder of a certain Gilbert Athelard.<sup>18</sup>

*Guy, son of  
Geoffrey de  
Hanbury*

At this point, unluckily as regards construction of pedigree, we come across at least two Geoffreys de Hanbury, only once distinguished from one another, the differentiation of whose personalities becomes an almost impossible task. We have, first of all, Geoffrey,

*Geoffrey de  
Hanbury*

(Geoffrey, son of Philip de Hanbury, and Geoffrey, son of Guy de Hanbury)

<sup>15</sup> Liber Ruber (Worc. Dioc. Reg.), fol. lxiii. d.

<sup>15a</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. lviii.

<sup>16</sup> Feet of Fines, Worcs. (P.R.O.), case 258, file 5, No. 36.

<sup>17</sup> Pleas of Assize, Worcs. (P.R.O.), 39 Henry III., fol. 2.

<sup>18</sup> Chan. Inq. Miscell., file 13, No. 23.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

son of Philip de Hanbury (possibly the Philip de Hanbury mentioned above). He occurs twice in 1276, once as a party to a deed of covenant with Godfrey Giffard, Bishop of Worcester,<sup>19</sup> and a second time as a witness to a grant to the same Bishop made by William de Esseberrow.<sup>20</sup> Secondly, we have Geoffrey, son of Guy de Hanbury (possibly son of Guy, son of Geoffrey de Hanbury, mentioned above). This Geoffrey occurs as son of Guy, in 1287, in which year Bishop Giffard is said to have taken to farm from him a certain piece of land at Hanbury known as Dole.<sup>21</sup> Also, by an undated charter at Mere Hall, belonging probably to the reign of Edward II., Geoffrey, son of Guy de Hanbury, granted land in Goosehill to John le Wynch of Hanbury.<sup>22</sup> Except for these four instances, Geoffrey, son of Philip de Hanbury, and Geoffrey, son of Guy de Hanbury, are both obscured under the general title of Geoffrey de Hanbury.

All that it is possible to do under the circumstances is to note chronologically the various occurrences of Geoffrey de Hanbury in Worcestershire around these dates, and leave it to any future evidence to identify the Geoffrey de Hanbury who held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Hanbury in 1299.<sup>22a</sup>

In a plea of assize taken at Worcester in 1274-5, it appears that Peter, the Beadle of Salwarpe, who had appealed against Geoffrey de Hanbury as a disturber of the King's peace, failed to appear in court against him. Geoffrey also failed to appear, but the jury, being satisfied, declared him not guilty.<sup>23</sup> In 1276 the men of Northover Regis quit-claimed to Godfrey, Bishop of Worcester, the common of pasture of Dodenhaleshey, in exchange for which the bishop gave them the waste of West Heath except two acres which he gave to Geoffrey de Hanbury, in fee.<sup>24</sup> In the Worcester Lay Subsidy Roll of 1280, we find Geoffrey de Hanbury answerable for 20s.<sup>25</sup> In 1283 the bishop appointed Geoffrey de Hanbury his attorney to receive seisin of the lands granted to him by Matthew Cheker in Alvechurch.<sup>26</sup> In 1284 he occurs on three occasions as a witness.<sup>27</sup> A mandate of Bishop Giffard given on

<sup>19</sup> *Liber Ruber* (Worc. Dioc. Reg.), fol. lxx.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. lxxxi. d.

<sup>21</sup> *Worc. Epis. Reg.* (Worcs. Hist. Soc.), i., 327.

<sup>22</sup> From notes kindly supplied by the Rev. F. S. Colman, Rector of Hanbury.

<sup>22a</sup> *Eccl. Com. Var.*  $\frac{121}{43,698}$ , fol. 100. <sup>23</sup> *Pleas of Assize*, Worcs. (P.R.O.), 3 Edw. I., No. 1025.

<sup>24</sup> *Liber Ruber* (Worc. Dioc. Reg.), fol. lxxxi. <sup>25</sup> *Lay Subsidy R.* (Worcs. Hist. Soc.), p. 33.

<sup>26</sup> *Worc. Epis. Reg.* (Worcs. Hist. Soc.), i., 420.

<sup>27</sup> In 1284 John Faber of Bentley conceded and quit-claimed for himself and his heirs to Alfred de Norgrove the one penny annual rent accustomed to be paid for a certain road near the fishpond of the said Alfred within the manor of Feckenham, and among the witnesses



## THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE HOUSE.

15 October, 1287, ordered 'our chosen and faithful Geoffrey de Hanbury, our bailiff of Alvechurch,' to take seisin of the land which formerly belonged to Alfred de Norgrove, clerk, at Norgrove and Westhill (both in Feckenham), and to dispose of the same in the bishop's name.<sup>28</sup> In the same year John Giffard the younger acknowledged that he owed Geoffrey de Hanbury, near Wich, eight marks, to be levied, in default of payment, on his goods and lands in Northamptonshire.<sup>29</sup> Two years later we hear that the king bought by 'G. de Hanbury, his bailiff of Alvechurch,' the common of Westhill, of the commonalty of Westhill, so that from henceforth none but the Bishops of Worcester could have common there.<sup>30</sup> In 1291 Geoffrey de Hanbury witnessed a quit-claim made by the Bishop of Worcester;<sup>31</sup> in 1292 certain title deeds relating to the manor of Coughton were delivered to Geoffrey de Hanbury, bailiff of Alvechurch, and it was noted that Geoffrey had to answer for certain sums of money for land in Coughton.<sup>32</sup> In 1293-4 Geoffrey de Hanbury is mentioned as holding land in Worcester, Foregate (in St. Nicholas' parish).<sup>33</sup> On Friday, in Easter week, 1294, Bishop Giffard conferred the church of Hanbury, near Wich, on Peter de Verdunt, who was inducted by Geoffrey de Hanbury, though the latter could not institute him since he, Geoffrey, was not in holy orders.<sup>34</sup> Two years later Geoffrey de Hanbury, bailiff of the Bishop of Worcester, witnessed a grant of land in Worcester to John Feckenham, chaplain.<sup>35</sup> On 29 June, 1300, Geoffrey de Hanbury was

to this deed is Geoffrey de Hanbury [Prattinton MSS. (Soc. Antiq.), Hanbury]. Again, in 1284 we find Geoffrey de Hanbury witnessing a grant by the Bishop of Worcester to William de Westhill of a messuage and lands in Darlingscott which formerly belonged to Simon de Throgmorton, at the rent of one penny a year [*Worc. Epis. Reg. Giffard* (Worcs. Hist. Soc.), 222]. In the same year he also witnessed a grant by Roger and William de Spineto of Coughton to Bishop Giffard of lands, rents, and services in Coughton and Sambourne [*Liber Ruber* (Worc. Dioc. Reg.), fol. lxxix.].

<sup>28</sup> *Liber Ruber* (Worc. Dioc. Reg.), fol. lxxxvii.      <sup>29</sup> *Cal. of Close R.*, 1279-88, p. 484.

<sup>30</sup> *Worc. Epis. Reg.* (Worcs. Hist. Soc.), i., 329.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, 406. The bishop confirms to Alfred de Norgrove and his heirs all right to the lands held by the said Alfred in Tadynton (Tarrington?), Blollinghope (Bullingham?), and Clehongre (Clelonger), in the county of Hereford, the gift of William Giffard, brother german of Godfrey Giffard, Bishop of Worcester.      <sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, 424.

<sup>33</sup> *Original Charters relating to Worcester* (Worcs. Hist. Soc.), p. 137. The charter, which can be dated by means of two of the witnesses, William Colle and Wulstan of Salop, bailiffs of Worcester, who held office in 1293-4, is a grant by William Coyntrell, citizen, to Simon Gervys, citizen, of 'a messuage in the corner without Foregate between the land Richard de la Flagge held and the way to Losemore, reaching from the street to the land of Geoffrey de Hanbury,' to hold the same by customary service and by one penny rent. During the same year Simon Gervys confirmed what was evidently the same messuage to William Chester (*ibid.*, 49). If one might hazard a suggestion as to the identity of this Geoffrey, it would be that he was Geoffrey, son of Philip de Hanbury, from the fact that Philip de Hanbury held land in Worcester in the reign of Henry III., in the parish of St. Helen's, which adjoined that of St. Nicholas and was without Foregate (see above).

<sup>34</sup> *Worc. Epis. Reg.* (Worcs. Hist. Soc.), i., 439.      <sup>35</sup> *Original Charters* (Worc. Cath. Lib.).



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

appointed one of the jurors for the settlement of the boundaries of the Forest of Feckenham.<sup>36</sup>

In 1302, Geoffrey de Hanbury, bailiff of Bishop Giffard, was made one of the executors of the Bishop's will. Further, the Bishop bequeathed him £20. 'I give and bequeath £20 to Geoffrey de Hanbury, my bailiff, for the long service he has rendered me.' As one of the executors Geoffrey also was to receive 'a jewel of the value of 100s., and a silver plate in special memory of me, and a pot if there are enough.'<sup>37</sup> In 1303 Bishop Gainsborough, Giffard's successor, re-appointed Geoffrey bailiff of his lands and manors in the county of Worcester.<sup>38</sup> On 16 July, following, a writ was issued to the bishop to distrain the executors of Godfrey, late Bishop of Worcester, by their ecclesiastical benefices, to attend the Exchequer at York on the Octave of St. Michael with tallies and other acquittances to account for the said Bishop Godfrey's debts to the king.<sup>39</sup> The return was that Walter le Berton and John de Rubery, both clerks, two of the other executors, had been distrained to appear as above said, but 'Geoffrey de Hanbury has no benefice in the diocese.'<sup>40</sup> The last mention of Geoffrey de Hanbury in his capacity of executor is in March, 1305, when 'John Dod, parson of the church of Elmley under the Castle, acknowledges that he owes to John de Rubery, and Geoffrey de Hanbury, and John de Stanway, executors of the will of Godfrey, late Bishop of Worcester, 100s., to be levied in default of payment on his lands and chattels in Worcestershire.'<sup>41</sup>

It is during the year 1303, presumably in the vacancy that occurred between the death of Giffard and the accession of Gainsborough, that we come across a curious story of a riot in the village of Kempsey, instigated, it is said, by Geoffrey de Hanbury. 'The bailiff and his tenants,' so the story goes, 'cut off the head of John de Draycot, clerk, and put it before the bishop's gate.' The execution took place, it appears, on the high road between Draycot and Kempsey, at the instigation of Geoffrey de Hanbury. Then the murderers brought the head and laid it 'before the bishop's gate for a day and a night, not bringing it to the castle as the custom was.' At length they saw that they had done wrong, and, bringing the head to the body, they raised the hue and cry. The coroner having held an inquest, the head and the body were buried together in the cemetery of Kempsey. Then by the writ of the sheriff and the

<sup>36</sup> *Select Pleas of the Forest* (Seldon Soc.), xiii., 119.

<sup>37</sup> *Worc. Epis. Reg. Gainsborough* (Worcs. Hist. Soc.), 59, 60. <sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, 32.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, 67, 194, 196, 201, 207, 216. <sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, 67. <sup>41</sup> *Cal. of Close R.*, 1302-7, p. 321.

## THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE HOUSE.

coroner all the manor, except six men and the steward, were indicted.<sup>42</sup>

In 1291 Simon de Croome settled the manor of Croome and others on Geoffrey de Hanbury, evidently as trustee, since in the same year Geoffrey regranted them in free marriage to Simon and his wife, Maud de Escote.<sup>43</sup> In 1334, Geoffrey de Croome, son of Simon, established his right in the manors.<sup>44</sup> In 1364 and 1376, Reginald de Hanbury, as right heir of Geoffrey de Hanbury, was dealing with the same.<sup>45</sup>

Although we must, apparently, be content to leave in obscurity the question whether 'Geoffrey, bailiff of the Bishop of Worcester,' was Geoffrey, son of Philip de Hanbury, or Geoffrey, son of Guy de Hanbury, we may be almost certain that Geoffrey de Hanbury, who occurs later in the fourteenth century, was neither of the two men. Giffard's reference to his bailiff's long service presupposes he was an old man in 1302, and it is well known that the men of the middle ages were comparatively short lived.

In 1311 we hear of Henry, son of Geoffrey de Hanbury, and in 1318 he appears again, as does also a Philip, son of Geoffrey de Hanbury, and Nicholas, son of Geoffrey de Hanbury. One cannot but be tempted to connect these three names. At the same time it is necessary to remember that, since there was more than one Geoffrey de Hanbury who could have been their father, we cannot yet put any sure links in the chain of pedigree. However, the circumstances under which Henry and Philip are mentioned, give some foundation to the idea that they were brothers. The first appearance of Henry, son of Geoffrey de Hanbury, is as follows: On 26 June, 1311, a commission of Oyer and Terminer was issued to Robert de Clitheroe and Richard de Harley, on complaint by John de Burwell that Henry, son of Geoffrey de Hanbury, with others, assaulted him at Hindlip, co. Worcester.<sup>46</sup> On 29 May, 1318, Roger de Mortimer, of Chirk, acknowledged that he owed Henry, son of Geoffrey de Hanbury, £200, to be levied in default of payment on his lands and chattels in the counties of Hereford, Shropshire, and Oxford. At the same time he acknowledged a debt of £600 to Philip,

*Henry, son of  
Geoffrey de  
Hanbury*

<sup>42</sup> *Sede Vacante Reg.* (Worcs. Hist. Soc.), 50, 51. Nash, in his *Hist. Worcs.*, ii., 23, gives an account of this riot, but misdates it as 1253. The bishop had a seat at Kempsey.

<sup>43</sup> Add. MS. (Brit. Mus.) 28,024, fol. 125 d.

<sup>44</sup> De Banc. R., No. 291, m. 207.

<sup>45</sup> Add. MS. (Brit. Mus.) 28,024, fol. 126 d.

<sup>46</sup> *Cal. of Patent R.*, 1307-13, p. 371.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

son of Geoffrey de Hanbury, to be levied in default of payment on the same lands.<sup>47</sup>

Dealing in the first place with the incidents gathered concerning Henry de Hanbury, of the county of Worcester,<sup>48</sup> at this date, presumably, but not always called, Henry, son of Geoffrey de Hanbury, we find that in July, 1318, he, with Nicholas de Hanbury and others, was witnessing a confirmation made by Thomas Cobham, Bishop of Worcester, of a lease made by Walter Maidstone, his predecessor, to Thomas, son of Thomas Bertram, of Hanbury by Wich, and Gilbert de Hattesford. The lease concerned a place of waste land in the manor of Hanbury, lying between a field of the Abbot of Bordesley and Knottenhull (co. Warwick) and a way leading from Blakeway to 'Shirnakeshull,'<sup>48a</sup> and in length between a water-course called 'Siche,' at Holbrook (in Little Lawford, co. Warwick), and a place called 'le Slade.'<sup>49</sup>

In February, 1323, the Abbot and Convent of Bordesley received licence to demise their manor of Holweye (Holloway, near Hanbury) to Henry de Hanbury and his heirs, for a term of eighty years.<sup>50</sup> However, in June of the next year, this licence was changed to a grant for life, by fine of ten marks.<sup>51</sup> This transaction is confirmed by an entry<sup>52</sup> showing that Henry de Hanbury made fine with the king for ten marks for licence to receive the same manor. On 19 June, 1329, Henry de Hanbury had dealings with Giles de Beauchamp and Katherine his wife concerning the manor of Alcester (co. Warwick), and a messuage, ninety-two acres of land, ten acres of woodland, 20s. rent of twelve hen-roosts, and the fifth part of a mill, etc., in East Wickham, etc. (co. Kent). Henry became tenant of the manor and the messuage, etc., to hold the same of the said Giles and Katherine and their heirs by the services which belong to the said manor and tenements in perpetuity.<sup>53</sup> In 1330 Henry de Hanbury was returned as knight of the shire for county Worcester.<sup>54</sup> In the assessment of the fifteenth granted to the king from the laity in the Parliament of September, 1332, Henry de Hanbury was assessed at 3s. 3d.,<sup>55</sup> in the returns for the county of Worcester. In

<sup>47</sup> *Cal. of Close R.*, 1313-18, p. 614.

<sup>48</sup> As we shall see later, there is another Henry de Hanbury, contemporary with the Worcester-shire member, but of Staffordshire. <sup>48a</sup> Shurnock in Feckenham.

<sup>49</sup> *Cal. of Patent R.*, 1334-8, p. 310. <sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, 1321-4, p. 239. <sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 437.

<sup>52</sup> *Abbrer. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), p. 281.

<sup>53</sup> Feet of Fines, Worcs., case 286, file 35, No. 35. See also Dugdale's *Antiq. of Warwickshire*, ii., 764. It is interesting to note that Henry de Hanbury 'the younger' was holding lands in Warwickshire in 1361. *Cal. of Close R.*, 1360-4, p. 240.

<sup>54</sup> *Return of Members of Parl.*, pt. i., p. 93. <sup>55</sup> *Lay Subsidy R.*, 1332-3 (Worcs. Hist. Soc.), 6.

## THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE HOUSE.

December, 1336, we find Henry de Hanbury and others in the county appointed to arrest certain suspected persons who had 'many times broken the park of Queen Philippa at Feckenham, hunted in that park and in her forest there, fished in her stews, carried away deer and fish, and assaulted her men and servants.'<sup>56</sup> Further, being appointed one of the justices for the county of Worcester, Henry de Hanbury was in January, 1341, ordered to receive 6s. 8*d.* from the sheriff, for his services.<sup>57</sup>

Two years later Henry de Hanbury and his son John, and Joan, sister of the said John, and Elizabeth, daughter of John de Wycheleye were seeking six messuages, two carucates of land, sixty acres of meadow, and forty-four shillings rent, with appurtenances in Hanbury, Shelve (Shell in Himbleton), Uppington, and Brocton (Broughton), against Philip de Hanbury. And Henry de Hanbury recognised the right of Philip in these messuages and lands; four messuages of which, with one and a third part of one carucate of land, twenty-eight acres of meadow land, and forty-one shillings' worth of rent, Philip held by the gift of the said Henry. Then Philip granted the whole of the six messuages with appurtenances and rents, etc., to Henry, to hold of the chief lords of the fee for the accustomed services for the life of Henry and for the lives of John and Joan, and after them to the right heirs of Henry. Also Philip granted four messuages with appurtenances, to hold the same of the chief lords of the fee for ordinary services during the life of Henry. Moreover, he conceded two messuages, twelve acres of meadow, three shillings rent, and two parts of one carucate with appurtenances in the aforesaid vill of Shell (which Baldwin de Huddington and Agnes his wife held for the term of the life of Agnes, and which ought to remain to the heirs of Philip on the death of Agnes), to Henry de Hanbury, to hold together with the aforesaid tenements for the term of his life, and after his death the same should revert to John and Elizabeth for their lives, with remainder to the right heirs of Henry. From this transaction, which is an example of a very complicated early fine, we may infer as follows:—

(1) That Henry de Hanbury had a son John, and a daughter Joan. What, if any, was his relationship to Elizabeth, daughter of John de Wycheley, there is nothing to show, though possibly her appearance in the fine means that she was either a step-daughter of Henry de Hanbury, or was about to become his daughter-in-law by marriage

<sup>56</sup> *Cal. of Patent R.*, 1334–8, p. 372.

<sup>57</sup> *Cal. of Close R.*, 1341–3, p. 20.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

with John, and that this transaction was a settlement in this connexion.

(2) That the *raison d'être* of the transaction was, on the face of it, a settlement of the four messuages, etc., on John and Joan, and the two messuages, etc., on John and Elizabeth, with reversion in each case to the right heirs of Henry.

(3) That Philip de Hanbury may have been a disinterested party simply called in as a deforciant, or may have been nearly related to Henry de Hanbury, and therefore have had an important part to play in quit-claiming the said messuages to Henry and his heirs.

(4) That if Henry de Hanbury is, as we suspect, the Henry, son of Geoffrey, mentioned in 1318, then possibly Philip de Hanbury is the Philip, son of Geoffrey de Hanbury of that same date and thus possibly brother to Henry.

(5) That Agnes de Huddington may possibly be a Hanbury or a widow of a Hanbury, since she and her husband held the two messuages in Shell in her right with reversion to the heirs of Philip de Hanbury. This point, however, can in no way be urged, since other reasons may have brought her into the fine.<sup>58</sup>

In 1344 Henry de Hanbury, presumably the same man, was witnessing a grant by John de Tony to Alexander, Vicar of Hallow.<sup>59</sup> He was apparently still alive in 1350, when he appeared as a witness,<sup>60</sup> and also in 1357, when he was three times complainant, through his attorney, in pleas of trespass.<sup>61</sup> Further, since in 1361 we hear of 'Henry de Hanbury, the younger,' owing £80 to Robert de la Green, to be levied, in default of payment, on his goods and chattels in Warwickshire,<sup>62</sup> we may pre-suppose that Henry de Hanbury the elder was still living, and was about seventy years of age.

### *Henry de Hanbury the Younger*

Probably it is the younger Henry who appears in 1364 with Edward de Hanbury, possibly his brother, as giving joint and several recognisances for £10, to be levied on their lands in Worcestershire.<sup>63</sup> It was also apparently he who, with his wife Elizabeth, was, in April, 1364, dealing with, and in October, 1365, sold one messuage, sixty acres of land, four acres of meadow, and two shillings and sixpence rent, with appurtenances in Hanbury, for twenty marks of silver to John Ernald and Alice his wife.<sup>64</sup> In June, 1367, John de Botetort,

<sup>58</sup> Feet of Fines, Worcs., case 260, file 21, No. 35.

<sup>59</sup> *Habington, A Survey of Worcs.* (Worcs. Hist. Soc.), i., 179.

<sup>60</sup> J. Harvey Bloom, *Original Charters in Worc. Cath. Lib.* (Worcs. Hist. Soc.), 75.

<sup>61</sup> Coram Rege R. (P.R.O.), No. 386, m. 69 (Hilary, 31 Edw. III.).

<sup>62</sup> *Cal. of Close R.*, 1360-4, p. 240. The entry was cancelled on payment.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 509. <sup>64</sup> Feet of Fines, Worcs. (P.R.O.), case 260, file 23, No. 70.

## THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE HOUSE.

Lord of Weoley, granted Henry de Hanbury, and Elizabeth his wife 'a plot of waste land in his manor of Hagley, extending from the road which leads from Harberrow [in Hagley] towards Kidderminster, and the fish-pond of Henry de Bradford, with permission to make a fish-pond on the said waste ground, at the pleasure of the said Henry and Elizabeth.' The service of four capons was to be rendered for this land every year at Michælnas.<sup>65</sup>

These few facts are at present all that can be collected concerning the younger Henry de Hanbury. We must now turn our attention to Philip, Nicholas, and Robert de Hanbury of this generation, but it is, apparently, from Henry, son of Geoffrey, with whom we have here dealt, that the main branch of the houses of Hanbury of Hanbury and Hanbury of Elmley Lovett sprang.<sup>65a</sup>

Except for the one instance, above quoted, we never find Philip, son of Geoffrey de Hanbury, so distinguished. It is possible, as we have already seen, that the Philip de Hanbury who occurs in 1338, in the fine in which Henry de Hanbury was concerned, was identical with Philip, son of Geoffrey de Hanbury.<sup>66</sup> Moreover, in 1339, Philip de Hanbury and Henry his brother offered themselves, by Richard de Leicester their attorney, against Thomas de Stubbhall by Richard de Whalesgrave that he should render his reasonable account for the time when he was their bailiff in Holloway and Hanbury. The case was referred to the next Easter.<sup>67</sup> Further than this nothing can be definitely assumed about Philip, for at least three Philips de Hanbury occur in the fourteenth century. Two of these were clerks,<sup>68</sup> and thus, since it is impossible to tell whether they belonged to the family or not, they will be found under Appendix A.

*Philip de  
Hanbury*

The first mention of a Nicholas de Hanbury is in the early part of the fourteenth century. He occurs in April, 1317, as witness to a charter given by Nicholas Sellock of Blickley to Robert Blickley and John his son of lands and tenements in the vill of Blickley, which once belonged to Simon de Blickley.<sup>69</sup> Next we find him, in 1318, with Henry de Hanbury witnessing a confirmation made by Thomas Cobham, Bishop of Worcester.<sup>70</sup> Further, in the next year he and his wife, Elizabeth, and his *brother*, Henry de Hanbury, were dealing

*Nicholas de  
Hanbury*

<sup>65</sup> *Lyttleton Charters* (ed. I. A. Jeayes), No. 174.

<sup>65a</sup> See Chapter II.

<sup>66</sup> See above.

<sup>67</sup> De Banc. R., No. 311, Hilary, 11 and 12 Edw. III.

<sup>68</sup> The third was Member of Parliament for Scarborough in 1330 (*List of Members of Parl.*, i., 93), and was at one time Constable of Scarborough Castle (see *Cal. of Close R.*, 1325-7, p. 258; 1333-7, p. 296). He also had dealings with lands in Scarborough (De Banc. R., No. 277, m. 197).

<sup>69</sup> Prattinton Coll. (Soc. Antiq.).

<sup>70</sup> See above under Henry, son of Geoffrey de Hanbury.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

with one messuage, three carucates of land, fifty acres of meadow, and 100s. rent in Hanbury.<sup>71</sup> The property in question was settled on Nicholas, Elizabeth, and Henry, and the right heirs of Nicholas, the deforciant, Thomas de Froxmore, chaplain, appearing only for the purposes of the fine. There is an endorsement to the effect that Isabella de Herwynton and Joan de Herwynton put in their claim, but nothing further appears. During the next year Edward II. appointed Nicholas de Hanbury custodian of the manor and forest of Feckenham to hold the same with appurtenances during the royal pleasure.<sup>72</sup> In the Lay Subsidy Roll for the County of Worcester of 1327 Nicolas de Hanbury is assessed at 6s. 8d. for lands in Hanbury near Wich.<sup>73</sup> In the same year the land of Nicholas de Hanbury, called Longfield in Hanbury, is mentioned in a charter of land granted by John, son of Stephen le Chaunce of Hanbury, to Henry, son of Peter Patrick of the same place.<sup>74</sup> Evidently Nicholas died within the next four years, since in May, 1331, Edward III. ordered the Sheriff of Worcester to cause a verderer to be elected for the forest of Feckenham, in place of Nicholas de Hanbury, deceased.<sup>75</sup>

*Reginald de  
Hanbury, son  
of Nicholas de  
Hanbury*

In June, 1349, eighteen years after Nicholas de Hanbury was said to be deceased, we find Reginald, son of Nicholas de Hanbury, granting a messuage at 'Canneford' with an adjacent croft in Hanbury to William Rayson, son of Henry Rayson, and warranting it 'against all mortals.'<sup>76</sup> In July, 1352, Reginald confirmed the same messuage, etc., to Elizabeth atte Schute, widow of William Rayson here called 'of Hanbury,' to hold for the term of her life, with remainder to Thomas, son of the said Elizabeth, and Maud his wife, with further remainder, if heirs should fail to Thomas and Maud, to Nicolas, brother of the said Thomas and his heirs.<sup>77</sup> In the next year (1353), Reginald de Hanbury was quit-claiming to Richard de Lyndeles

<sup>71</sup> Feet of Fines, Worcs., case 259, file 17, No. 9. It is interesting to note that Reginald, son of Nicholas de Hanbury, and Elizabeth his wife were dealing with the same land in 1355 with Henry de Hanbury, by whom it was then quit-claimed to Reginald.

<sup>72</sup> *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), I., 278.

<sup>73</sup> *Lay Subsidy Roll of County Worcs.* (ed. by Rev. F. S. Eld for Worcs. Hist. Soc.), 27.

<sup>74</sup> Prattinton Coll. (Soc. Antiq.), vol. xvii.

<sup>75</sup> *Cal. of Close R.*, 1330-3, p. 232. It may here be remembered that Philip de Hanbury *tempus* Henry III. was agistor of the forest of Feckenham (Mem. Roll, No. 7, m. 1 ; m. 9). Also, as we shall see later, Reginald, son of Nicholas de Hanbury, held the same office. Is it possible that this is some indication that the office was, in practice if not in theory, hereditary, and that Nicholas and Reginald were descended from Philip de Hanbury, and were respective son and grandson of the Geoffrey, son of Philip, referred to above? This is merely a suggestion, and in no way a statement.

<sup>76</sup> Prattinton MSS. (Soc. Antiq.), vol. xvii. The deed, from the Rev. Denham Cooke's evidences, is dated 24 June, 1349.

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.*

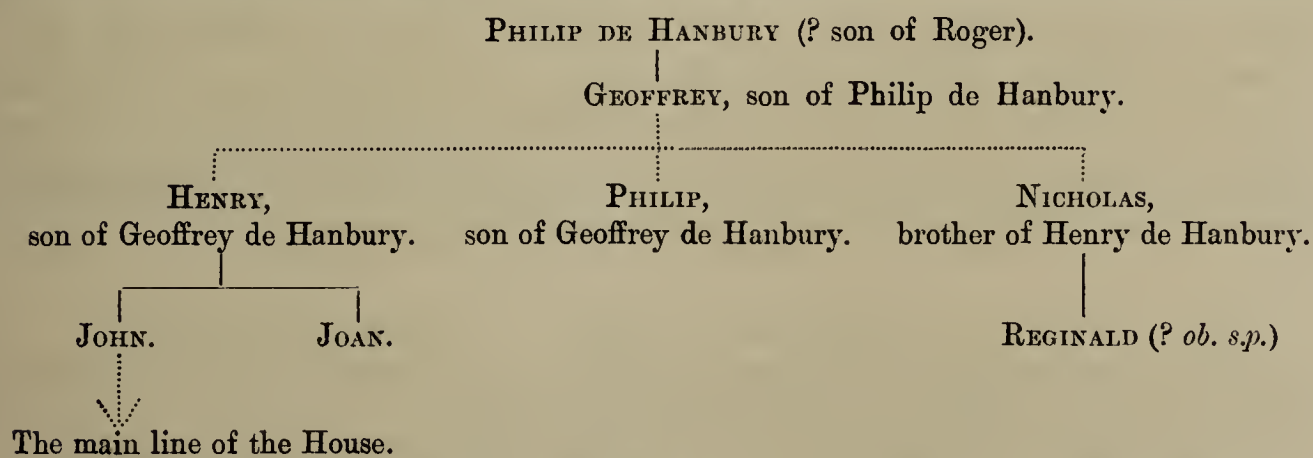
## THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE HOUSE.

and John de Shipson, clerk, all his claim in a tenement in the Foregate, Worcester,<sup>78</sup> while in the same year he was dealing with John, son of Christian Elvyn (Elvins) of Hanbury concerning lands in Goosehill in Hanbury.<sup>79</sup> Before the next two years were over, Reginald had evidently married a certain Elizabeth, since in 1355 we find him and his wife dealing with Henry de Hanbury, concerning the messuage and three carucates of land in Hanbury, which, as we have seen, had been settled on Nicholas and his wife, Elizabeth, and his brother, Henry de Hanbury, in 1318.<sup>80</sup> The outcome of the proceeding was that Henry quit-claimed all right to Reginald and Elizabeth and their heirs, and it looks very much as though the settlement was made on the occasion of Reginald's marriage.<sup>81</sup> In 1363 Reginald and his wife Elizabeth settled the same messuage, three carucates of land, eighty acres of meadow, and ten marks rent, on Roger de Cottesford, upon the following terms:—Reginald and Elizabeth recognised the right of Roger 'as that which Roger has of the gift of the said Reginald and Elizabeth.' For this recognition, fine, and concord, the said Roger conceded the premises to Reginald and Elizabeth to hold

<sup>78</sup> Worc. Cath. MSS. (Worc. Cath. Lib.), B. 1150. This charter gives some point to the idea, before mooted, that possibly Nicholas and Reginald de Hanbury were descended from the Philip de Hanbury who was agistor of the forest of Feckenham, and held land in the Foregate, Worcester.

<sup>79</sup> From notes from Mere Hall documents, kindly supplied by the Rev. F. S. Colman, Rector of Hanbury. Habington describes Goosehill thus:—'In the Bishoppe's demeanes fyrst is Goshull, sometymes the land of Henry de Goshull and purchased to the sea by the Lord Walter de Cantulupo, Bishop of Worcester, A.D. 1237. . . . Above Goshull was a place amoung the oulde tenementes and under a woode, ubi omnes homines de patria comuniam habuere cum suis animalibus tam villani quam liberi, wheare all men of the country had common with theyre cattell as well bond as free, and for my warrant hearein I alleadge the very wourdes out of the Leger of the Bishopricke.'—*Habington, A Survey of Worcs.* (ed. by John Amphlett of Clent, for the Worcs. Hist. Soc.), i., 256-7.

<sup>80</sup> See above under Nicholas de Hanbury. If this, as seems likely, is the same Henry de Hanbury then he is uncle of Reginald, and we may tentatively formulate the following pedigree:—



It may be noticed that the acreage of the meadow land, included in the property, had increased from fifty to eighty acres in 1355, and the 100s. rent to ten marks (£6 13s. 4d.).

<sup>81</sup> Feet of Fines, Worcs., case 260, file 22, No. 38.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

of him during their lifetime for the rent of one rose at the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist (24 June), and for rendering all due services to the chief lords of the fee. After the death of Reginald and Elizabeth the premises were to remain to Roger de Cottesford and his heirs quit of the heirs of Reginald and Elizabeth.<sup>82</sup>

In several instances Reginald de Hanbury appears as witness to proceedings and as mainpernour in Worcestershire. Thus, for example, in June, 1359, he and Geoffrey de Hanbury were witnesses to a charter by which William Douce of Wich gave to Thomas atte Schute of Hanbury an acre of meadow 'in the meadow of Hanbury which is called Walemor,'<sup>82a</sup> lying between the meadow of Thomas de Kindover and that of Walter Smythe; also another half acre between the meadow of William Golafre and that of Walter Smythe.<sup>83</sup> On 26 February, 1363, Reginald de Hanbury and John Frank mainperned for Henry St. John, of Worcester, who had taken to farm the subsidy in Worcestershire with the third part of the forfeitures rendering 40s. a year.<sup>84</sup> Reginald and Geoffrey de Hanbury were witnesses in January, 1374-5, to a settlement by John de Edgiock of his lands in Hanbury.<sup>85</sup> Again, in 1384 Reginald witnessed a release of all claim in the Manor of Dunhampstead by Richard Lench to Ralph de Denbigh and Joan his wife;<sup>86</sup> and he further occurs as a witness, in 1387, to a grant of lands in Dunhampstead by the same Richard Lench to Ralph de Denbigh and Joan his wife.<sup>87</sup> In 1389 Reginald also witnessed a settlement made by Thomas atte Schute of all his lands in Hanbury,<sup>88</sup> and in 1391 both he and Geoffrey de Hanbury witnessed a deed from John Glover of Wich to Thomas Wybbe of Hanbury.<sup>89</sup>

In the meantime, in 1387, Reginald de Hanbury is mentioned as verderer of the forest of Feckenham, which office, it is well to remember, was held by his father Nicholas, and had been held by Philip de Hanbury in the reign of Henry III. In February, 1387, arrangements were made for the sale of 200, or at least 140, oaks, granted to the king by the Bishop of Worcester from his wood in the king's forest of Feckenham by survey and testimony of Reginald de Hanbury and Richard Lench, verderers of the forest.<sup>90</sup>

<sup>82</sup> Feet of Fines, Wores., case 260, file 23, No. 64.

<sup>82a</sup> Walmer in Hanbury.

<sup>83</sup> Prattinton Coll. (Soc. Antiq.), vol. xvii. The name of Walter Smythe is interesting because of its appearance later on in Reginald de Hanbury's history.

<sup>84</sup> *Cal. of Close R.*, 1360-4, p. 518.

<sup>85</sup> Prattinton Coll. (Soc. Antiq.), vol. xvii.

<sup>86</sup> Worc. Cath. MSS. (Worc. Cath. Lib.), B. 345.

<sup>87</sup> *Ibid.*, B. 347.

<sup>88</sup> Prattinton Coll. (Soc. Antiq.), vol. xvii.

<sup>89</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>90</sup> *Cal. of Patent R.*, 1385-9, p. 274.



## THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE HOUSE.

Another and more important office was held by Reginald de Hanbury in the years 1363<sup>91</sup> and 1382-3,<sup>92</sup> when he was returned as knight of the shire for the county of Worcester. On the Close Rolls of 1363 there is an entry of £12 8s. paid to Thomas Foliot and 'Reynold (Reginald) de Hanbury' for their expenses for thirty-one days as knights of the shire.<sup>93</sup>

In 1376 we find Reginald de Hanbury surrendering all right and claim in the manor of Simon's Croome, and others with the advowsons of the churches; which manors, in 1364, on the death of Geoffrey de Croome without issue, Reginald had successfully claimed as heir of Geoffrey de Hanbury.<sup>94</sup> Geoffrey de Hanbury had, as seen above, received a grant of the same manors from Simon de Croome in 1291, and had in the same year settled them on the grantor and Maud his wife.

In January, 1389-90, Reginald de Hanbury granted all his lands, tenements, buildings, gardens, curtilages, meadows, pasturelands, ditches, rents, homages, wards, reliefs, escheats, and all other appurtenances which he had in Hanbury near Wich, Wychbold, and Worcester, to Robert Leggat, vicar of Dodderhill, Nicholas de Hanbury, parson of the church of Himbleton, Henry Winterfold of Hanbury, and John Eggulf of the same, obviously for purposes of settlement.<sup>95</sup> In February the settlement was consummated. The aforesaid trustees, namely the grantees, settled the lands, etc., on Reginald and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten. If, however, heirs failed him, the said premises were to descend to Richard, son of Walter Smythe of Hanbury, and his wife Margery, and their heirs male lawfully begotten. If the said Richard and Margery died without heirs male, the property was to descend to Margaret, daughter of Richard and Margery, and her heirs lawfully begotten. If heirs failed to Margaret the premises should go to her sister Sybil and her heirs; if heirs failed to Sybil, to her sister Isabel and her heirs. If heirs failed to Isabel then the premises should pass to William Spernore and his heirs. These terms were subject always to the provision that during the lifetime of the said Reginald de Hanbury, Richard and Margery Smythe, their three daughters, and



Seal of Reginald de Hanbury, in green wax, attached to his charter of 1389-90.

<sup>91</sup> *Return of Members of Parl.*, pt. i., p. 174.

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 216.

<sup>93</sup> *Cal. of Close R.*, 1360-4, p. 557. Williams, in his *Parliamentary History of Worcestershire*, boldly asserts that Reginald was the son of Henry de Hanbury who sat for Worcestershire in 1330. The statement is apparently wrong unless there were two Reginalds living at the same date. No Reginald son of Henry de Hanbury has at present been found mentioned in any documents.

<sup>94</sup> Add. MS. 28,024, fol. 126 d; De Banc. R. 418, m. 176 d.

<sup>95</sup> Prattinton Coll. (Soc. Antiq.).



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

William Spernore, 'in their order and separately, when the time of each of them, in virtue of this remainder shall come,' should pay to Reginald twenty marks a year at the four terms of the year; namely, at the feast of St. Michael, the feast of St. Andrew, at the feast of the Annunciation, and at the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist. If perchance the aforesaid Richard, Margery, Margaret, Sybil, Isabel, and William should die without heirs in the lifetime of Reginald de Hanbury, or should omit to pay the twenty marks or any part thereof for forty days after the appointed time then the settlement should be null and void, and the premises should remain to the right heirs of Reginald.<sup>96</sup> John Hanbury of Bromsgrove and Geoffrey de Hanbury were witnesses to the proceedings.

It certainly appears in view of this settlement that Reginald de Hanbury died without male heirs. However, it is not clear if his lands in Hanbury, described as the fourth part of a knight's fee, remained to William Spernore or passed to John Hanbury, the scion of the house of Hanbury of Hanbury,<sup>96a</sup> to whom also passed the lands in Goosehill with which the Hanburys of Hanbury were frequently dealing in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as Reginald de Hanbury had been in 1353. A Geoffrey de Hanbury<sup>96b</sup> and Reginald de Hanbury both appear on the Court Rolls of the Bishop of Worcester for the manor of Hanbury, each holding a fourth part of a knight's fee in Hanbury, Geoffrey from 1377 (the date of the earliest extant roll) to 1393, Reginald from 1377 to 1388.<sup>97</sup> Between 1389 and 1420 there is a gap in the rolls, but in 1420 John Hanbury appears, possibly in the place of Reginald, holding, as is shown in 1453, lands in Hanbury for the fourth part of a knight's fee. Meanwhile, the lands which Geoffrey de Hanbury had held for the fourth part of a knight's fee<sup>97a</sup> had passed to Humphrey Stafford, who is shown to be holding the same in 1441 and succeeding years. There seems no reasonable ground to suppose that there was a second Reginald de Hanbury, a father of John, a contemporary of Reginald, son of Nicholas de Hanbury, but rather that all the above details refer to the latter Reginald. John Hanbury may have succeeded in default of heirs male to Reginald, as his right heir, being eldest son or grandson of his uncle Henry.

<sup>96</sup> Prattinton Coll. (Soc. Antiq.), vol. xvii.      <sup>96a</sup> See Chapter II.      <sup>96b</sup> See below.

<sup>97</sup> Eccl. Com. Court R., Bprie. of Worc., bdles. 190 and 191. Searched by kind permission of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

<sup>97a</sup> This might be the quarter fee which Geoffrey de Hanbury was holding in 1299, but the reference is probably to the later Geoffrey.

# THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE HOUSE.

## PRESUMED ANCESTORS OF THE HANBURYS OF BEANHALL (*q. v.*).

Robert de Hanbury was contemporary with, probably also a brother of, Henry, son of Geoffrey de Hanbury. In the Lay Subsidy Roll for the county of Worcester in 1327, we find Robert de Hanbury assessed at 2s. for his lands in Feckenham.<sup>98</sup> In the same year he received licence to agree with John de Dovor and Felicia, his wife, in a plea of covenant concerning a tenement in Homme (Ham in Feckenham). By fine and agreement of the same year and of October, 1331, John de Dovor conceded the same tenement, namely, one messuage, three virgates of land, four acres of meadow, and 8s. rent in Ham to Robert de Hanbury. After his decease they were to remain to Ellen de Newent, evidently his wife. After her death they were to revert to her son Robert de Hanbury and the heirs of his body, failing which they were to revert to his brother John and his heirs; failing which to Geoffrey, the next brother, and his heirs; failing which to Elizabeth, their sister, and her heirs; failing which to the right heirs of Robert de Hanbury (the father).<sup>99</sup> In 1330, Robert de Hanbury was demising to Alice Abel, sister of Agnes Abel, the wife of Nicholas Gower of Tunworth, for her life all the messuage with a curtilage adjoining which Richard Nørreys formerly held of Thomas Durvassal, lord of Spernore, within the manor of Tunworth, doing to him and to the lords of the manor of Betlesworth the services due and accustomed.<sup>100</sup>

*Robert de  
Hanbury*

He married, as we have seen, Ellen de Newent, and left four sons and one daughter.

(1) *Robert de Hanbury*, who may have become Chamberlain of North Wales. (See Appendix B.)

(2) *John de Hanbury*, of whom below.

(3) *Geoffrey de Hanbury*. It is apparently he who appears in 1352 as witness to a charter given by Reginald de Hanbury,<sup>101</sup> probably his cousin, with whom he also witnessed a charter of William Douce of Droitwich, in 1359.<sup>102</sup> In 1365, Geoffrey and his wife Joan acquired from John Ernald and Alice his wife, fifty acres of land and four acres of meadow in Hanbury.<sup>103</sup> This possibly represents the land which Geoffrey held in Hanbury for the fourth part of a knight's fee.

<sup>98</sup> *Lay Subsidy R. Worcs.* (Worcs. Hist. Soc.), p. 36.

<sup>99</sup> Feet of Fines, Worcs., case 260, file 16, No. 29.

<sup>101</sup> Prattinton Coll. (Soc. Antiq.), Hanbury.

<sup>103</sup> Feet of Fines, Worcs., case 260, file 23, No. 73.

<sup>100</sup> Ancient Deeds (P.R.O.), A. 7538.

<sup>102</sup> *Ibid.*



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

In 1368-9, Geoffrey witnessed a charter by which Henry Winterfold of Hanbury gave to Thomas Schute all lands in Hanbury which he had of the gift of Geoffrey de Hanbury, John Winterfold his brother, and Alice Patrick.<sup>104</sup> With Reginald de Hanbury, Geoffrey witnessed a charter of John Eggiok of Hanbury in 1376;<sup>105</sup> in 1389 he witnessed a charter given by Reginald, and in the next year the settlement following on this grant.<sup>106</sup> In 1400 he witnessed a grant by Thomas atte Schute to Thomas Webb, rector of the church of Hanbury.<sup>107</sup>

From 1376 to 1393, Geoffrey de Hanbury appears on the Court Rolls of the manor of Hanbury.<sup>108</sup> Thus in 1376 he was amerced for default.<sup>109</sup> In April, 1377, he again made default and was reported to have obstructed a water-course at 'Wydegrave.'<sup>110</sup> In the following December he was ordered to mend defects in the king's highway next to his tenement.<sup>111</sup> In May, 1378, he again made default, and was reported to have obstructed the king's highway near 'Boundelane.'<sup>112</sup> In 1378, 1379, 1380, and 1381, Geoffrey de Hanbury was distrained for failure to render due homage to the lord for his quarter fee in Hanbury,<sup>113</sup> and in 1382 he was amerced for having a ditch unscoured near Stocklane.<sup>114</sup> In 1384 he made default of court but afterwards appeared.<sup>115</sup> In 1388 he was a juror,<sup>116</sup> and in 1393 he was again said to have obstructed the public way at Boundelane.<sup>117</sup>

Joan Hanbury, apparently wife of Geoffrey, occurs on the Court Roll of October, 1389,<sup>118</sup> as one of those who had broken the assize of ale.

The fee which a Geoffrey de Hanbury, probably this Geoffrey, had held in Hanbury evidently passed to the Stafford family, lords of the neighbouring manor of Grafton. Thus from 1420 to 1450 Humphrey Stafford, knight, appears on the Court Rolls and Rent Rolls of the manor of Hanbury, generally as owing both suit and rent, which amounted to 8s. yearly, for a quarter fee in Hanbury which is clearly stated to be land which Geoffrey de Hanbury had held in Hanbury.<sup>119</sup> In 1451-2, Sir Humphrey Stafford was said to be dead (having been slain in 1450 when fighting against Jack Cade and the rebels of Kent), and to be owing rent for seven and a half years.<sup>120</sup> His heir, Richard Stafford, neglected to pay the sum for several years.<sup>121</sup> It is

<sup>104</sup> Prattinton Coll. (Soc. Antiq.), Hanbury.

<sup>105</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>106</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>107</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>108</sup> Eccl. Com. Court R., Hanbury, Bpric. of Worc., bdle. 190, Nos. 1-22.

<sup>109</sup> *Ibid.*, bdle. 190, No. 1.

<sup>110</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 4.

<sup>111</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>112</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 5.

<sup>113</sup> *Ibid.*, Nos. 6, 8, 9, 10, 11.

<sup>114</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 12.

<sup>115</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 16.

<sup>116</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 19.

<sup>117</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 21.

<sup>118</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 20.

<sup>119</sup> *Ibid.*, Nos. 23-43; bdle. 191, Nos. 1-11.

<sup>120</sup> Rent Rolls of Manor of Hanbury *penes* Sir Harry Vernon, Bart., of Hanbury Hall; *in custod.* Rev. F. S. Colman, Rector of Hanbury; searched by kind permission of both.

<sup>121</sup> *Ibid.* See Nash, *Hist. of Worcs.*, i., 157.





The Church of St. Mary, Hanbury, Worcs.



Hanbury Hall.





## THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE HOUSE.

not necessary here to trace the descent of this property in the Stafford family, the fact that is of interest is that in 1553 Sir Humphrey Stafford granted Spennall Hall, a capital messuage in Hanbury, producing an annual rent of 8s., to Henry Morgan of Hanbury.<sup>122</sup> In the early eighteenth century Thomas Vernon built Hanbury Hall on or near the site of Spennall Hall; namely on the land which Geoffrey de Hanbury had held in the parish.

(4) *Henry de Hanbury*, who probably occurs with John de Hanbury his brother, in 1352, as witness to a charter of Richard Ruding of Ham. He may possibly be identified with 'Henry de Hanbury the Younger' (see above) who occurs in 1361.

(1) *Elizabeth*, of whom nothing is known.

In the year 1348 John, son of Robert de Hanbury, was called to render a reasonable account to William de Chiltwood, clerk, for the time when he was William's receiver of money. John did not appear, and was therefore amerced.<sup>123</sup> This is possibly the John, son of Robert de Hanbury, who appears in 1331 as the second son of Robert de Hanbury and his wife Ellen de Newent (see above). Since his family was holding land in Feckenham, he may have been the John de Hanbury who in 1352 was, with Henry de Hanbury, possibly his brother, witnessing a charter of Richard Ruding of Ham of land in the manor of Feckenham to John de Minstreworth.<sup>124</sup> Also he may possibly have been the John de Hanbury of Bromsgrove who in March, 1374, was granting to Richard atte Ruding and Alice his wife a certain adjacent croft in Feckenham, 'lying between the land of John le Hunt and of John Tandy as to breadth and extending in length from the land of the said John le Hunt to the kingsway leading towards the tenement of the said John de Hanbury.'<sup>125</sup> In 1379 we find John de Hanbury, presumably John de Hanbury of Bromsgrove, witnessing a charter of John Charleford granting land

*John, son of  
Robert de  
Hanbury*

<sup>122</sup> *Ex inform.* the Rev. F. S. Colman from document at Hanbury Hall. See also Prattinton, Coll. (Soc. Antiq.) Hanbury. It is possible that the name Spennall may have some connexion with the William Spennore who occurs in 1389-90 (see above) and who was holding certain parcels of free land in Hanbury, rented at 8s., in 1407-8 (Eccl. Com. Var. <sup>121</sup><sub>43,696</sub>, fol. 28). The most obvious suggestion would of course be that the land at 8s. rent, which William Spennore held, was held by Humphrey Stafford later, and was Spennall Hall to which Spennore gave his name. In such a case it might almost seem that, considering the grant of 1389-90, quoted above, William Spennore, later Humphrey Stafford, held the quarter fee which *Reginald* de Hanbury had held, but the Court Rolls clearly state that Humphrey Stafford held the quarter fee which *Geoffrey* de Hanbury had held (see p. 18).

<sup>123</sup> De Banco Roll, No. 352, Mich. 21 Edw. III., m. 440 and No. 353, Hilary 22 Edw. III. m. 410.

<sup>124</sup> Prattinton Coll. (Soc. Antiq.), vol. xiv.

<sup>125</sup> *Ibid.*



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

within the manor of Bromsgrove to Richard Penne of Bromsgrove.<sup>126</sup> Two years later (1381) he was again witnessing a grant of lands within the manor of Bromsgrove, made in this instance by 'Oeta le Pottere de Grafton' to Ralf Stafford, Lord of Grafton, and consisting of one messuage with curtilages and all appurtenances which belonged to John Bridwood within the manor of Bromsgrove in the gild of Padeston.<sup>127</sup> In the same year John de Hanbury witnessed a grant of land and a tenement called 'Monning Newland' within the manor of Feckenham, made by William Thomas of Bromsgrove to Richard Ruding, son of Richard Ruding of Feckenham.<sup>128</sup> Six years later (1387) a grant of land in Bromsgrove, made by Agnes, relict of William le Walsch to William Penne and Alice his wife, was witnessed by two Johns de Hanbury, John de Hanbury, senior, and John de Hanbury, junior.<sup>129</sup> It is this John de Hanbury, junior, who probably appears as John Hanbury of Beanhall in the Herald's Visitation of 1569, as represented in Harl. MS. 1043, fol. 40.

<sup>126</sup> Prattinton Coll. (Soc. Antiq.), vol. xiv.

<sup>127</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>128</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>129</sup> *Lyttleton Charters* (ed. Jeayes), No. 229. The land in question was a curtilage within the manor of Bromsgrove, extending from the curtilage of Ralph Stafford, Lord of Grafton, to the king's highway leading from Bromsgrove towards Burmychan (Birmingham).



The arms of the ancient family of HANBURY OF HANBURY are *Gold a bend engrailed vert between two cotises sable.*





JOAN COOKES, wife of Walter (otherwise known as William) Hanbury of Hanbury (V.) was the daughter of Henry Cookes of Tardebigge in Worcestershire, whose arms were *Gold two cheverons gules between six martlets sable*.



SARAH BEARCROFT, the wife of Francis Hanbury of Hanbury (VII.), would seem to have been of a well-known Worcestershire family, whose arms were *Sable a cheveron between three bears' heads rased silver with three swans sable on the cheveron*.

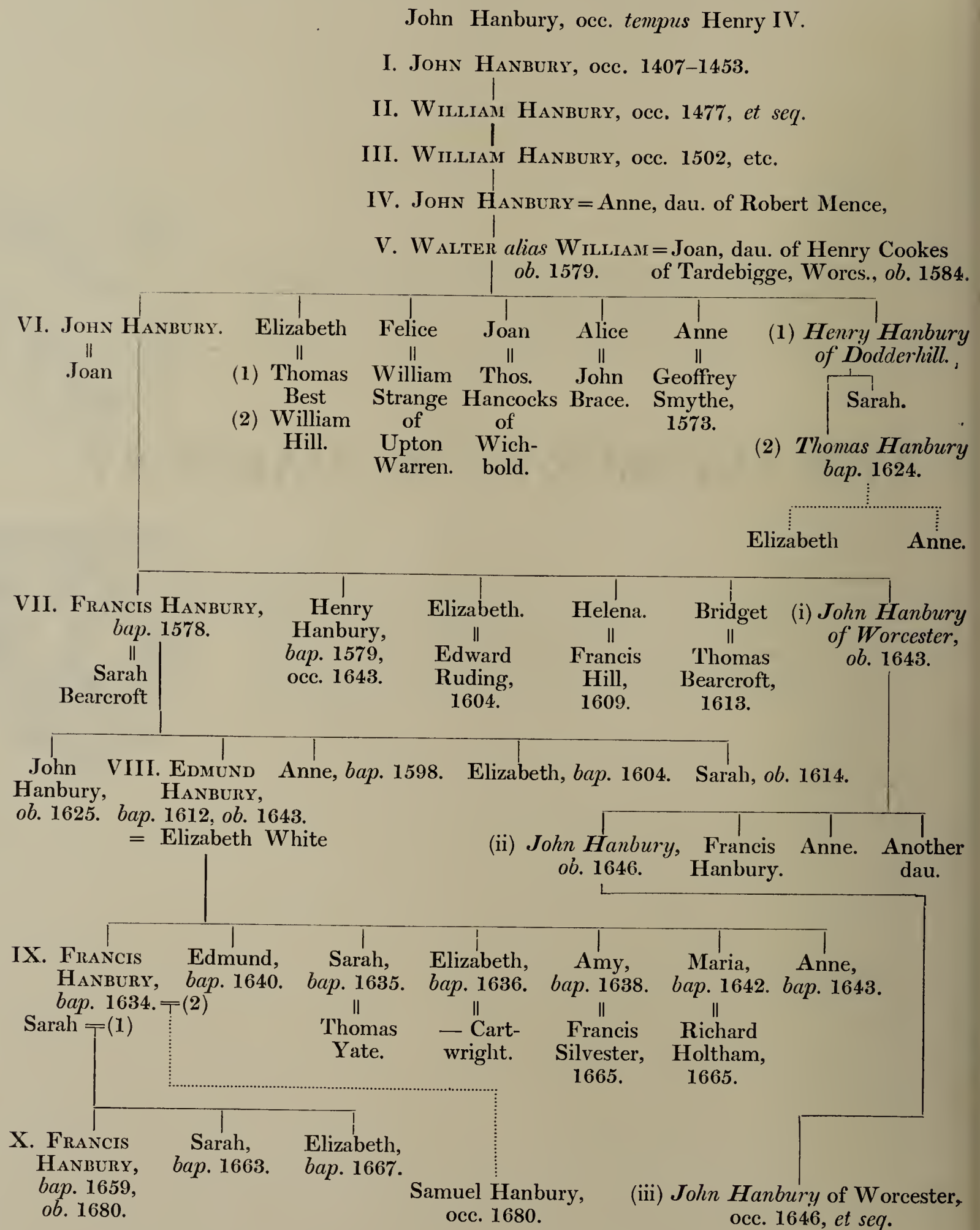
# THE HANBURYS OF HANBURY.



# THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

## KEY PEDIGREE C.

### THE HANBURYS OF HANBURY.



# THE HANBURYS OF HANBURY.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE HANBURYS OF HANBURY [WITH CADET HOUSES OF (a) HANBURY OF DODDERHILL, (b) HANBURY OF WORCESTER].

CERTAIN of the early pedigrees of the house of Hanbury<sup>1</sup> founded on Cooke's Visitation of 1569, agree in making the scion of the house a certain John de Hanbury, said to be descended from Henry and Geoffrey de Hanbury. As we have seen before, this branch presumably sprang from Henry, son of Geoffrey de Hanbury, whose descent has been more or less traced in an attempted reconstruction of the foundations of the house. Further, it is certain that Henry had a son John who was alive in 1343, but it is not likely that he was the John referred to in the pedigrees. That a John de Hanbury was alive into the reign of Henry IV., and was witnessing deeds in the locality, we have incontestable evidence from documents, quoted below, but it has, as yet, been impossible to prove his parentage, nor is it possible to identify the land he held in Hanbury as that which Henry de Hanbury, son of Geoffrey, had held.

Now it is obvious that with only these disconnected facts we cannot yet attain to definite pedigree. The only fact we can state is, that the Visitation clearly declares John Hanbury to have been descended from Henry de Hanbury, and, though the Visitation is

<sup>1</sup> The Harleian MS. 1566, fol. 63, starts the pedigree with the said John; Harleian MS. 1043, fol. 10, starts with William Hanbury, who married Margery, who had a son John, whose son John married Anne, daughter of Robert Mence, and had a son Walter, who was alive at the time of the Visitation. However, in the same MS. on fol. 40, the pedigree is started with John de Hanbury, father of the William who married Margery. Thomas and Richard are given as brothers of William; Richard being called the third son. John Hanbury of Beanhall is given separately as descended of a second house of Hanbury. This text is probably the most truthful copy of the Visitation of 1569.

Additional MS. 19,816, fol. 111, which shows the arms of Henry de Hanbury granted to him by Edward III., also starts the pedigree with William Hanbury, who married Margery. In the same MS. a deed of 1500-1, said to be given by *William* Hanbury of Hanbury to William Jurbone, Humphrey Hanbury of Beanhall, William Trymnell, etc., is quoted. In the Jesus College, Oxford, MS. of the pedigree the same deed is quoted, but is said to be given by *John* Hanbury of Hanbury. The application of these two names, William and John, to the same person gives point to the idea that the John who occurs on the pedigrees may be identical with the William who occurs on the Court Rolls. In both these MSS. William Hanbury and Margery his wife are said to occur in a deed of 1506-7. The early Hanbury pedigree also occurs in Caius College, Cambridge, MS. 553, p. 43; Queen's College, Oxford, MS. clxiii.; Harl. MSS. 1352, fol. 12; 1486, fol. 8 d.; 1566, fol. 63; 5814, fol. 25; 5841, fol. 12; and Lansdowne MS. 860 a, fol. 337. These all start the pedigree with the William Hanbury who married Margery.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

inaccurate in detail, this general statement is undoubtedly grounded in fact.

For purposes of arrangement it is convenient to group together all the known facts concerning the John de Hanbury who lived in the end of the fourteenth century, though the first direct ancestor of the Hanburys of Hanbury whom we can definitely call (I.) is the John Hanbury, who appears in 1407-8 and on the Court Rolls<sup>2</sup> from 1420 to 1453. This John is once said to be son of William, but no such William Hanbury has, at present, been found in documents.

The John de Hanbury, who was escheator of Worcester from 1372-1375,<sup>3</sup> may possibly have been the John de Hanbury, son of Henry de Hanbury who occurs in 1343 and 1348.<sup>4</sup> He may also have been identical with the John who in 1352 witnessed a grant of lands in Feckenham by Robert Ruding to John Minsterworth;<sup>5</sup> in 1381 witnessed a grant of rents and services in Bedwardine, etc., by the same John Minsterworth and Agnes his wife to Robert Esbache, parson of the church of St. Martin, and others;<sup>6</sup> and in the same year witnessed another grant by William Mon of Bromsgrove to Richard Ruding, of lands in Feckenham.<sup>7</sup> A John de Hanbury appears as coroner of Worcestershire in 1387<sup>8</sup> and 1391,<sup>9</sup> and witnessed a gift of land by Sir Walter Cooksey to John Purshute (Purshall) in 1399.<sup>10</sup>

### I. *John Hanbury*

In 1407-8 a John, son of William Hanbury, is said to have been concerned in a deed,<sup>10a</sup> and in the same year a John Hanbury was holding one croft in the manor of Hanbury, valued at 4s. yearly rent.<sup>11</sup> He is apparently the same John Hanbury who occurs as one of the jurors at the views of frankpledge, held at Hanbury in May, 1420; April and October, 1421,<sup>12</sup> April, 1429,<sup>13</sup> and April, 1438.<sup>14</sup> In 1432, 1435, 1437, he was amerced for not observing his fealty;<sup>15</sup> in 1432 he

<sup>2</sup> Court Rolls of the episcopal manor of Hanbury, searched by kind permission of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

<sup>3</sup> Nash, *Hist. of Worcs.*, Introd. p. xiii.; *ibid.*, i., 74; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii., 338.

<sup>4</sup> De Banco R., No. 353, m. 257 d, Hilary, 22 Edw. III.

<sup>5</sup> Prattinton Coll. (Soc. Antiq.), Feckenham vol.

<sup>6</sup> Nash, *op. cit.*, i., 132.

<sup>7</sup> Prattinton Coll., *ut supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Cal. of Patent R.*, 1385-9, p. 350. Pardon to William Tanner, of Worcester, who, when impeached of the death of Henry Oteler, of Kidderminster, banker, fled to the parish church of Kidderminster, and there before John Hanbury, coroner of the county of Worcester, abjured the realm.

<sup>9</sup> Justices' Gaol Delivery R., Worcs., bdle. 40, No. 180.

<sup>10</sup> Prattinton Coll. (Soc. Antiq.).

<sup>10a</sup> Add. MS. 19,816, fol. 11.

<sup>11</sup> Eccl. Com. Var.  $\frac{121}{43,696}$ , fol. 28.

<sup>12</sup> Eccl. Com. Court R., Bprie. of Worc. (P.R.O.), bdle. 190, No. 23-4.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 28.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 39.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, Nos. 33, 35, 37.

## THE HANBURYS OF HANBURY.

had not paid his due fine for a ditch in Stocklane;<sup>16</sup> in 1435 he had a flooded ditch near his virgate, which he was bound over to mend under penalty of 3s. 4d.;<sup>17</sup> in 1440 he was said to have a flooded ditch at Greenway Croft and another below the Green.<sup>18</sup> In 1445 the common way in Green street was said to be disappearing through the neglect of John Hanbury, and he was to mend the same under penalty of 6s. 8d. In the same year he, and several more tenants, recognised that they held their lands and tenements freely of the lord by the owed and accustomed services;<sup>19</sup> in 1446<sup>20</sup> and 1447 he, and several other tenants, were said to have overburdened the common with their cattle. Further, in 1447, John Hanbury was said to have unlawfully felled two oaks on the lord's land.<sup>21</sup>

At the Court held in September, 1453, the homages declared that John Hanbury, 'who held of the lord one messuage and seven parcels of free land in Hanbury, by rent and suit at Court and service of a fourth part of a knight's fee, died in the month of August, whence there fell to the lord a heriot, one bullock, price 13s. 4d. And they said that William Hanbury, son and heir of the said John, was of full age, whence there fell to the lord 25s. as relief for the fourth part of a knight's fee.'<sup>22</sup> John Hanbury was also said to hold one croft of the lord for a yearly rent of 12d. He had married a certain Margery who, as his widow, claimed in 1457-8 to have held the lands in Hanbury conjointly with her husband.<sup>23</sup> A Margery Hanbury appears on the Court Rolls in 1466 as a common objurgatrix and a perturber of all tenants; she was bound over to behave better under penalty of 6s. 8d.<sup>24</sup> Whether this Margery was the widow of John or not it is impossible to say. She may possibly have been Margery, the wife of his son William Hanbury (II.)

### II.

William Hanbury, son of John, is probably the William Hanbury, of the pedigrees, who is said to have married Margery. He occurs in 1441 (see p. 47) and on Hanbury Court Rolls in 1447, when he was elected constable for the manor. From 1448 to 1483 he appears every year, with the exception of 1467, 1468, and 1471, when he made default, as one of the jurors at the manor courts.<sup>25</sup> In

*William  
Hanbury*

<sup>16</sup> Eccl. Com. Court R., Bpric. of Worc. (P.R.O.), bdle. 190, No. 33.      <sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 35.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 42.      <sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, bdle. 191, No. 4.      <sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 6.      <sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 7.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, bdle. 191, No. 15. Since Humphrey Stafford was said to be holding the fourth part of a knight's fee which *Geoffrey* de Hanbury had held (see above, pp. 18, 21), this was probably the land which *Reginald* had held.

<sup>23</sup> Rent Roll of the Manor of Hanbury *penes* Sir Harry Vernon, *sub anno*.

<sup>24</sup> Eccl. Com. Court R., Bpric. of Worc., bdle. 191, No. 25.      <sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, bdle. 191.



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1453 he was, as we have seen, his father's heir, and owed both heriot and relief to the lord. Both heriot and relief evidently remained unpaid for some length of time, and were noted among the bailiff's arrears on the rent-rolls of the manor from 1457 to 1466.<sup>26</sup> In April, 1461, William Hanbury, Thomas Bearcroft, and others, were appointed to view and report on a certain water-course at 'le Pulle,' said to be obstructed and turned out of its proper course by William Stokes and Roger Winter. At the same court William Hanbury and others were ordered to make and scour a ditch at Nymmingeslane (surviving in Nymminges in Wychbold, adjoining Hanbury) before Whitsuntide, under penalty of 12*d.* each.<sup>27</sup> In the usual way the order was disregarded, and at the next Court, held in the following October, William Hanbury and the rest of the culprits were duly fined 12*d.* each.<sup>28</sup> In May, 1468, an unscoured ditch at 'Brokende' was said to be injurious to the village, and William Hanbury, who was responsible for it, was ordered to have it scoured under penalty of 3*s.* 4*d.* at the next court.<sup>29</sup> However, two years later (1470), he was said to have still neglected to scour the ditch 'between Brokende and Normans,' and was again threatened with a penalty.<sup>30</sup> So ineffectual was the threat that, in the next year, William not only made default of court, but was again charged with not scouring the ditch and threatened with the same penalty.<sup>31</sup> In 1470 William Hanbury was, with others, also charged with neglecting to make up a hedge called 'le Mora Hayge, between Worewalles field and Morefelde,' and was ordered to do so under penalty of 3*s.* 4*d.*<sup>32</sup> Another ditch, near 'Stokkynglane' (the ditch near Stocklane which his father had, during his lifetime, been required to scour), was said to be unscoured in 1479, 1480, and 1488, to the injury of the village, and William Hanbury was bidden to have the same scoured, or suffer fine.<sup>33</sup>

In 1481 we hear that Alice Cokkes had broken into the house of William Hanbury and had taken thence an ell of cloth, price 8*d.*, of the goods and chattels of the said William.<sup>34</sup>

There is, unluckily, a gap in the Court Rolls between 1483 and 1487, and 1488 and 1501. In the latter year, a William Hanbury is again a juror, as also in 1502 and 1503, and in 1504 he was elected constable of the manor.<sup>35</sup> It is very unlikely that this is the William Hanbury (II.) who was elected constable in 1447.

<sup>26</sup> Rent Rolls *penes* Sir Harry Vernon, *sub annis*.

<sup>27</sup> Eccl. Com. Court R., Bprie of Worc., bdle. 191, No. 22. <sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, bdle. 191, No. 26. <sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 27. <sup>31</sup> *Ibid.* <sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 29. <sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 32. <sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 39.

## THE HANBURYS OF HANBURY.

It has not been discovered when William Hanbury (II.) died, or whom he married. If he is the William of the pedigrees he married a certain Margery, who, as we have suggested before, may be the Margery Hanbury appearing on the Court Rolls in 1466.<sup>36</sup>

He presumably had a son William (III.).

### III.

*William  
Hanbury*

William Hanbury is apparently to be identified with the so-called John Hanbury of the pedigrees whose son John married Anne, daughter of Robert Mence. It is probably he who occurs on the Court Rolls of Hanbury, as we have seen, from 1502-4, and whose deed is quoted in Additional MS. 19,816, fol. 111, as given in 1500-1 by *William* Hanbury of Hanbury, and in Jesus College, Oxford, MS. of the pedigree as given by *John* Hanbury of Hanbury. A Margaret Hanbury, widow, possibly his widow, was fined at the Hanbury Court in October, 1528, for not scouring her ditch at Bledewell.<sup>38</sup>

### IV.

*John  
Hanbury*

John Hanbury, who married Anne, daughter of Robert Mence. For his existence we have nothing but the evidence of the Visitation of 1569, as quoted in the pedigrees. He is given there as grandson of William Hanbury (II.).

### V.

*Walter  
Hanbury of  
Hanbury*

Walter Hanbury of Hanbury (sometimes called William), son of John, appeared as a free tenant of the manor of Hartlebury in 1544, and, being sworn, did fealty to the Bishop of Worcester as lord of the manor.<sup>39</sup> From 1538-1545 Walter Hanbury, with Anthony Hanbury of Beanhall, Humphry Jennettes, John Bearcroft, and Thomas Mence, were among the jurors at the annual view of frankpledge for the manor of Hanbury, held for Bishop Nicholas Heath as lord of the manor. They also paid suit at court as free tenants of the manor.<sup>40</sup> At a court baron of the same manor held before Sir George Throgmorton, chief steward of the manor, on 6 October, 1548, Walter Hanbury, of Hanbury, was amerced the sum of 6s. 8d. for overcharging the common of Hanbury with his cattle.<sup>41</sup> Twice a year in the courts baron of Hanbury from 1549-1551 Walter Hanbury appeared as a juror.

<sup>36</sup> See above.

<sup>37</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>38</sup> Eccl. Com. Court R., Bpric. of Worc., bdle 195, No. 9. At a later date, 1662, we find Francis Hanbury of Hanbury (IX.) and Sarah his wife parting with Little Bloodwells, in Hanbury, to John Vernon of Hanbury Hall. (*Ex inform.* the Rev. F. S. Colman, Rector of Hanbury, from deeds at Hanbury Hall.)

<sup>39</sup> Eccl. Com. Court R., Bpric. of Worc., Hartlebury.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, Hanbury near Wych, bdle. 195, etc.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>42</sup> Harl. MS. 1566, fol. 63.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

He married, according to the Visitation of 1569, Joan, daughter of Henry Cooke or Cookes of Tardebigge, co. Worcester,<sup>43</sup> whom he predeceased by five years. His will is dated 28 January, 1578, and in it he is described as 'Walter Hanbury of Hanbury in the county of Worcester, gentleman.' His body he ordered to be buried in the churchyard of Hanbury 'att the Chauncelle end there as nighe to the place where my mother was buried (as may be),' and he was buried there on 30 April, 1579.<sup>44</sup> To every one of his godchildren in the parish of Hanbury he bequeathed 4*l.* apiece; while 10*s.* was to be distributed among the poorest householders in Hanbury 'by the discrecon of Johane my wief and John my sonne,' and 10*s.* was to be given for the repair of Hanbury church.

He left two sons and five daughters:—

- (i.) *John Hanbury*, of whom next (VI.).
- (ii.) *Henry Hanbury*, of whom later (Hanburys of Dodderhill).
- (i.) *Elizabeth Hanbury*, who married (1) Thomas Best, 1567.<sup>45</sup>
- (2) *William Hill of Hallow*.<sup>46</sup>
- (ii.) *Joan Hanbury*, who married Thomas Hancocks of Wychbold.
- (iii.) *Anne Hanbury*, who married Geoffrey Smythe of Feckenham on 19 November, 1573.
- (iv.) *Felice Hanbury*, who married William Strange of Upton Warren.
- (v.) *Alice Hanbury*, who married John Brace of Fuckebury in Bromsgrove.

The five sons-in-law, Hill, Hancocks, Smythe, Strange, and Brace, together with his friend Henry Cookes, were made overseers of Walter Hanbury's will. To each of the children of his five daughters he bequeathed 'a child shippe a pece to be delyvered to every of them at the daye of their severall mariage or ells soner at the discrecon of my said wief.' To each of his daughters a two or three year old heifer, to be delivered 'by the discrecon of Johane my wief.'

Joan Hanbury, widow of Walter, was buried at Hanbury<sup>47</sup> on 28 January, 1584-5.

<sup>43</sup> Hanbury Parish Register.

<sup>44</sup> Worc. Probate Reg. Will of Walter Hanbury, gent., 1579, No. 30.

<sup>45</sup> Marriage Bond, Worc. Probate Reg. 1567, No. 60 *c.*

<sup>46</sup> From the will of Walter, her father, where William Hill is mentioned as his son-in-law. William Hill, senr., and William Hill, junr., were witnesses to the will of Thomas Hanbury, of Dodderhill, grandson of Walter Hanbury, in 1650.

<sup>47</sup> The baptisms, marriages, and burials given in this chapter as taking place at Hanbury are from the Hanbury parish registers; those at Feckenham from the Feckenham parish registers.

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VI.

*John  
Hanbury*

John Hanbury, though son and heir of Walter, had no bequests made to him under his father's will, except remainders after his younger brother, Henry, and, presumably, after his mother, Joan. In March, 1594, John Hanbury, gentleman, acquired one quarter of an acre of land and one-fifth of an acre of meadow in Hanbury from William Nicholls, *alias* Smythe, and Anne his wife,<sup>48</sup> and in April two years later acquired a messuage, two gardens, two orchards, twenty acres of land, twelve acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, two acres of wood and common of pasture in Hanbury from John Hemming and Joan his wife and Thomas Hemming and Eleanor Hemming, widow.<sup>49</sup> In Michaelmas term, 1598, John Hanbury and Joan his wife sold three salt-water houses in Droitwich to Henry Harris.<sup>50</sup>

The date of this John Hanbury's death has not, at present, been ascertained. He evidently married a certain Joan, and had three sons and four daughters.

(i.) *Francis Hanbury*, of whom next (VII.).

(ii.) *Henry Hanbury*, baptized at Hanbury, 19 November, 1579. He appears in 1609 with John Bearcroft as acquiring from John Hanbury, evidently his brother, lands in Hanbury which appear to be identical with those purchased by their father from the Hemming family in 1594.<sup>51</sup> Also in 1615 as acquiring land in Tardebigge from George Strange.<sup>52</sup>

He was living in 1643, when he was made one of the executors of the will (proved in 1644) of his brother John Hanbury of Worcester, but he is said to have died soon after his brother.<sup>53</sup> The John, son of Henry Hanbury, and the Henry, son of Henry Hanbury, who were buried at Hanbury on 2 November, 1616, and 6 November, 1636, respectively, may have been his sons.<sup>54</sup>

(iii.) *John Hanbury*, of whom later (Hanburys of Worcester).

(i.) *Elizabeth Hanbury*, who married Edward Ruding in 1592.<sup>55</sup> She is mentioned as 'my sister Ruding' in the will of her brother John, 1644.

(ii.) *Elizabeth Hanbury*, who was married at Hanbury to John Fincher, 3 November, 1604; she is mentioned in her brother John's will, 1644.

<sup>48</sup> Feet of Fines, Worcs., East., 36 Eliz. It may be noticed that Anne Hanbury, aunt of John, had married a Geoffrey Smythe, of Feckenham, in 1573 (see above).

<sup>49</sup> Feet of Fines, Worcs., East., 38 Eliz. <sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, Mich., 40-1 Eliz.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, East., 6 Jas. I. <sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, East., 13 Jas. I.

<sup>53</sup> Chan. B. and A. before 1714, Collins, bdle. 583, No. 197.

<sup>54</sup> Or they may have been the sons of his contemporary Henry Hanbury of Dodderhill (*q.v.*).

<sup>55</sup> Marriage Bond, Worc. Probate Reg., 1592, No. 92 *b*.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

(iii.) *Ellen Hanbury*, baptized, at Hanbury, 20 September, 1587; married, at Hanbury, to Francis Hill, 2 October, 1609; she is mentioned in her brother John's will, 1644.

(iv.) *Bridget Hanbury*, baptized, at Hanbury, 30 July, 1595; married to Thomas Bearcroft, at Hanbury, 13 June, 1613; she is also mentioned in her brother John's will, 1644.

### VII.

#### *Francis Hanbury*

Francis Hanbury, son of John, was baptized at Hanbury on 6 April, 1578. On 23 February, 1612-13, Francis Hanbury of Hanbury was concerned in a conveyance of lands in Goosehill,<sup>56</sup> and in Easter, 1613, he appears in a fine by which he acquired two messuages, a toft, two barns, two orchards, thirty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, thirty acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, forty acres of heath and brush and common of pasture in Hanbury, Hadsor and Crusehill in Feckenham, of William Hancocks and Anne his wife.<sup>57</sup> He was married in 1597 to Sarah Bearcroft,<sup>58</sup> by whom he had two sons and three daughters:—

(i.) *John Hanbury*, baptized at Hanbury 7 January, 1609; buried there 20 May, 1625.

(ii.) *Edmund Hanbury*, of whom next (VIII.).

(i.) *Anna Hanbury*, baptized at Hanbury 19 October, 1598.

(ii.) *Elizabeth Hanbury*, baptized at Hanbury 24 March, 1604.

(iii.) *Sarah Hanbury*, baptized at Hanbury 17 May, 1607; buried there 13 December, 1614.

### VIII.

#### *Edmund Hanbury*

Edmund Hanbury, second but eldest surviving son of Francis, was baptized at Hanbury 5 July, 1612. In 1634 he appears as a landowner in Hanbury when the constables and overseers of Hanbury presented at the Quarter Sessions that Edmund Hanbury, gent., Richard Vernon, gent., John Baylis, Thomas Yate, and others, had worked with sufficient teams and labourers in the highway of Hanbury.<sup>59</sup>

In 1632, Edmund Hanbury was married to Elizabeth White at Hanbury. By her he had two sons and five daughters. He was buried at Hanbury on 4 November, 1643, and Elizabeth Hanbury, who might be his widow, married George Dangerfield at Hanbury,

<sup>56</sup> Notes from documents in possession of Colonel Bearcroft at Mere Hall, Worcs. *Ex inform.* Rev. F. S. Colman.

<sup>57</sup> Feet of Fines, Worcs., East., 11 Jas. I. Joan Hanbury, great-aunt of Francis, had married Thomas Hancocks (see above).

<sup>58</sup> Marriage Bond, Worc. Probate Reg., 1597, No. 146 b.

<sup>59</sup> *Worcs. Quart. Sess. R.* (Worcs. Hist. Soc.), i., p. 579. Here 'Edward' is obviously a misprint for 'Edmund.'

## THE HANBURYS OF HANBURY.

on 27 May, 1646. She was buried at Hanbury on 11 December, 1669. The two sons and five daughters were as follows:—

(i.) *Francis Hanbury*, of whom next (IX.).

(ii.) *Edmund Hanbury*, baptized at Hanbury 13 August, 1640. At present nothing more is known of this Edmund. He presumably died before his nephew Francis (1681), since he is not mentioned in the will of the latter (*q. v.*).

(i.) *Sarah Hanbury*, baptized at Hanbury 27 February, 1635–6; married to Thomas Yate, as is shown in the will of her nephew Francis (*q. v.*).

(ii.) *Elizabeth Hanbury*, baptized at Hanbury 16 March, 1636–7; married — Cartwright, as is also shown in the will of her nephew Francis.

(iii.) *Amy Hanbury*, baptized at Hanbury,<sup>59a</sup> 6 December, 1638; married at Feckenham, to Francis Sylvester 27 September, 1665. She is also mentioned in the will of her nephew Francis.

(iv.) *Mary Hanbury*, baptized at Hanbury 2 April, 1642; married to Richard Holtam, at Hanbury, 19 April, 1665. He was buried there 28 August, 1682; Mary, his widow, married William Daniell 9 June, 1684.

(v.) *Anne Hanbury*, baptized at Hanbury 23 October, 1643; she was probably married to Richard Westcott, and had two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne, but she was apparently deceased before 1681 (see the will of her nephew Francis).

### IX.

Francis Hanbury, son of Edmund Hanbury, was baptized at Hanbury, 3 May, 1634. His signature as constable of Hanbury parish appears on the Hearth Tax accounts<sup>60</sup> for the county in 1663. The account is as follows:—

*Francis  
Hanbury*

‘1663. The return of the Constable of Hanbury of the houses that have noe distresse to be found:—

‘The house where Rob. Marice lived . . . 1 hearth.

„ „ Hen. Gittoes „ . . „

„ „ Launcelot Gardiner lived „

‘Fra. Hanbury, *Constable.*’

The name of Francis Hanbury also occurs among the Hearth Tax returns for the parish of Hartlebury as having one hearth in the tithing of Gatbridge and another in that of Titton. However, the position of the family in the parish was on the decrease, and Habington, writing in 1637, notes that ‘theyre estate I feare it is now

<sup>59a</sup> Under the name of Anne.

<sup>60</sup> Lay Subsidy R., Worcs. Tax Accounts.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

extenuated, which I wishe maye bee agayne augmented, for other wyse Pitty is a poore releyfe.'<sup>61</sup>

Francis Hanbury married a certain Sarah, before 1659, when Francis, son of Francis Hanbury, was baptized at Hanbury. Elizabeth, a daughter, baptized at Hanbury on 8 January, 1662-3, was buried there eighteen days later. On 12 June, 1667, Sarah, wife of Francis Hanbury, gent., was buried at Hanbury, having evidently died after the birth of another daughter Elizabeth, baptized at Hanbury on 10 June and buried there on 17 June. The date of Francis Hanbury's death has not yet been ascertained, but it was apparently before 1681,<sup>62</sup> when his son Francis is described as 'son and heir of Francis Hanbury, late of Moorewaysend in the parish of Hanbury, gent., deceased.' He left one son and one, or possibly two, daughters by his wife Sarah, and apparently another son by another wife.

(i.) *Francis Hanbury*, of whom next (X.).

(i.) *Sarah Hanbury*, baptized at Hanbury on 14 December, 1663; sole executrix of her brother Francis' will.<sup>63</sup>

(ii.) *Elizabeth Hanbury*, baptized at Hanbury, 10 June, 1667.

*Samuel Hanbury*, son by another wife; mentioned in the will of his half-brother, Francis.<sup>64</sup>

### X.

#### *Francis Hanbury*

Francis Hanbury, son and heir of Francis Hanbury, was baptized at Hanbury 6 August, 1659. He was buried at Hanbury on 18 February, 1680-1. In his will, dated four days earlier, he mentions four of his aunts, Sarah, wife of Thomas Yate, Elizabeth Cartwright, Amy Sylvester, and Mary Holtam, also his uncle, Richard Westcott, and his two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne, possibly the widower and daughters of Anne, another aunt of Francis (see above). He also mentions his mother, Sarah, deceased; his friends, John Mence of Moorewaysend and John Mence of Woodrowe; his half-brother, Samuel Hanbury, and his sister, Sarah Hanbury, sole executrix of his will.

On the death of this Francis Hanbury the male line of the house of Hanbury of Hanbury apparently ceased, nothing further appearing concerning Samuel Hanbury, the half-brother, unless he can be identified with the Samuel Hanbury of Stone, weaver, whose will was proved at Worcester by his wife Catherine on 20 August, 1690.

<sup>61</sup> *Habington, A Survey of Worcs.* (ed. by John Amphlett, of Clent, for the Worcs. Hist. Soc.), i., 257.

<sup>62</sup> Will of Francis Hanbury, Worc. Probate Reg., 1681.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*

# THE HANBURYS OF HANBURY.

## CADET HOUSES OF THE HANBURYS OF HANBURY.

### (a) THE HANBURYS OF DODDERHILL.

### (b) THE HANBURYS OF WORCESTER.

#### (a) THE HANBURYS OF DODDERHILL.

#### *The Hanburys of Dodderhill*

1. HENRY HANBURY, son of Walter Hanbury of Hanbury, was born before 1569, since he is mentioned in Cooke's Visitation of that date. His father, by his will<sup>65</sup> dated January, 1578, bequeathed him and his heirs male all his five lands, tenements, rents, reversion, etc., in Huntingdrop, in the parish of Dodderhill; a meadow called Tewley meadow, *alias* Calley meadow, in Hanbury Astwood (lately purchased of George Davis, gent., and of William Andrewes and Anne, his wife). In default of male issue to Henry the reversion of the same was to come to John Hanbury, eldest son and heir of Walter, and his heirs, failing which, to the right heirs of Walter. If at any time Henry should be minded to sell these lands then his brother John was to have the preferment thereof, 'before any other person or persons, and better cheppe than any other a great deal.' Further, Walter bequeathed to Henry and his heirs male his lease, of forty-two years, of one messuage or tenement called Huntingdrop, in Dodderhill, with all lands, meadows, pastures, commons, etc., in the parishes and fields of Dodderhill, Hanbury, and Hadsor.<sup>66</sup> If Henry and his heirs male should die before the expiry of the lease it should remain to John Henry and his heirs and assigns. Among the goods and chattels also bequeathed to Henry by his father were, 'my best Elmond tree nowe growinge before my hall dore att my woodpile to make hym chests and bordes withall,' and £20 'to be paid and delivered unto hym by the sayde Johane my wief att such tyme or tymes as she shall thinke meet and convenyent for the settinge upp of the trade or occupacon which he, the sayde Henry, now usethe.'

<sup>65</sup> Will of Walter Hanbury, Worc. Probate Reg., 1579, No. 30.

<sup>66</sup> These premises were leased to Walter Hanbury on 2 February, 1576-7 by Gilbert Astley, of Patteshill, co. Stafford, for forty-two years, dating from the end of a twenty-one years' lease, still holding, to William Squier, late of Hanbury, whose son, Richard Squier, then held the premises. (See will of Walter Hanbury, 1579, Worc. Probate Reg.) In 1617 Thomas Astley and Margaret his wife and Walter Astley conveyed these premises to Henry Hanbury, of Dodderhill, warranting them against the heirs of Gilbert Astley, deceased, the father of Thomas and the heirs of Thomas Astley, deceased, the grandfather of Thomas. Feet of Fines, Worcs., Trin., 14 Jas. I.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

On 20 January, 1582-3, Henry Hanbury married Katherine, daughter of John Fulwood, of Little Alne, in Aston Cantlow, co. Warwick.<sup>67</sup> She was buried at Hanbury on 27 January, 1628-9. The date of Henry Hanbury's death has not been ascertained. By his wife Katherine he had a son and daughter:—

*Thomas Hanbury of Dodderhill*, of whom next (2).

*Sarah Hanbury*, baptized at Hadsor, 1 January, 1612.

2. THOMAS HANBURY OF DODDERHILL was baptized at Hadsor<sup>68</sup> on 7 September, 1624. He occurs in 1647 as acquiring fourteen acres of land, six acres of meadow, and common of pasture in Huntingdrop and Dodderhill, of John Bearcroft.<sup>69</sup> In March, 1664-5, he was mentioned in the will of Elizabeth Hanbury, widow of Jonas Hanbury, of Droitwich, as her kinsman, and made executor of her will with her brother, John Gower.<sup>70</sup>

Sarah, daughter of Thomas Hanbury of Dodderhill, was buried at Hanbury on 14 April, 1657; Elizabeth, daughter of the same, was baptized at Hadsor on 16 August, 1649, and was buried at Hanbury 6 April, 1667; Anne, daughter of the same, was baptized at Hadsor on 11 January, 1650, and was buried at Hanbury on 9 February, 1667-8; and Thomas Hanbury himself was buried at Hanbury on 14 September, 1668. In his will dated 6 September, 1668, he directed his body to be buried near to his father and mother, and wife and children, in the parish churchyard of Hanbury, at the east end of the chancel. Apparently, none of his children survived him, since his second cousin, Francis, son of Francis Hanbury of Hanbury, appears as the chief beneficiary under his will. The children of William Nash, of Worcester, and of Edward Smith, clothier, of Worcester, and Thomas, son of Roger Stanford, also appear. William Hill, senior,<sup>71</sup> John Eves and William Hill, junior, were witnesses to the will.<sup>7</sup>

The Thomas Hanbury who, on 18 April, 1680, married Joan Fletcher, at Dodderhill, has not, at present, been identified, but the Mary and Elizabeth Hanbury who, on 9 November, 1703, and 24 February, 1723-4 respectively, married Aaron Westwood and John Bunn at Dodderhill,<sup>73</sup> were, presumably, his daughters.

<sup>67</sup> Aston Cantlow Parish Register.

<sup>68</sup> Hadsor Parish Register.

<sup>69</sup> Feet of Fines, Worcs., East., 23 Chas. I. An indenture to the same effect is among the documents in the Bearcroft Collection at Mere Hall. *Ex inform.* the Rev. F. S. Colman.

<sup>70</sup> Will of Elizabeth (Worc. Probate Reg.), widow of Jonas Hanbury, 1665.

<sup>71</sup> Elizabeth Hanbury, aunt of Thomas, had married William Hill, of Hallow (see above).

<sup>72</sup> Will of Thomas Hanbury of Dodderhill, Worc. Probate Reg., 1668.

<sup>73</sup> Dodderhill Parish Reg.

# THE HANBURY OF HANBURY.

## (b) THE HANBURYS OF WORCESTER.

## *The Hanburys of Worcester*

i. JOHN HANBURY, third son of John Hanbury (VI.) of Hanbury, was baptized at Hanbury on 30 September, 1582. While a young man, he evidently removed to Worcester where, in September, 1606, John, son of John Hanbury, was baptized at St. Swithun's, Worcester.<sup>74</sup> In 1609 John Hanbury appears as settling lands in Hanbury, which appear to be identical with those bought by his father, John Hanbury, of the Hemming family in 1594 (see above), on his brother Henry and John Bearcroft, and warranting the same against his heirs. In 1622, John Hanbury and Richard Elvins<sup>75</sup> acquired two messuages, two barns, two gardens, two orchards, ten acres of land, six acres of meadow, and thirty acres of pasture in Hanbury from Edmund Bearcroft and Grace his wife and Thomas Bearcroft.<sup>76</sup> Two years later John Hanbury was acquiring a messuage and a garden in Bromsgrove from Giles Richards and Mary his wife,<sup>77</sup> and, in the next year, a messuage, four cottages, a barn, five gardens, five orchards, sixteen acres of land, five acres of meadow, and ten acres of pasture in Bromsgrove from the same defendants.<sup>78</sup> Further, in 1626, he was acquiring a messuage, two water-mills, a barn, a dove-cot, a garden, an orchard, five acres of land, four acres of meadow, and four acres of pasture in Bromsgrove from Edward Vernon, gent., and Richard Chillingworth.<sup>79</sup> Twelve years later, in the autumn of 1638, he was again purchasing land in Bromsgrove, consisting of a messuage, a curtilage and garden, and three acres of land from John Smythe and Joan his wife.<sup>80</sup> In 1635, John Hanbury of Worcester appears as one of the creditors of a certain William Glasebrook.<sup>81</sup>

Meanwhile, in 1642, John Hanbury has been elected Mayor of Worcester, but we find that on his election the 'great feast of swearing in the Mayor was deferred on account of the infection in the city, and £10 was given to the poor.'<sup>82</sup> In May, 1625, a recognisance before John Hanbury, Mayor, was made by Thomas Bearcroft, clothier, William Gough, mercer, both of Worcester, and

<sup>74</sup> Parish Register.      <sup>75</sup> In 1614 Richard Elvins had married Felicia Hanbury at Hanbury.

<sup>76</sup> Feet of Fines, Worcs., East., 19 Jas. I. It may be remembered that Bridget, sister of John Hanbury, had married Thomas Bearcroft in 1613 (see above).

<sup>77</sup> Feet of Fines, Worcs., East., 21 Jas. I.

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.*, Trin., 22 Jas. I.

<sup>79</sup> *Ibid.*, Mich., 2 Chas. I.

<sup>80</sup> *Ibid.*, 14 Chas. I.

<sup>81</sup> Chancery Bills and Answers, before 1714, Mitford, bde. 66, No. 87.

<sup>82</sup> Chamber Order Bks. (Worc. Corp. Doc.), vol. ii., fol. 93. See Wood's *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, iii., 650-1. John Hanbury is one of those eulogised by John Toy, the author of *Worcester's Elegy and Eulogy* (Lond., 1638), as benefactors of the distressed inhabitants of Worcester.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

John Mence, of Himbleton, for the appearance of the said John Mence at Quarter Sessions.<sup>83</sup>

John Hanbury had married, before 1606, Anne Gough, who appears to have been previously married and to have had issue, the aforementioned William Gough of Worcester. She predeceased her second husband, dying on 26 February, 1641, aged sixty-eight years. She was buried within the communion rails in the old church of St. Martin's, Worcester, where there is an inscription to her memory.<sup>84</sup>

On 14 July, 1637, the year of the severe plague in Worcester, John Hanbury's will was drawn up, but he did not die until December, 1643.<sup>85</sup>

He left two sons and one, or possibly two, daughters :—

(i.) *John Hanbury*, of whom next (ii.).

(ii.) *Francis Hanbury*, to whom his father bequeathed the reversion, heirs male failing to John his elder brother, of his landed property, a cloak of the value of £4, and a legacy of £550 to be paid within a year, 'and if it shall fortune that my said sonne Francis Hanburie shall not be in England at such time when this legacie shall become due . . . . then the executors . . . . shall employ and sett forth the same for increase thereof by all lawful waies and meanes to and for the use and benefit of the said ffrancis Hanburie to be paid at his return into England.'

(i.) *Anne Hanbury*, baptized at St. Swithun's, Worcester, on 31 July, 1614. Her father bequeathed to her the reversion of his landed property, should heirs fail to her brothers John and Francis, a legacy of £600, with £20 'towards her present maintenance,' and a gown valued at £4.

She married, after 1644, John Thornborough, gent., and died on 18 September, 1648, aged thirty-four years. She is buried near her mother, within the communion rails in the old church of St. Martin's, Worcester.

(ii.) ——— = ——— Lane; 'the six children of my daughter Lane' are mentioned in John Hanbury's will, where a gown worth £4 is also bequeathed to 'my daughter Lane.' On the other hand, this unnamed daughter may have been a step-daughter, especially as John Hanbury apparently uses the term 'daughter-in-law' and 'daughter' to mean 'step-daughter,' as he uses 'son' and 'son-in-law' to mean 'step-son.'

<sup>83</sup> *Worcs. Quart. Sess. R.* (Worcs. Hist. Soc.), p. 378. <sup>84</sup> Nash, *Hist. of Worcs.*, ii., App. 143.

<sup>85</sup> Will of John Hanbury of Worcester (Worc. Probate Reg., 1644, No. 57). Though John Hanbury died at the end of 1643, his will was not proved until 25 July, 1644.

## THE HANBURYS OF HANBURY.

Presuming the daughter Lane to be a possible daughter, we may take it that 'my daughter-in-law Elizabeth Rowden,' who had married a son of Richard Rowden, of Hereford, by whom she had three children, Richard, Francis, and Alice Rowden, was a daughter of John Hanbury's wife by a former husband, — Gough. John Hanbury made some provision for Elizabeth and her three children, for whom their grandfather, Richard Rowden, was also bound to provide by order of the justices of the peace of Hereford. John Hanbury also bequeathed a gown of £3 value to 'my daughter Rowden.'

William Gough, whom John Hanbury calls indiscriminately his 'son' and his 'son-in-law,' was also, presumably, a son to Anne Gough and step-son to John Hanbury who, by his will, forgave him a debt of £100 under certain conditions, and bequeathed to him a cloak and to his wife a gown, 'or £6 to buy them.'

By his will John Hanbury gave to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlains of Worcester a silver cup with a gilt cover, worth £10, 'to be from time to time kept by the Mayor for the time being and used and employed to the same use and purpose as the other plate given by Edmund Hurdman late Alderman of the same city deceased.' He also ordered that 'my name and coate belonging to 'my ancestors be engraved in the same cupp.'

To the poor of the parish of Hanbury he bequeathed £5; to the poor of St. Martin's, Worcester, £3; to the poor of St. Swithun's, Worcester, £3; to the seven other parishes in Worcester £14 to be proportionately distributed; also 40s. to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Martin 'towards the finishing of the new Bells which are now to be made there if they shall not be finished before my decease.' Forty shillings were also to be expended in gloves and disposed of by his executors at his funeral, and twelve poor men were each to have a gown worth 8s. 4d. 'to attend my funerall if it shall please God to dispose of me such tyme as the same may be solemnised in a decent and Christian manner without danger of contagion of sickness which at this tyme increaseth in this cittie.'<sup>86</sup>

The testator also made bequests to his four sisters (Elizabeth) Ruding, (Elizabeth) Fincher, Helena Hill, (Bridget) Bearcroft; his

<sup>86</sup> As we have noted above, the year 1637 was the year of terrible plague in Worcester. Some account of its course is given in Sloane MS. (Brit. Mus.) 3723, fol. 67, and a prayer used during the time of plague, which runs as follows:—

'O Almighty God and merciful Father we Thy pore Servauntes humbly prostrating ourselves before Thy devine majistye beseeching Thee of Thy wonted goodness to take away from us this plague and greivouse sicknesse wch. Thou hast fitly layed uppon us for our pride and presumption and cuffitousnesse and daily and howerly rebelling against Thy devine majistie, yet O Lord doe not forget to be merciful but spare us good Lord,' etc.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

brother-in-law, John Fincher; Anne Bearcroft, his goddaughter; his sister Hill's son; Richard Gough, his godson; Richard Ruding, possibly his nephew, and Mr. Tinker, curate of St. Martin's parish. He also forgave his 'cozen George Fincher and his father Brooke' a debt of £5 with interest, under certain conditions. His brother, Henry Hanbury, and his brother-in-law, Thomas Bearcroft, were made his executors,<sup>87</sup> and his friend, Mr. William Symonds, his brother-in-law, John Fincher, his cousin, George Hancocks, and his 'son-in-law,' William Gough were made overseers.

On 3 December, 1643, John Hanbury was buried at St. Martin's, Worcester.

ii. JOHN HANBURY, son of John Hanbury of Worcester, was baptized at St. Swithun's, Worcester, on 13 September, 1606. He inherited for himself and his heirs under his father's will, all the messuages, lands, tenements, etc., in Hanbury and Bromsgrove, 'and elsewhere in the kingdom of England' which his father had inherited or purchased. He was also to receive £400 at the end of a year, and wearing apparel and a cloak worth £4.

This John Hanbury died about March, 1646, leaving his son John, a minor, eight years old, his sole heir and executor, and making John Thornborough, his brother-in-law, and Thomas Bearcroft, his uncle, overseers of his will.<sup>88</sup>

iii. JOHN HANBURY, son of John Hanbury, was, as we have seen, eight years old in 1646. Thomas Bearcroft, being his great-uncle and overseer of his father's will, thereupon took over the guardianship and tuition of John Hanbury, and 'by colour thereof received the rents, issues and profits of all his lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Bromsgrove, Hanbury, etc.,' and received the same until his (Bearcroft's) death in the spring of 1650. He also took on himself the administration of all the goods and household stuffs which had belonged to John Hanbury's father, and kept the same for his use, but had made no account of the same, for identification, before he died. Bridget Bearcroft, his widow, great-aunt of John Hanbury, as her husband's executor, thereupon took over the administration of the wills of both John Hanbury, the grandfather, and John Hanbury, the father of the young John. After a little while Bridget Bearcroft died intestate, leaving two sons, John and Stephen Bearcroft, who took

<sup>87</sup> On the death of Henry Hanbury, which is said to have been soon after the death of his brother, Thomas Bearcroft took on himself the execution of the will, and took £400 into custody for payment to his nephew at the end of a year. (Chancery Bills and Answers before 1714, Collins, bde. 583, No. 197.)

<sup>88</sup> *Ibid.*

## THE HANBURYS OF HANBURY.

out letters of administration of her goods, among which were the unadministered possessions of John Hanbury. In November, 1656, John Hanbury, being then eighteen years old, proved his late father's will, and took out letters of administration of the goods of both his grandfather and father. Then, however, he came into collision with John and Stephen Bearcroft, and their dispute was the occasion of the suit in Chancery from which all these details are gathered. On 22 May, 1658, John Hanbury, still a minor, appeared by his guardian, John Fownes, of Stoke Prior, co. Worcester, and stated, as above, how he had proved his father and grandfather's will, and showed further how Thomas Bearcroft in his lifetime had expended £300 of the orator's money to redeem some messuages or tenements in the city of Worcester, belonging to the orator, but mortgaged for £300. Now, John and Stephen Bearcroft, under colour of the redemption by their father, detained possession of the premises and refused to give any account thereof to John Hanbury, saying that they held the same on behalf of John, son of John Thornborough (cousin of John Hanbury), 'notwithstanding that Thomas Bearcroft confessed in his lifetime in the presence of the said John and Stephen Bearcroft that he had redeemed the said messuages for use and benefit of the orator.' Further, John and Stephen had taken possession of all the goods rightfully belonging to John Hanbury which had been left unadministered by Bridget Bearcroft, and had also obtained possession of bonds of great sums of money and refused to give up the same, though they had been 'in a loving manner so requested.' This, at least, was the case put forward by John Hanbury.<sup>89</sup> The result of the suit has not, at present, been ascertained.

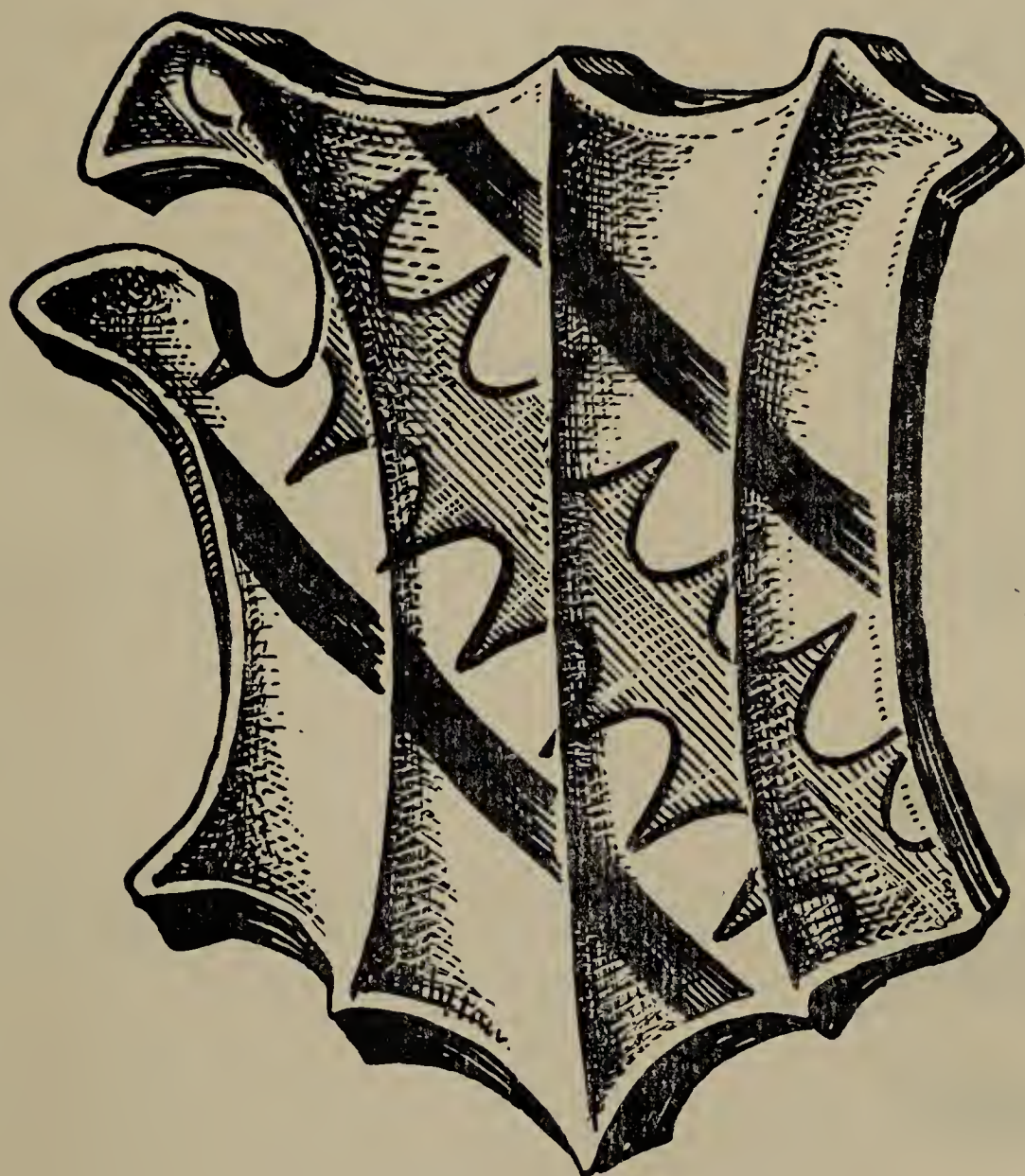
While he was still a minor, namely, on 27 September, 1656, John Hanbury was married to Elizabeth Bridges at St. Helen's, Worcester, 'according to the rite in that case provided.' It is possible that Elinor and Amphilis, daughters of John Hanbury, gent., and his wife Elizabeth, baptized at Elnbridge on 25 June, 1663, and 4 November, 1664, respectively, were their children. Unluckily, no further details concerning this John Hanbury can be found. It would appear, at least, that he left Worcester, since none of the city registers that have been searched have yielded any further information as to him or his family.<sup>90</sup>

<sup>89</sup> Chancery Bills and Answers, before 1714, Collins, bdle. 583, No. 197.

<sup>90</sup> J. B. Wilson, *Parish Book of St. Helen's Church in Worcester*, ii., p. 17. The Hanburys who occur, *e.g.*, in the register of St. Helens (see Appendix C), are not distinguished as 'generosi,' and evidently belong to an absolutely different family. At the present day (1914) the name of Hanbury does not occur among either the private residents or the commercial population of Worcester.





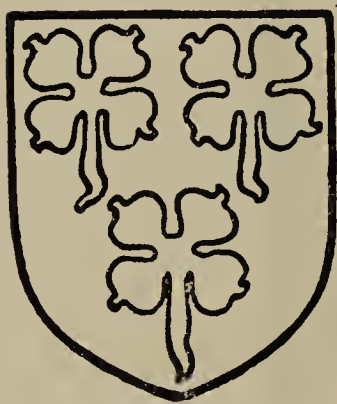


The HANBURYs OF BEANHALL bore the arms *Gold a bend engrailed vert cotised sable* precisely as borne by their kinsmen of the Hanbury line.





ANNE JENNETTES, the wife of Anthony Hanbury of Beanhall (IV.) was the daughter of Humphrey Jennettes of Feckenhall in Worcestershire, who bore for his arms *Silver two cheverons and six martlets gules.*



URSULA SPOTT, the first wife of Walter Hanbury of Beanhall (V.), is believed to have been of a family bearing arms *Vert three quatrefoils silver having stalks of gold.*



CECILIA ROUS, the second wife of Walter Hanbury of Beanhall (V.), was of the Rouses of Rous Lench, whose arms were *Sable two bars engrailed silver.*



MARGARET SMALLBROOK, wife of Anthony Hanbury of Beanhall (VIII.), was the daughter of Richard Smallbrook of Droitwich, who bore arms of *Gold a sword sable set bendwise with its point upwards.*

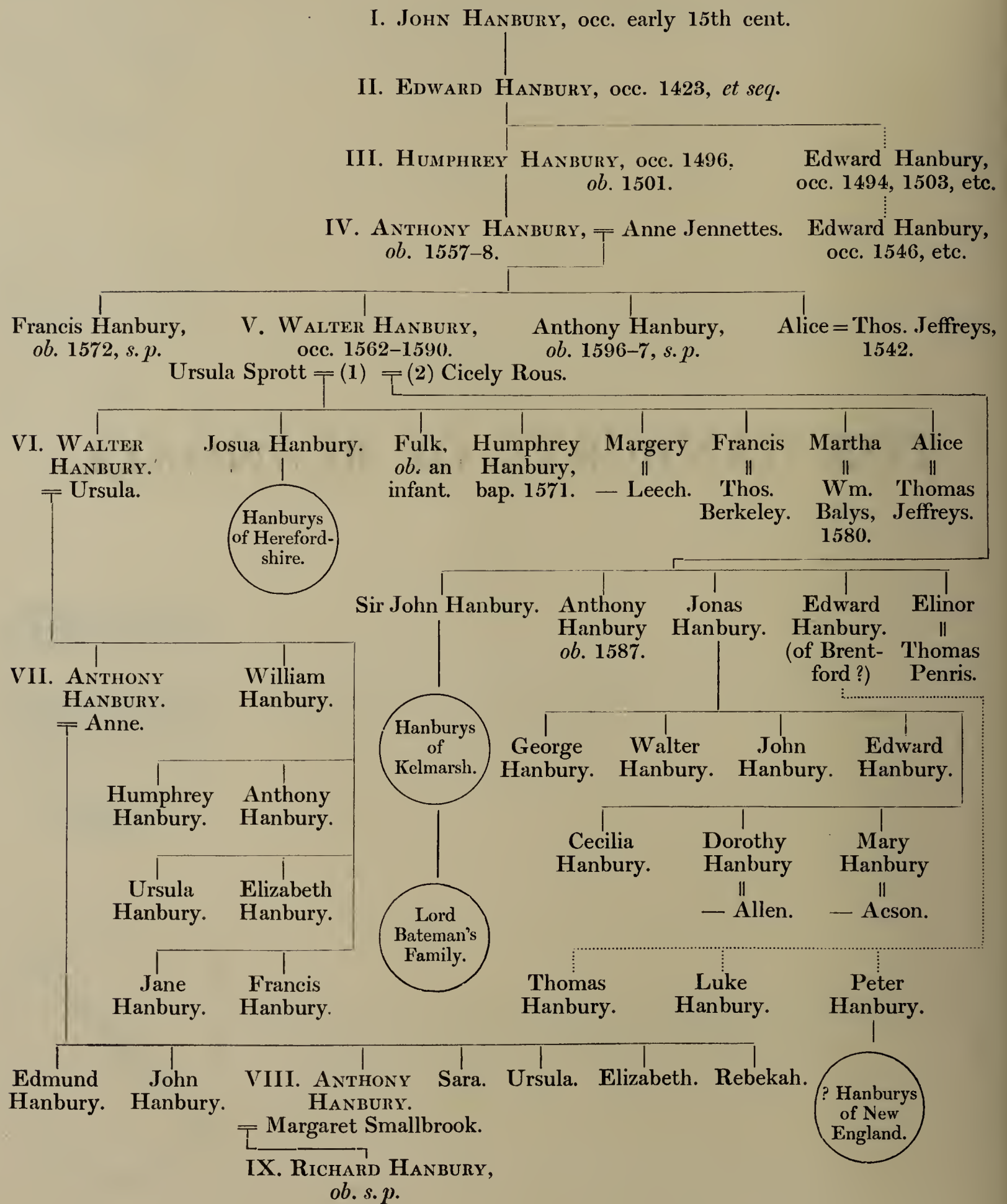
THE HANBURY'S OF BEANHALL.



# THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

## KEY PEDIGREE D.

### THE HANBURY OF BEANHALL.



# THE HANBURYS OF BEANHALL.

## CHAPTER III.

### THE HANBURYS OF BEANHALL.

IT has generally been supposed that the Hanburys of Beanhall<sup>1</sup> descended from the John Hanbury of Hanbury (I.), father of William Hanbury of Hanbury (II.). This has been the result of evident misquotation from Cooke's Visitation of Worcester in 1569, and its apparently most faithful representative, Harleian MS. 1043, fol. 40. There, and in some other pedigrees,<sup>2</sup> John Hanbury of Beanhall is said to be 'descended of a second house of Hanbury,' and he is shown to be of the same generation as the John Hanbury of Hanbury above mentioned.<sup>3</sup> Further, the fact that the Hanburys of Beanhall were, throughout the fifteenth century, frequently dealing with lands in Ham and Feckenham, and in Newlands in Feckenham, and were concerned in their dealings with the family of Ruding, is not without significance. For both Robert de Hanbury and his son John (of Bromsgrove), were continually dealing, as we have seen, with these same lands and with the same family in the fourteenth century. Hence, it is not unnatural to suppose that the family of Hanbury of Beanhall was descended from the Robert de Hanbury who occurs in the early fourteenth century, and was, in all probability, a brother of Henry, son of Geoffrey.

<sup>1</sup> Habington describes Beanhall, in Feckenham parish, as 'an antiente seate of the Hamburys who are descended from Hambury of Hambury.' The parish of Feckenham is on the eastern borders of Worcestershire, and covers an area of 6833 acres of land and 18 of water. The road from Droitwich to Alcester cuts across the parish from west to east, the majority of the houses composing Feckenham village being grouped about the centre of the parish on either side of this road and of a branch from it which goes north towards Bentley. West of the north-bound road stands the vicarage, and somewhat north-west of the vicarage the church. Beanhall, consisting of Upper, Middle, and Lower Beanhall farms, lies south-west of Feckenham village, and south of the road from Droitwich to Alcester. The three farmhouses, all examples of the Worcestershire black-and-white house, the most beautiful and typical example of which is the Bearcroft seat, Mere Hall, in Hanbury, lie a little back from the road and a few hundred yards from each other. That known as Middle Beanhall is traditionally connected with the Hanburys, though Upper Beanhall, the more westerly of the three Beanhalls, is the largest house. Unluckily, the interior of Middle Beanhall is at the present day being spoilt by absolutely unsympathetic 'modernising.'

<sup>2</sup> Addit. MS. 19,816, fol. 111; Jesus Coll., Oxford, MS. pedigree of Hanbury. In the Quecn's Coll., Oxford, pedigree of Hanbury, John Hanbury of Beanhall (I.) is merely said to be descended from Henry and Geoffrey de Hanbury.

<sup>3</sup> Here, however, since we take John Hanbury of Hanbury (I.) to be the John who died in 1453, we may assume that he was contemporary with Edward Hanbury of Beanhall (II.), rather than with John Hanbury of Beanhall (I.).



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

We may go a step further and suggest the identity of the John de Hanbury, junior, who occurs with John de Hanbury, senior, as dealing with lands in the Manor of Bromsgrove, in 1387, with John Hanbury (I.), of Beanhall. The John de Hanbury, senior, is, from the evidence of the locality of the lands with which he is dealing, John, son of Robert, otherwise John Hanbury of Bromsgrove. John Hanbury, junior, may quite well be his son. And since Edward, son of John Hanbury, of Beanhall (II.) was witnessing a grant of lands in Feckenham as early as 1423, it is not unreasonable to suppose that it was his father who was witnessing grants of land in the neighbourhood in 1387. While these facts cannot be definitely proved, we may, at least, following the pedigrees, start the line of the house of Hanbury of Beanhall with the John Hanbury in question.

### I.

*John  
Hanbury*

Apart from the facts above suggested we know nothing of him except that he lived in the end of the fourteenth century and early fifteenth century, and married and had a son Edward, of whom next (II.).

### II.

*Edward  
Hanbury*

Edward Hanbury appears as a witness as early as 1423<sup>4</sup> and 1425.<sup>5</sup> In 1428 he was one of the collectors of knights' fees in the county of Worcester, an inquisition being taken before him and his colleagues at Worcester on the Thursday next after the Feast of St. Michael (29 September), 1428.<sup>6</sup> Habington comments on this as follows: 'In the book of Knights Fees, 7 Henry VI., 1428, in the Exchequer, Edward Hanbury was one of the collectors of the same fees in the county of Worcester, and to shewe that he is not in our age neglected, the Lord Burley, Lord Treasurer of England, graced his armes by placing them among others in his gallery at Theobalds. But concerning his pedigree which ensueth, whosoever presented it to Clarenceux at the Visitation Anno Dom. 1562, first deminished the reputation of the family in numbering so fewe descentes, who might by a diligent perusal of theyre evidences have rather showed the lineall continewance of thys house four hundred yeeres and so adorn'd the

<sup>4</sup> To a grant by Richard Huband to John Jennettes of all right in lands and tenements called Nurburys, with a field called Newlands, with one toft in Feckenham, which land and tenements were lately in the possession of William atte Lye, with all other appurtenances in Ham. [Prattinton Coll. (Soc. Antiq.), Feckenham Bk.]

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* To a grant by Emma, daughter and heiress of William atte Lye, of lands in Ham and Newland in Feckenham, to Humphrey Stafford, Thomas Wybbe, and Thomas Ruding.

<sup>6</sup> *Feudal Aids*, iii., 318, 320, 322-3.

## THE HANBURYS OF BEANHALL.

shyre with our Gentry whearein . . . can I not acquit Mr. Hanbury.' <sup>7</sup>

In January, 1431-2, Edward Hanbury, with Richard Huband and Edward Blundell, witnessed a settlement by John Massey on Edward, Lord Ferrers, and others, of his manor of Frankley and various neighbouring lands.<sup>8</sup> On Saturday, 24 December, 1435, at a court, held at Feckenham, Edward Hanbury was one of the jurors concerning a plea brought by Richard Beauchamp, through Robert Vicariis, his attorney, and John Jennettes in his own person, to determine whether John Ruding and Maud his wife, now deceased, had been lawfully seized of and in a messuage and appurtenances called Rudings, within the manor of Feckenham.<sup>9</sup>

In April, 1441, he appeared as a witness to a settlement by Richard Beauchamp of his moiety of the above messuage with other property in Feckenham on trustees, among whom was William Hanbury of Hanbury.<sup>10</sup> The date of the death of Edward Hanbury has not been ascertained nor the name of his wife. He left at least one son:—

(i.) *Humphrey Hanbury*, of whom next (III.) and presumably a second son:—

(ii.) *Edward Hanbury*, who occurs with Humphrey Hanbury in 1494 and 1505 (see below). The wife of Edward Hanbury appears among those who were fined at the manor court of Feckenham in 1502-3,<sup>11</sup> while Edward Hanbury himself was returned as one of the tenants of the manor.<sup>12</sup> He was also one of the jurors at a view of frankpledge taken on the Wednesday in Whitsun week, 1503.<sup>13</sup> An Edward Hanbury, possibly a son of this Edward, or a younger son of his brother Humphrey, appears among the tenants of Hanbury Manor in 1546 and 1547. At the Court Baron of 6 October, 1545, the Court ordered him to permit the tenants to have the use of the Common in Thurnhurst, and to have the right of common way across

<sup>7</sup> Habington, *A Survey of Wores*. (Wores. Hist. Soc.), ii., 108.

<sup>8</sup> I. H. Jeayes, *Cat. of Lyttleton Charters*, No. 319.

<sup>9</sup> Prattinton Coll. (Soc. Antiq.), Feckenham Bk. At a similar court held on the Saturday next before the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist (18 October) 1436, Edward Hanbury was again one of the jurors concerning the further issue of the same case, namely, as to the rightful heirs to the reversion of the said messuage. John and Maud had been found to have been lawfully seized of the messuage with remainder to Richard and Elizabeth Ruding, and after their death to Robert Ruding and his heirs. Robert left only two daughters, Maud and Katherine, and the point of the whole suit was to settle whether Maud, who was still living and was then Maud Avenell, or the heirs of Katherine (*i.e.*, Richard Beauchamp, son of Katherine's daughter Alice; and John Jennettes, husband of her daughter Elizabeth) were the next heirs.

<sup>10</sup> Prattinton Coll. (Soc. Antiq.).

<sup>11</sup> Court R. (P.R.O.), bdle. 210, No. 42.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

Thurnhurst.<sup>14</sup> At the Court, held in the following May, 1546, Edward Hanbury was fined 20s. for failing to carry out this order.<sup>15</sup> He is probably identical with the 'Edward Hanbury of Bromsgrove, gent.,' who was made sole executor of the will of 'John Hygman, sen., of Beoley [co. Worcs],' in July, 1557.<sup>16</sup>

### III.

#### *Humphrey Hanbury*

Humphrey Hanbury first occurs in October, 1494, when John Bound, senior, of Feckenham, William Somner, of Evesham, and John Bounde, junior, of Ham in Feckenham, demised to Thomas Ball and Joan his wife, a messuage and lands in Feckenham for the term of their lives, with remainder after their deaths to trustees, among whom were Humphrey Hanbury, Edward Hanbury, Edward Huband, and Humphrey Jennettes.<sup>17</sup> In July, 1496, he was also a witness with Edward Huband, John Bearcroft, and others, to a settlement of land in Feckenham and Ham, which had belonged to Richard Jennettes and Margery his wife.<sup>18</sup>

On 11 May, 1505, after the death of Thomas Ball and Joan his wife, Humphrey and Edward Hanbury were once more party to a settlement of the lands in Feckenham, which in 1494 John Bounde and others had demised to Thomas and Joan for their lives. These lands were now settled on Gilbert Talbot, son and heir of Sir Gilbert Talbot, and others.<sup>19</sup>

Humphrey Hanbury died in the spring of 1501, being at the time of his death seized, among other properties, of one croft in the manor of Hanbury, held by service of a fourth part of a knight's fee.<sup>20</sup> He left at least one son:—

*Anthony Hanbury*, of whom next (IV.).

### IV.

#### *Anthony Hanbury*

Anthony Hanbury, son of Humphrey Hanbury of Beanhall, frequently occurs as a juror at the half-yearly views of frankpledge of the Earl of Warwick, overlord of the manor of Feckenham.<sup>21</sup>

At the manor court of Sir John Throgmorton at Feckenham, held on 26 March, 1547, Anthony Hanbury complained against Anthony Cartwright in a plea of trespass that the defendant owed him 11s. for two oxen that he had bought from him. Defendant denied the

<sup>14</sup> Eccl. Com. Court R., Bpric. of Worc. (P.R.O.), bdle. 196, No. 3.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> Worc. Prob. Reg.

<sup>17</sup> Feckenham Court R., Shire Hall, Worc.

<sup>18</sup> Prattinton Coll. (Soc. Antiq.), Feckenham Bk.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>20</sup> Eccl. Com. Court R. (P.R.O.), bdle. 191, No. 37.

<sup>21</sup> On 10 May, 1512; on the Tuesday in Whitsun week, 1543; on 6 June, 1544 (Feckenham Court R., Shire Hall, Worc.); on the Tuesday in Whitsun week, 1546 (Court R. (P.R.O.), bdle. 210, No. 39, m. 4); on the Tuesday in Whitsun week, 1547, and on 16 June, 1548 (Feckenham Court R., Shire Hall, Worc.).





*Middle Beanhall, Feckenham, Wores.*





## THE HANBURYS OF BEANHALL.

debt and was granted a day for the hearing of his case.<sup>22</sup> A year later, March, 1547-8, Anthony Hanbury, gent., and others, appeared in a proceeding regarding an estate at Ham Green. At a court held on 23 July, 1549, Anthony Hanbury was ordered to have a view of property at Beanhall, and to fix the boundary between the land of Thomas Scripshaw and the land of John Bartley, and to make report on the same at the next court. A settlement was arrived at accordingly at the court held on 6 October following, while at the following court held on 12 April, 1550, the case was referred for final judgment to Anthony Hanbury. He was similarly appointed to view a boundary in the manor of Feckenham and report on the same at a court held on 2 June, 1554.

On 25 May, 1549, he appeared at the manor court of Feckenham in a plea of debt, and on 30 August against Edward Bolton in a plea of trespass. On 4 July, 1551, the beadle of the manor court of Feckenham returned the names of four tenants of the overlord (the Earl of Warwick, who became Duke of Northumberland in 1551), among whom was Anthony Hanbury. At the same court, John Hanbury (of Elmley Lovett, IV.) and Anthony Hanbury were jurors in a case of dispute concerning land. On 25 March, 1553, Anthony Hanbury witnessed a lease of a cottage in Feckenham from the churchwardens of Feckenham to Humphrey Sutor, of Feckenham, and Anne his wife. On 27th October, 1554, he appears with John Hanbury (of Elmley) as one of the twelve free tenants empanelled at the court for purposes of viewing the land of the manor.

Besides thus being an active and important tenant of the manor of Feckenham, Anthony Hanbury was also a free tenant of the Bishop of Worcester's manor of Hanbury. However, he attended less constantly at the courts of that manor than at those of Feckenham, being several times amerced for non-appearance, and at other times making excuse for his failure to appear. Thus, for example, he was amerced at the court held on 6 October, 1528,<sup>23</sup> while in April, 1539,<sup>24</sup> Anthony Hanbury, Robert Mence, Humphrey Jennettes, John Bearcroft, and John Ruding, all, it will be noticed, tenants also of Feckenham, were said to be free tenants of Hanbury who had refused to pay their due suit, while at the same court Anthony Hanbury was charged with de-afforesting the property of the bishop. At the court held on 8 October, 1548,<sup>25</sup> Anthony Hanbury informed the court of

<sup>22</sup> Feckenham Court R., Shire Hall, Worc. This and the facts following are taken from the Feckenham documents at Shire Hall, Worcester, examined by kind permission of Mr. Willis Bund.

<sup>23</sup> Eccl. Com. Court R., Bprie. of Worc. (P.R.O.), bdle. 195, No. 9. . <sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 13.

<sup>25</sup> Eccl. Com. Court R., Bprie. of Worc.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

the death of William Jennettes (his brother-in-law), one of the customary tenants of the manor, and that Humphrey Jennettes, his son and heir, was a minor, and therefore subject to the wardship of the king.

Anthony Hanbury had married, according to the Visitation of 1569, Anne, daughter of Humphrey Jennettes of Feckenham, who evidently predeceased him, since she is not mentioned in his will in 1557. By her he had four sons and one daughter:—

(i.) *Francis Hanbury*, who married Margaret Bagshaw of Inkberrow in 1562<sup>26</sup> and removed to Inkberrow. In his will, proved on 15 February, 1572,<sup>27</sup> he is described as ‘Francis Hanbury, gent., of Inkberrow.’ His wife Margery and his step-son, Arthur Bagshaw, were made his executors with provision that the said Arthur was ‘not to meddle with the goods but only to be assistant to his said Mother.’ His brothers, Walter and Anthony Hanbury, were made overseers of the will.

(ii.) *Walter Hanbury*, of whom next (V.).

(iii.) *John Hanbury* is mentioned in the will of his father (1557), but not in that of his brother Francis (1572). He is probably the John Hanbury who married Dorothy Marcham at Feckenham on 22 April, 1565.

(iv.) *Anthony Hanbury*, who is mentioned in the will of his father (1557), of his brother Francis (1572), and of his brother Walter (1590). In 1565 certain charges were made at Redditch against Anthony Hanbury, concerning a deed relating to an estate belonging to the church and parish of Feckenham.<sup>28</sup> He apparently lived in his brother’s house at Beanhall,<sup>29</sup> died unmarried, and was buried at Feckenham on 18 February, 1596–7.

(i.) *Alice Hanbury*, who married Thomas Jeffreys<sup>30</sup> on 30 October, 1542. Her husband appears as one of the executors of her father’s will.

By his will, dated 29 December, 1557,<sup>31</sup> Anthony Hanbury desired his body to be buried in the churchyard of Feckenham. To the poorest householders of Bradley,<sup>32</sup> at the discretion of his executors,

<sup>26</sup> Marriage Bond, Worc. Prob. Reg., 1562, No. 58 m.

<sup>27</sup> Transcript of Wills, Worc. Prob. Reg., vol. vi., pt. iii., p. 275 (pencil figures).

<sup>28</sup> Doc. at Shire Hall, Worc.

<sup>29</sup> See below.

<sup>30</sup> The pedigrees, including Harl. 1043, not only make this Alice the wife of Thomas Jeffreys, but also make her niece Alice, daughter of Walter, wife of a Thomas Jeffreys. This appears to be a coincidence and not a mistake.

<sup>31</sup> Will of Anthony Hanbury. Worc. Prob. Reg., 1557, file ii., No. 221.

<sup>32</sup> Stock and Bradley is a small parish adjoining Beanhall, formed in 1866 from the parish of Fladbury, of which it had been an outlying chapelry.

## THE HANBURYS OF BEANHALL.

he left from 10s. to 20s. His son Walter evidently inherited the house at Beanhall, since the testator desired 'my best pot, my best panne and my best bed with the appurtenances shall always remayne here yn my house at Beanhall to thust and behuf of my sonne Walter Hanbury and not be removed from my said house.' After five bequests to servants, varying between £4 and a cow and 1s. 8*d.*, the testator appointed Edward Ruding and Thomas Jeffreys, his son-in-law, his executors, desiring them to make a true inventory of all his goods and chattels, and employ and distribute them between his four sons, Francis, William (*sic*, for Walter), John, and Anthony.<sup>33</sup> The will was proved at the end of the next month on 31 January, 1557-8.

V.

*Walter  
Hanbury.*

Walter Hanbury of Beanhall appeared at the manor court of Feckenham from 1562 to 1585<sup>34</sup> in various pleas of debt. He also appeared in a plea of trespass against John Reve, jun., on February, 1567-8, and on 30 March, 1568, he was called upon to adjudicate on a case of trespass, a similar task being allotted to him on 20 October, 1569, in a case of disputed right of foot road. On 25 November, 1570, he was appointed one of the viewers of land at Beanhall in a dispute between Walter Bartlett and others; on 13 October, 1573, he was elected beadle for the court for the ensuing year, and on 15 October, 1575, and 15 October, 1576, he was elected reeve. On 2 October, 1574, and 15 December, 1575, complaints were brought against Walter Hanbury in the Great Court of Feckenham for encroachment on land. From 1583 to 1587 Walter Hanbury constantly appears as juror and suitor at the manor courts of Feckenham, and several times as acquiring land<sup>35</sup> within the manor, in the hamlet of Ham, and in the neighbourhood of Bishampton. On 3 October, 1583, Walter Hanbury and Thomas Heybert appeared at the court of the manor

<sup>33</sup> The order is thus in the will, though all the pedigrees, including Harl. MS. 1043, fol. 40, agree in making Walter the eldest son.

<sup>34</sup> Against Edward Overton, in January, 1562; in December, 1564, against Thomas Pilkington; in March, 1565-6, against Peter Adderhiche and John Bolton; on 6 December, 1566, against William Taylor; in June, 1568, against John Hall; in February, 1568-9, against Thomas Staunton; on 20 October, 1569, against John Hill; on 14 January, 1570-1, against Robert Hobday, John Muscote, and Thomas Toney; on 27 January, 1570-1, against Thomas Pilkington and John Hill; again on 14 May, 1572, against Thomas Pilkington, and on 3 July, 1585, against Richard Rixson. (Feckenham Court R., Shire Hall, Worc. The following extracts are all taken from these Court Rolls.)

<sup>35</sup> Stating by his attorney that Hill owed him 3*l.* 10*d.* for a horse and a sheep. *E.g.*, on 19 January, 1576-7, Walter Hanbury and Cecilia his wife appeared as party to proceedings concerning land in Feckenham. The major portion of the lands held by Walter at his death had been acquired by him during his lifetime.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

bearing a writ of 'Right Close' to the bailiffs of the court who were bidden to recover to Walter Hanbury and Thomas Heybert two acres of pasture with appurtenances in Feckenham of which they had been deprived by Robert Marten and Jane his wife. A process of recovery followed on 24 October.

Walter Hanbury often appears on the Court Rolls as trustee, as on 4 April, 1577, when Humphrey Jennettes of Northgrove settled his capital messuage, called Northgrove, in the manor of Feckenham, and his manor or farm of the manor of Russhe in Inkberrow, and all his lands in Feckenham, Ham, Hanbury, and Inkberrow, and the reversion of his lands in the manor of Toddington (co. Hereford),<sup>36</sup> on Walter Hanbury of Beanhall, and others.<sup>37</sup> In the following September, Humphrey Jennettes entered into a bond with Francis Bearcroft of Feckenham and Robert Collier of Beanhall, Walter Hanbury being, in this bond, one of the trustees for the trust money.<sup>38</sup>

Like Anthony Hanbury, his father, Walter Hanbury was churchwarden of Feckenham,<sup>39</sup> and it was evidently in this capacity that he and Thomas Hews were addressed in 1584 by John de Feckenham, priest, concerning the payment of certain loan money which had been left for the uses of the poor occupiers of the town.<sup>40</sup>

Walter Hanbury married before 1558,<sup>41</sup> Ursula Sprott who was buried at Feckenham on 10 January, 1571-2. By her he had four sons and four daughters:—

(i.) *Walter Hanbury*, of whom next (VI.).

(ii.) *Josua Hanbury*, of whom later under the Hanburys of Herefordshire.

(iii.) *Fulk Hanbury* (named after his kinsman Fulk Jennettes), baptized at Feckenham 30 October, 1568; buried there 9 January, 1568-9.

(iv.) *Humphrey Hanbury*, baptized at Feckenham 20 August, 1571. He was apprenticed to Richard Lancaster, goldsmith, of

<sup>36</sup> This Herefordshire land had descended from Walter Jennettes, rector of Hanbury, who died seized of the same on 3 March, 1532-3 [Chan. Inq. p. m. (ser. 2), vol. 55, No. 99], to his brother, Humphrey Jennettes, who died seized of the same on 12 March, 1540-1 (*ibid.*, vol. 65, No. 87). William Jennettes, son and heir of Humphrey, was then thirty years old. He died in 1548 (Eccl. Com. Court R., Bprie. of Worc.), leaving a son and heir, Humphrey, a minor, who made the above settlement in 1577. Elizabeth, his mother, widow of William Jennettes, had married as a second husband Richard Hopton, gent., who now held the above lands in right of his wife for the term of her life. [Prattinton Coll. (Soc. Antiq.), Feckenham Bk.]

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>39</sup> Nash, *Hist. of Worcs.*, i., 442.

<sup>40</sup> Letters among Doc. at Shire Hall, Worc. This John de Feckenham is almost certainly that 'landmark in history,' John, last Abbot of Westminster (1518?-1585).

<sup>41</sup> As their son Walter was born in 1558.

John Hanbury was married to Marye  
 the eighth daie of October.  
 John Hanbury was married to Marye  
 the eighth daie of October.  


---

 Anno 1572  
 John Hanbury was married to Marye  
 the eighth daie of June.  
 Walter Hanbury was married to  
 Cecylia Rous the thirteenth daie of July.  
 John Hanbury was married to Ellmore  
 the eighth daie of October.  


---

 Anno 1574  
 Henry

Extract from Rous Lench Parish Register, showing the marriage of Walter Hanbury of Beanhall (V.) to  
 Cecilia Rous, 13th July, 1572.

Weddmg 1577  
 The first of September was martyred  
 Leming & Annellford Anno 1577  
 The twelfth day of April was martyred Robert  
 Edkins and Wyllie greatwithe Anno 1577  
 The twelfth day of June John Hanbury did  
 marrye Annellford the same day John  
 Coke martyred Annellford Stringer  
 The year of our lord god 1577 was  
 Anno Domini 1577

Extract from the Parish Register of Aston Cantlow.





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London, and his father, Walter Hanbury, in his will (1590)<sup>42</sup> left him 100 marks to be paid him when he should be twenty-six years old on condition that he should then 'dyscharge or fullye save harmles my executors of, for and from one obligation or bande whatsoever wherein I stande bounde to his master, Richard Lancaster, for the performance of the duties of his Prentyshipp.'

Further, Humphrey was made heir after his brothers Jonas, John, Edward, and Josua, in case of failure of their heirs male, to a tenement in Feckenham called Over Leighton, *alias* Lane House.

(i.) *Margery Hanbury*, born before 1569, said in Harleian MS. 1566, fol. 63, to be wife of — Leech.

(ii.) *Frances Hanbury*, said on the same authority to be wife of Thomas Berkeley, of Cressaye, co. Salop.

(iii.) *Martha Hanbury*, married at Feckenham, 8 January, 1580, to William Balys.

(iv.) *Alice Hanbury*, baptized at Feckenham, 23 August, 1564; unmarried at the time of her father's death. In his will (1590), he provided that she should be kept and maintained by her brother Josua Hanbury and his heirs or assigns in the 'in the like sorte as I latelye kepte her yerelie untill such tyme as shee shall be bestowed in marriage and untill the saide Josua shall have knowledge or notice thereof.' For her 'preferment in marriage' Josua was not only to keep her until the day of her marriage, but was also, after the testator's death, to pay her £80 within two years, for her own use. On these conditions Josua was to have the lease and inheritance and reversion of a parcel of ground or pasture lying in Beanhall, 'lately called the Taylors and nowe in the tenure or occupacon of me the said Walter Hanbury, the father.' Subsequently, Alice Hanbury married a Thomas Jeffreys who was presumably her cousin and a son of her aunt, Alice Jeffreys.

On 13 July, 1572, Walter Hanbury married at Rous Lench his second wife Cecilia Rous of Rous Lench, who survived him, and two years after his death married George Darby. By her Walter Hanbury had four sons and one daughter:—

(i.) *John Hanbury*, of whom later under the Hanburys of Northamptonshire.

(ii.) *Anthony Hanbury*, baptized at Feckenham 24 February, 1576; buried at Feckenham 7 June, 1587.

(iii.) *Jonas Hanbury*, baptized at Feckenham 16 November, 1578; buried at Feckenham 9 August, 1627. He had married Adrian de

<sup>42</sup> Will of Walter Hanbury, Worc. Probate Reg., 1590, No. 87.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

Cash, 'a Dutch woman,' who survived him. By her he had five sons and three daughters.<sup>43</sup>

(iv.) *Edward Hanbury* was baptized at Feckenham on 24 February, 1582. He matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, on 19 June, 1601, and was a barrister of the Middle Temple by 1615,<sup>44</sup> being called to the degree of the Utter Bar on 25 October, 1611. By the will of Walter Hanbury his father (1590), he was made heir, in case of failure of heirs male to his brothers Jonas and John, to the reversion of the freehold of the tenement in Feckenham called Over Leighton, *alias* Lane House. Further his father bequeathed him a farm or tenement in Bishampton, lately purchased from Thomas Throgmorton,<sup>45</sup> with all houses, etc., belonging. In default of heirs male to Edward the

<sup>43</sup> They were (1) *George Hanbury*, mentioned in the will of his uncle Sir John Hanbury of Kelmarsh (1639), under which he inherited £250. (2) *Walter Hanbury*, baptized at Feckenham 20 February, 1613-4; received £300 under the same will. (3) *John Hanbury*, inherited £100 under his uncle's will. He appears in 1638 as John Hanbury of Kington, near Feckenham, in a Chancery Proceeding concerning land in Feckenham. His brother Edward and his mother Adrian, with her second husband, Arthur Holden, a clerk, were also concerned in the proceeding. Both John and Edward are said to have 'gone beyond seas.' There is no trace of them in the Kington parish registers. (4) *Edward Hanbury* also received £100 under his uncle's will. As Edward Hanbury, of Kington, he and his brother John contracted and agreed about 20 April, 1635, to convey to John Hanbury of Huntend, in Feckenham (see under Hanburys of Herefordshire), a messuage with appurtenances and divers other lands in Feckenham, warranting the same against their heirs and against the heirs of Jonas Hanbury (their father), Sir John Hanbury, of Kelmarsh, and Edward Hanbury (their uncles), and Arthur Holden, clerk, and Adrian his wife (their step-father and their mother). John Hanbury of Huntend paid the major part of the purchase-money in the same year, and gave bond of £60 for the payment of the remaining £30. He then, according to his own story, discovered that the property was encumbered, and required Edward and John to levy a fine and recovery, assuring the property to him. This they promised to do, bidding him keep the £30 until the fine was levied. 'So they protracted the time until the said Edward and John went beyond the seas or otherwise absented themselves to places unknown,' and then, although they had bidden him keep the £30 until the fine was levied, 'plotted and practised with the said Arthur Holden to recover the penalty of the above-mentioned bond' against him. John Hanbury of Huntend therefore brought a bill in Chancery against the brothers, for whom their step-father, Arthur Holden, answered. He declared that he believed Edward and John to be rightfully seized of the property in question. About October, 1635, his step-son Edward 'did acquaint this defendant that hee was bent and resolved to travell beyond the seas and that hee wanted some money to supply his wants and occasions in his travels thither.' He had therefore lent him money in return for which his step-son had authorised him to implead John Hanbury of Huntend for the bond of threescore pounds for the payment of the £30. (Chan. Proc., Chas. I., H., bde. 20, No. 62.) The result of the proceedings does not appear. (5) *Cecilia Hanbury* received £350 under the will of her uncle Sir John Hanbury of Kelmarsh (1639). (6) *Dorothy Hanbury*, married — Allen, and had a son, Clement Allen, who also profited under Sir John's will. Dorothy died before 1639. (7) *Mary Hanbury*, baptized at Feckenham on 29 November, 1612. She married — Acon, and had several children. Her uncle, Sir John, left her a life annuity of £10 'to be payd to her owne hands and to her owne private use and mayntenance.' After her death £200 was to be divided between her children, and given them when they came of age, while, during their minorities, they were to have £10 a year each for their maintenance or education.

<sup>44</sup> Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*. See *Middle Temple Records*, Minutes of Parliament, ii., 444, 459, 470, 582, 598, 679, 703, 706, 714, 730, 738.

<sup>45</sup> See Feet of Fines, Worcs., Hilary, 30 Eliz. (1588).



## THE HANBURYS OF BEANHALL.

premises were to remain to his brother John and his heirs male. In 1610 Edward Hanbury and his brother John sold these lands in Bishampton to John Checkett and Arthur Bagshaw, warranting the same against the heirs of their father, Walter Hanbury.<sup>46</sup> In 1615 Edward Hanbury acquired a garden, messuage, and six acres of land in Feckenham from William Clarke and Anne his wife.<sup>47</sup> Under the will of his brother, Sir John Hanbury of Kelmarsh (1639), Edward Hanbury received a life annuity of £30 a year, a sum of £100, and forgiveness of all the debts he owed his brother.<sup>48</sup> (See Appendix D.)

(i.) *Elinor Hanbury*, daughter of Walter Hanbury and Cicely Rous, was baptized at Feckenham on 20 December, 1581. She married — Penris, and had two sons and one daughter. They were John and Edward Penris and Anne who married — Holmden. They all benefited under the will of their uncle, Sir John Hanbury of Kelmarsh (1639).

Walter Hanbury, son of Walter Hanbury of Beanhall, was born in 1558, since in the Herald's Visitation of 1569, he is said to be eleven years old at that date. He appears with his father Walter, in 1583, as acquiring a messuage, cottage, and garden, with 100 acres of land, twenty acres of meadow, twelve acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, and twenty acres of bush and heath in Dodderhill, Huntingdrop, Hadsor, Wychbold, and Hanbury from Edmund Gower, senior, and his wife Elinor.<sup>49</sup> Foster supposes that he is possibly the Walter Hanbury, commoner, who matriculated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, on 9 November, 1582. However, the fact that he would by that time have been twenty-four years old and that he is said to be of Staffordshire makes this identification appear quite unlikely.<sup>50</sup>

Like his father and grandfather Walter Hanbury was churchwarden of Feckenham, and appears with his brother Josua in that capacity in 1591, 1593, 1595, and 1596.<sup>51</sup>

Under his father's will Walter Hanbury was bound to maintain in his house at Beanhall his uncle Anthony Hanbury, in consideration of a sum of £40. At the time of his father's death Walter Hanbury was in occupation of the house and tenement known as Over Leighton or Lane House, which his father had purchased of Thomas Edgworth.

In the spring of 1618-9 Walter Hanbury died and was buried at Feckenham on 20 March. His will, which is calendared at Worcester

VI.

*Walter  
Hanbury*

<sup>46</sup> See Feet of Fines, Worcs., Trin., 8 Jas. I.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*, 13 Jas. I.    <sup>48</sup> P. C. C., 97, Harvey.

<sup>49</sup> Feet of Fines, Worcs., East., 25 Eliz.

<sup>50</sup> *Alumni Oxonienses*, 1500-1714, ii., 642.

<sup>51</sup> Feckenham Miscell. Doc., Shire Hall, Worc.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

as proved in 1619, is unfortunately missing. He married a certain Ursula before 1584, when their eldest child was born. She predeceased her husband and was buried at Feckenham on 24 August, 1612. By her he had four sons and four daughters:—

- (i.) *Anthony Hanbury*, of whom next (VII.).
- (ii.) *William Hanbury*, baptized at Feckenham 1 April, 1593, of whom nothing further at present appears.
- (iii.) *Humphrey Hanbury*, baptized at Feckenham 14 April, 1594; buried there on 11 October, 1613.
- (iv.) *Anthony Hanbury*, baptized at Feckenham 2 November, 1595.
- (i.) *Ursula Hanbury*, baptized at Feckenham 10 September, 1587.
- (ii.) *Elizabeth Hanbury*, baptized at Feckenham 19 September, 1588.
- (iii.) *Jane Hanbury*, baptized at Feckenham 19 March, 1589–90.
- (iv.) *Francis Hanbury*, baptized at Feckenham 1 July, 1591; buried there 17 August, 1597.

### VII.

#### *Anthony Hanbury*

Anthony Hanbury, baptized at Feckenham on 30 November, 1584, evidently lived to the great age of eighty-nine, since there is every probability that he was the Anthony Hanbury who was buried at Feckenham on 22 November, 1673. His wife Anne, whom he had married by 1620, lived a short time after him, dying on 25 March, 1674, and being buried at Feckenham two days later.<sup>52</sup>

He appears in 1620 as Anthony Hanbury, the elder, son and heir of Walter Hanbury of Beanhall, in a plea against George Mence, of Westminster, brewer, son of Richard Mence and Margaret his wife, that he hold to an agreement made between Walter Hanbury, Anthony's grandfather, and the said George Mence, with his mother and father, Richard and Margaret.<sup>53</sup> In the same year Anthony Hanbury, and Anne his wife, were dealing with a messuage, eight acres of land, eight acres of meadow, thirty-four acres of pasture, and common of pasture in Bradley, near Beanhall, Inkberrow, Hanbury, Stock Green in Bradley, etc., and settling the same on Raphael Hunt and Arthur Bagshaw.<sup>54</sup> During the next year (1621), Arthur Bagshaw was acquiring of Anthony Hanbury and Anne his wife, fifteen acres of land, three acres of meadow, and ten acres of pasture in Inkberrow.<sup>55</sup> These dealings may have had some connection with Anthony's marriage since Anne is known to have been

<sup>52</sup> Chan. B. and A. before 1714, Ham., bdle. 154, No. 39.

<sup>53</sup> Common Plea R., Mich., 18 Jas. I., No. 2127, m. 429.

<sup>54</sup> Feet of Fines, Worcs., East., 18 Jas. I.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, 19 Jas. I.

## THE HANBURYS OF BEANHALL.

the daughter of a Bagshaw of Inkberrow, possibly of Arthur Bagshaw. Nor must it be forgotten that Arthur Bagshaw was step-son of Francis Hanbury of Inkberrow, great-uncle of Anthony Hanbury, who had died in 1572.

It is significant of the gradual break-up of the Hanbury connexion with Beanhall that Anthony Hanbury seems to have parted with most of the lands acquired by his grandfather. Thus in 1621 John Elvins was acquiring of Anthony and Anne his wife, a messuage, garden, orchard, four acres of land, six acres of meadow, sixteen acres of pasture, and common of pasture in Hanbury.<sup>56</sup> Five years later William Connard acquired fourteen acres of pasture in Feckenham from Anthony Hanbury and Anne, and Humphrey Hews.<sup>57</sup>

In a bond of April, 1638, 'Anthony Hanbury of Beanhall, gentleman,' appears as witness, and in another of 26 October, 1641, he appears in reference to one of his tenants, Richard Mirrall.<sup>58</sup>

In July, 1660, he and his wife Anne, and Anthony Hanbury their son, were party to a deed of settlement on Richard Smallbrook, of Droitwich, and Arthur Bagshaw, of Inkberrow, being a settlement on the occasion of the marriage of Anthony Hanbury, the younger, with Margaret Smallbrook, daughter of the said Richard.<sup>59</sup>

Anthony and Anne Hanbury had apparently three sons and four daughters:—

(i.) *Edmund Hanbury*, baptized at Feckenham on 29 March, 1624, and said to be aged five or six in 1630. He presumably died young since nothing further is heard of him, but he was not buried at Feckenham.

(ii.) *John Hanbury*, baptized at Feckenham 10 June, 1632; buried there eight days later.

(iii.) *Anthony Hanbury*, of whom next (VIII.).

(i.) *Sarah Hanbury*, baptized at Feckenham 4 March, 1620–1.

(ii.) *Ursula Hanbury*, baptized at Feckenham 20 June, 1633.

(iii.) *Elizabeth Hanbury*, baptized at Feckenham 7 January, 1638–9.

(iv.) *Rebekah Hanbury*, baptized at Feckenham 26 July, 1640.

### VIII.

Anthony Hanbury was baptized at Feckenham on 6 July, 1635. He married on 13 August, 1660, at Tardebigge, Margaret Smallbrook.

*Anthony  
Hanbury*

<sup>56</sup> Feet of Fines, Worcs., East., 19 Jas. I.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, Mich., 2 Chas. I.

<sup>58</sup> Bonds among the Feckenham documents at Shire Hall, Worc.

<sup>59</sup> Chan. B. and A. before 1714, Ham., bdle. 154, No. 39.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

Soon after his marriage he purchased lands and tenements of Arthur Bagshaw called Mickleworth Close in Inkberrow.<sup>60</sup>

About 20 November, 1673, Anthony died intestate, leaving two children,<sup>61</sup> Anthony aged eleven years and Elizabeth an infant (born 1670). He was buried at Feckenham on 22 November. Two years after her husband's death, Margaret Hanbury married William Vicaris, haberdasher, of Worcester.<sup>62</sup>

IX.

*Anthony  
Hanbury*

Anthony Hanbury was baptized at Feckenham on 7 November, 1661, according to the Feckenham parish register, though the more probable date is 1662, as Anthony himself declares he was eleven years old in November, 1673. When he had come of age he started a suit in February, 1684, against his mother and step-father, accusing them of retaining all the deeds and evidences concerning the property in Beanhall, etc., which had belonged to his grandfather, and taking the profits of the land which by right belonged to him as heir of his father and grandfather. His sister, Elizabeth Hanbury, still a minor, was evidently used as an instrument by her step-father, as her guardian, against her brother, being, as Anthony declared, prejudiced against him by the influence of Vicaris.<sup>63</sup>

Apparently Anthony secured possession of the disputed properties, but they had evidently been much impoverished, and in 1693 we find him and his wife Margaret forced to mortgage the half of their property in Feckenham to Thomas Cockes, bart., for a sum of £280.<sup>64</sup> In 1699 Anthony and Elizabeth, his second wife, made a further mortgage of lands in Feckenham to William Gore;<sup>65</sup> and in the following year we find Anthony Hanbury of Beanhall, yeoman, and Elizabeth his wife, and Anthony's son, Richard, mortgaging all their lands in Feckenham and Inkberrow to Thomas Lacey, of Aldridge, co. Stafford, in consideration of the sum of £1550.<sup>66</sup>

Anthony Hanbury died in December, 1706, and was buried at Feckenham on 1 January, 1706-7. He had, as we have seen, been twice married, but the surnames of his two wives have not been discovered. Nor is the birthdate of his son Richard known, his only children appearing in the Feckenham register being two sons by his

<sup>60</sup> Chan. B. and A. after 1714, Ham., bdle. 154, No. 39.

<sup>61</sup> Anthony and Margaret had had two other sons, Richard, baptized on 10 May, 1663, buried on 29 May, 1667; John, baptized on 22 November, 1666, buried on 28 April, 1669.

<sup>62</sup> Chan. B. and A., Ham., bdle. 154, No. 39.

<sup>63</sup> Chan. B. and A. before 1714, Ham., bdle. 147, No. 7; bdle. 154, No. 39; bdle. 158, No. 4

<sup>64</sup> Feet of Fines, Mich., 5 Will. III.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, East., 11 Will. III.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*, Hilary, 12 Will. III.; Indenture at Mere Hall *penes* Col. Bearcroft, noted by the Rev. F. S. Colman, Rector of Hanbury. William Gore also appears as party to this indenture.

## THE HANBURYS OF BEANHALL.

first wife, Anthony, baptized 1 January, 1682, and Giles, baptized 30 June, 1684, and one son by his second wife, John, baptized on 31 December, 1701. Nothing more is known of these three sons.

X.

Richard Hanbury, attorney-at-law,<sup>67</sup> known by the above, quoted fine and indenture to be a son of Anthony Hanbury (IX.), was the last of his family to have any interest in Beanhall: even so mortgagees were in possession, and Richard himself lived at Bromsgrove. In 1714, on the occasion of his marriage with Judith Simpson, of Tewkesbury, Richard settled all his interest in Beanhall and his mortgaged lands in Feckenham on Charles Cockes, of Worcester, Humphrey Low, and Thomas Wilmot, clerk, both of Bromsgrove, in order to receive a jointure for Judith. However, Richard died at Bromsgrove on 18 December, 1724, before the mortgage had been paid off, and on 14 July, 1725, Cockes, Low, and Wilmot conveyed Beanhall and the Hanbury lands to the Vernons of Hanbury Hall,<sup>68</sup> to whom Middle Beanhall belonged into the nineteenth century.

*Richard  
Hanbury*

Richard Hanbury died and was buried at Bromsgrove, where there is a stone to his memory. The Hanbury arms and crest are carved above the inscription, which runs:—

‘Here lyes the body of Richard Hanbury, gent., who died 18th December, 1724.’

After her husband’s death, Judith Hanbury evidently returned to her home at Tewkesbury, and dying there in 1741 was buried in the Abbey. In the north side of the chancel is a stone to her memory, simply inscribed:—‘Here lyeth the Body of Judith Hanbury, widow, who departed this life, the 14 day of February, 1741, aged 57.’

The Hanbury link with Beanhall was now severed, and Richard Hanbury had, so far as we know,<sup>69</sup> no heirs to carry on the name of Hanbury in Bromsgrove.

<sup>67</sup> So described in the Bromsgrove parish register.

<sup>68</sup> Indenture at Mere Hall, *ut supra*.

<sup>69</sup> Margaret, daughter of Richard and Judith Hanbury, was baptized at Bromsgrove on 19 August, 1716, but this is all we know of her.







The arms of Hanbury of Hanbury were allowed to be borne by SIR JOHN HANBURY OF KELMARSH, his heirs and successors, with the difference of a molet sable. The crest that was granted to this gentleman was a *demi-lion gold coming out of a mural crown sable and holding a battle-axe gold with its shaft sable*, which crest, as appears by records at the College of Arms, is proper to be borne in these colours by his descendants.

William Hanbury of Kelmarsh, the father of William, first Lord Bateman, quartered with his paternal arms of Hanbury those of Waller of Groombridge, Clerke of Watford, and Western of Rivenhall, in token of his descent from the coheiresses of those houses.





MARY WHITTELL, wife of Sir John Hanbury (I.) of Kelmarsh, was the daughter of William Whittell of Bury in Suffolk, whose arms were *Gules a chevron ermine between three talbots' heads rased gold*.



DOROTHY SHUCKBURGH, the wife of Edward Hanbury (II.) of Kelmarsh, was daughter of Edward Shuckburgh of Naseby in Northamptonshire, who bore arms *Sable a chevron between three pierced molets silver*.



MARY WALLER, the wife of John Hanbury (III.) of Kelmarsh, was daughter and coheir of Sergeant Thomas Waller, who was of the Wallers of Groombridge in Kent, and bore *Sable three walnut leaves gold between two bends silver*.



ELIZABETH CLERKE, the wife of Thomas Hanbury (IV.) of Kelmarsh, was daughter and coheir of George Clerke of Watford in Northamptonshire, who bore for his arms *Silver a bend gules between three roundels sable with three silver swans upon the bend*.



SARAH WESTERN, wife of William Hanbury (V.) of Kelmarsh, was the daughter and coheir of William Western of Rivenhall in Essex, whose arms were *Sable a chevron between two crescents in the chief and a trefoil in the foot all gold*.



CHARLOTTE PACKE, the wife of William Hanbury (VI.) of Kelmarsh, was daughter of Charles James Packe of Prestwold in Leicestershire, who bore arms *Quarterly sable and gold with a cinqfoil ermine in the quarter*.

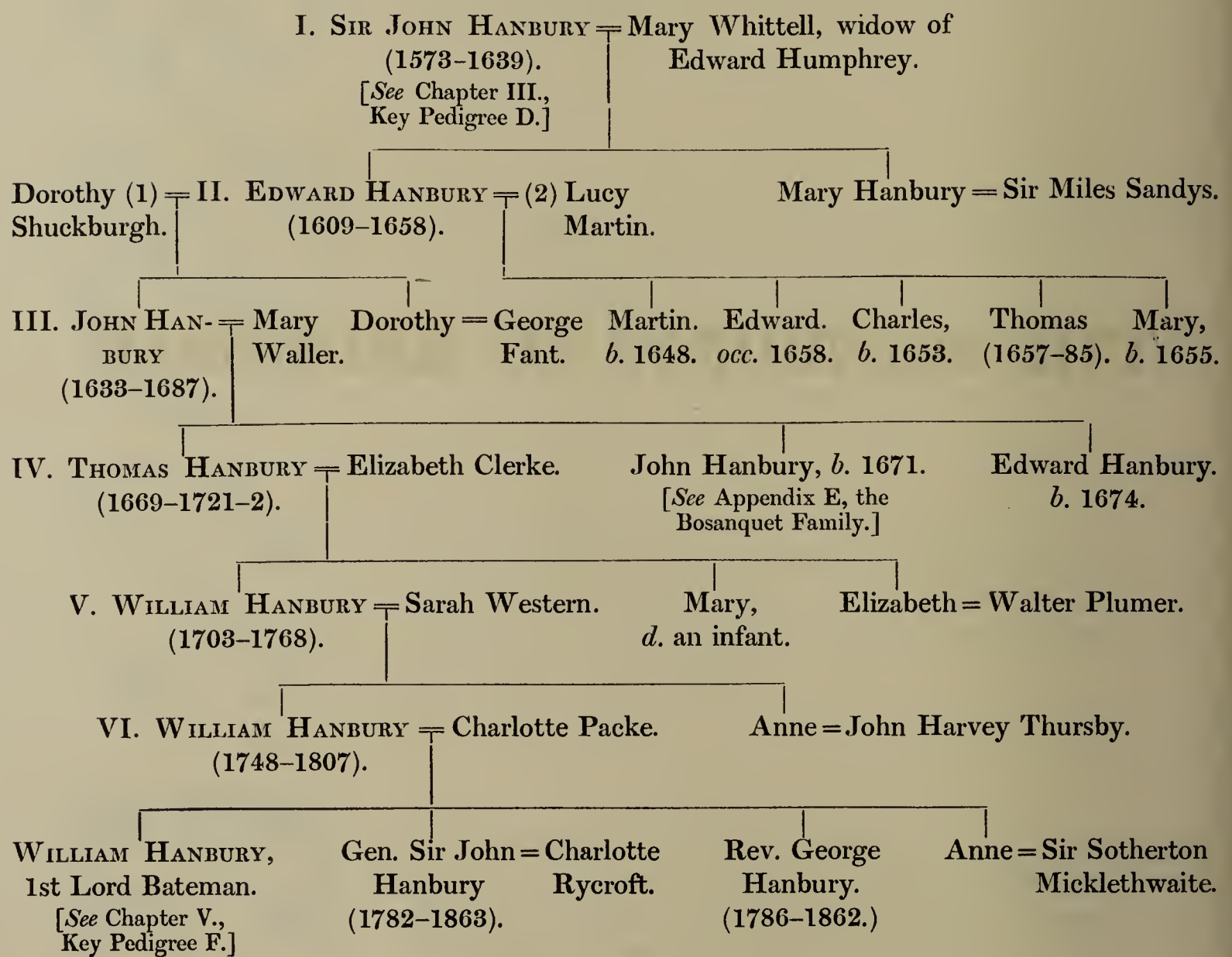
THE HANBURYYS OF KELMARSH.



# THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

## KEY PEDIGREE E.

### THE HANBURYS OF KELMARSH.



# THE HANBURYS OF KELMARSH.

## CHAPTER IV.

### THE HANBURYS OF KELMARSH.

*Arms.* Or, a bend engrailed vert, cottised sable, a mullet sable, difference.

*Crest.* Out of a mural coronet sa. a demi-lion or, holding in dexter paw a battle-axe sa. helved gold.

THE Hanburys of Kelmarsh, in Northamptonshire, sprang, as we have already seen, from the family of the Hanburys of Beanhall in Feckenham. The first of their house was Sir John Hanbury, to whom the crest was granted by Camden.

I.

Sir John Hanbury, son of Walter Hanbury of Beanhall (IV.) by his second wife, Cecilia Rous, was born about 1573-4. He was apparently apprenticed in London at an early age to a merchant tailor,<sup>1</sup> possibly to Edward Humphrey, citizen and merchant tailor of London, whose widow, Mary, a daughter of William Whittell, of Bury, in Suffolk, he married about 1599 or 1600.<sup>2</sup> His wife already had two children by her first husband, two daughters, Elianor and Dorothy. John Hanbury undertook their education, bringing them up, in his own words, 'as befitted gentlewomen which their small portions would not have allowed.'<sup>3</sup>

*Sir John  
Hanbury*

In 1618, John Hanbury purchased the manor of Kelmarsh, in Northamptonshire, from Roger Smith and Anne his wife. It was not until 1620 that he left London and settled at Kelmarsh Hall,<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In 1623 he was described as John Hanbury of Kelmarsh, Esquire, and woollen draper, late of the Black Bell in St. Paul's Churchyard, London. (Chan. Proc., Chas. I., H., bdle. 81, No. 69.)

<sup>2</sup> Chan. Proc., Chas. I., H., bdle. 83, No. 39.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* They were very young at the time of their father's death and in the wardship of Queen Elizabeth, on account of lands in Addington, Northants. Elianor afterwards married Richard Picke, of Lincoln's Inn, and Dorothy married Henry Calthorpe, of the Middle Temple. Their stepfather, in 1626, brought a case against them and their husbands for alleged debts to him. (Chan. Proc., Chas. I., H., bdle. 83, No. 39.)

<sup>4</sup> Kelmarsh parish is in the Hundred of Rothwell, between the towns of Northampton and Market Harborough. The manor and lordship of Kelmarsh belonged in the sixteenth century to the Osborne family, and passed from them to Roger Smith, from whom John Hanbury purchased it in 1618 (Feet of Fines, Northants., Trin., 16 Jas. I.). John Hanbury made further purchases of land and tenements in Kelmarsh in that and the following year from William Goddard and Mary his wife (*ibid.*, Mich., 16 Jas. I.), and from Maurice Dyke and Katherine his wife, and Richard



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

where his wife died and was buried in September, 1625. Less than two years after her death, on 29 April, 1627, John Hanbury was knighted at Whitehall.<sup>5</sup> He was twice Sheriff of Northamptonshire, in 1621 and 1637,<sup>6</sup> and died on 8 June, 1639, being buried at Kelmarsh by his own request 'in myne owne chappell which I have lately re-edified adjoyning unto the parish church of Kelmarsh neere to the corps of Mary my late buried wife.' At the time of his death he was seized of the manor of Kelmarsh with the advowson of the same 'all held of Robert, Earl of Warwick, as of the manor of Duston in the same county.'<sup>7</sup>

He left two children:—

*Edward Hanbury*, of whom next (II.).

*Mary Hanbury*, who married Sir Miles Sandys, being dowered with £3500.<sup>8</sup> Sir Miles died in 1635, leaving three sons, William, Edward, and Miles, and one daughter, Mary.<sup>9</sup> Thereupon Sir John Hanbury, 'out of fatherly love for the said Lady Sandys, and being willing to add to her portion and make other provision for her children . . . . entertayned the said Lady Sandys and her children and servants at the house in Kelmarsh where they lived together and had theire dyett and all other accommodations for the space of two years and more before the death of the said Sir John.' Sir John also made over to his daughter's care most of his jewels and household stuffs. This was the cause of a chancery suit after Sir John's death, his son and executor, Edward Hanbury, declaring that Lady

Phillips and Frances his wife (*ibid.*, East., 17 Jas. I.). Kelmarsh Hall, more or less as it must have been in the days of Sir John Hanbury, is shown in an engraving in Bridge's *Hist. of Northants.* (ii., facing p. 40), of an east view of the old hall as it was in the time of Thomas Hanbury (IV.), Sir John's great-grandson (see also Sloane MS. 4391, fol. 24). William Hanbury (V.) evidently rebuilt the house, as engravings of the east and west fronts in Queen Anne style show (Bridge's *Hist. of Northants.*, ii., facing p. 40). It was thus described by Neale in 1820: 'The mansion, which is large and convenient, is built of brick. The east front consists of a centre containing the principal apartments and two wings in which are offices; the west front is of a more ancient character, having less of ornament. This seat is peculiarly interesting to the admirers of painting, being adorned with a numerous and well-selected collection of some of the finest examples of the various schools both ancient and modern. The pleasure-grounds are extensive, and have been diversified by the hand of taste, beautifully contrasting the effects of both wood and water' (Neale, *Views of Seats*, iii., No. 35).

<sup>5</sup> W. A. Shaw, *Knights of England*, ii., 192.

<sup>6</sup> *List of Sheriffs* (P.R.O. Index), 94.

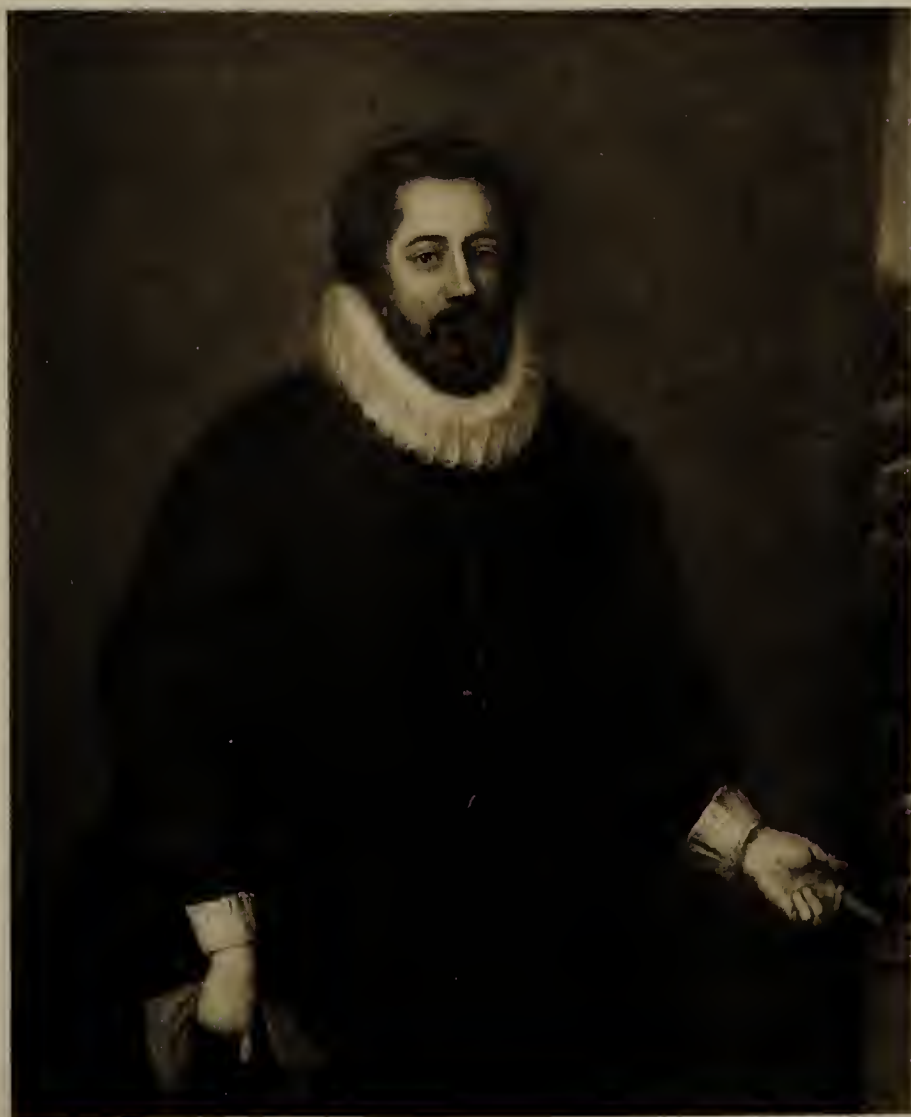
<sup>7</sup> Chan. Inq. P. M., Ser. II., vol. 610, No. 31.

<sup>8</sup> He was the eldest son of Sir William Sandys, of Miserden, co. Gloucs. Brimpsfield Park and estate was settled on him on the occasion of his marriage (Rudder, *Gloucs.*, 554). A full-length portrait of Sir Miles, and another of Lady Mary Sandys with her infant daughter Mary, were in the manor house of Miserden in 1792 (Bigland, *Gloucs.*, ii., 223).

<sup>9</sup> The baptisms of Mary on 30 November, 1623, and of William on 1 May, 1625, are recorded in the parish register of Brimpsfield (*N. and Q., Gloucs.*). Mary afterwards became a nun in France.



*Sir John Hanbury of Kelmarsh.  
(1573-1639).*



*Edward Hanbury of Kelmarsh.  
(1609-1658).*  
*from pictures in the possession of Lord Bateman.*





## THE HANBURYS OF KELMARSH.

Sandys, his sister, had retained these jewels, etc., and had seized ready money and valuables that were in an iron chest in Sir John's room in the lodgings in London where she was staying with Sir John just before he died.<sup>10</sup>

By his will<sup>11</sup> Sir John left his daughter £1500; her three sons, William, Edward, and Miles, £500 each; and her daughter, Mary, £1000.

At the upper end of the north aisle in Kelmarsh church is a stone monument with a pediment, and, under a canopy, the figures of a man and woman kneel opposite to one another, while each fingers the pages of a book. The books are supported by a death's head on a table covered with a green cloth fringed with gold. The figure of the man, representing Sir John Hanbury, is bearded and has a ruff, is booted and spurred, and wears armour over red breeches. His wife is in a black gown, with slashed sleeves and wears a ruff and a flowing head-dress. Behind the table and above the canopy is a large carved and painted shield of the arms of Hanbury of Kelmarsh impaling Whittell (Gules a cheveron ermine between three talbots' heads rased gold).

Beneath the figures is the following inscription on a brass tablet:—

‘ Memoria justi erit benedicta ’ (Prov. 10, 7).

‘ Quisquis es, Viator, marmoream hanc molem conspiciens lege et intellige. Sub hoc tumulo placide recumbit Johannes Hanburius, miles, natus Wigorniensis, e familia utrinque illustri vere ortus, hujusce Comitatus Northamptoniensis, bis Vice-comes: non minus interius animi ornamentis splendide ornatus, quam externis opibus abunde locopleatus. Uxore cui nomen Maria, insignis parentelæ placide hic secum recumbente, necnon prole, singularis virtutis, raræ indolis, et summæ spei, apprime beatus; qui post annos sexaginta & quinque pie, juste & sobrie transactos, tandem senex et satur dierum suaviter obdormivit octavo die Junii Anno Domini, 1639.’

(‘ *The memory of a just man shall be blessed.* Whoever thou art, O passer by, seeing this marble, read and understand. Under this tomb peacefully rests John Hanbury, knight, a native of Worcestershire, sprung, on both sides, from an illustrious family, twice Deputy Sheriff of this shire of Northampton; nor was his inner self a whit the less adorned by the gifts of his mind than it was enriched abundantly by his external works.

‘ Especially blessed was he in his wife, named Mary, of noble

<sup>10</sup> Chan. B. and A. before 1714, Mitford, bdle. 71, No. 39.

<sup>11</sup> P. C. C., 97, Harvey.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

parentage, now calmly slumbering by him, and in his children, of rare virtue, remarkable ability, and great promise. He quietly fell asleep on 8 June, 1639, an old man and full of days,<sup>12</sup> having lived uprightly, justly, and soberly, for sixty-five years.')

In his will, Sir John Hanbury had made provision for the erection of this tomb, as follows:—

'My wish is that my sonne Edward, in ye space of twoe yeeres next after my disces, doe cause to be made sett up and well furnished in my chappell joyning to the parish church of Kelmarsh, a monument or tombe uppon which and beautifying of the said Chappell my will is shall be bestowed the soom of fyftye pounds, I say fiftie pounds, more than that which I have alredy prepared and payd for toward the finishing of ye same worke. But if this fifty poundes be not bestowed upon ye same worke being for a remembrance of myself and my disessed wife within ye space of two years six months next after my discis, Then I give the said Fiftie pounds to my most worthy and noble cosen Mr. Edward Montague, sonne & heir of ye Right honourable the Lord Montague of Boughton, to performe ye same work within ye space of twoe yeeres then next following, And I doe intreate him to undertake ye care & paynes therein.'

Among the charitable bequests in Sir John Hanbury's will is that of £500 to 'the worthy Companye of the Merchant-taylors of the Citty of London . . . . to by land with as speedily as conveniently they may after my disces.' The interest of the £500 was to be employed as follows:—£13 a year to the poor of Feckenham and £16 10s. a year to the poor of Hanbury, to be distributed in bread to twenty poor people in Feckenham, and to ten in Hanbury, 'all which poore people to be of ye poorest, the most aged, or otherwise impotent and not able to worke for their lyvinge.' To the poor of the town of Kelmarsh Sir John bequeathed 20 marks to be disposed of by Edward Hanbury, his son, as executor, 'onelye for ye placing of boys and wenches apprentices, to be made choise of by him, within the space of seaven years next afte my disces.' To the poor of the parish of St. Gregory, London, he bequeathed twenty nobles to be distributed amongst the poorest inhabitants. He also made bequests of varying sums to the poor of the city of Worcester and the town of Evesham, and the Worcestershire parishes of Feckenham, Hanbury, Bradley, Inkberrow, Rous Lench, Holbeach, Bromsgrove, and Droitwich, as well as to those of Hanbury in Staffordshire (see Hanburys of Staffordshire). Also to the poor of Northampton and the Northamptonshire parishes of Rothwell, Kettering, Kelmarsh, Maidwell, Draughton, Hazlebeech, Naseby, Clipston, Oxendon, Arthingworth, and Harrington.

<sup>12</sup> See 1 Chronicles, xxiii. 1. The Vulgate has: '*senex et plenus dierum.*'





*Tomb in Helmarsh Church to Sir John Hanbury of Helmarsh  
and Mary, his wife, daughter of William Whittell.*





# THE HANBURYS OF KELMARSH.

## II.

### *Edward Hanbury*

Edward Hanbury was born in 1609, since he was said to be thirty years old at the time of his father's death in June, 1639.<sup>13</sup>

He was married at Great Oxendon, on 17 January, 1627-8, to Dorothy, daughter of Edward Shuckburgh, of Naseby.<sup>14</sup> By her he had a son and daughter:—

*John Hanbury*, of whom next (III.).

*Dorothy Hanbury*, who was married to George Fant, of Foston Hall, co. Leicester,<sup>15</sup> at Great Oxendon, on 30 June, 1646.

Dorothy, wife of Edward Hanbury, died before 1648, and he married, as his second wife, Lucy, daughter of Sir Thomas Martin, of Barton in Cambridgeshire.<sup>16</sup> By her he had four sons and one daughter:—

*Martin Hanbury*, baptized at Kelmarsh 22 November, 1648; died before 1658.

*Edward Hanbury*, baptized at Kelmarsh; living in 1658.

*Charles Hanbury*, baptized at Kelmarsh on 15 May, 1653.

*Thomas Hanbury*, baptized at Kelmarsh on 14 November, 1657; buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster, on 19 August, 1685, aged 28. A tablet in the north aisle of the church recalls his memory.

*Mary Hanbury*, baptized at Kelmarsh on 14 June, 1655.

Under his father's will Edward Hanbury inherited all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments at Kelmarsh, subject to a yearly rent

<sup>13</sup> Chan. Inq. P. M., Ser. 2, vol. 610, No. 31.

<sup>14</sup> Among the Chancery Bills and Answers at the Record Office there exists the answer of Edward Shuckburgh to a bill of complaint by Edward Hanbury in November, 1648. Apparently Shuckburgh had failed to produce certain deeds of conveyance of the manor of Kelmarsh which had been left with him 'for the better preservation of his daughter's jointure and his grandchild's inheritance.' Shuckburgh's defence was that 'in these troublesome times and before the exhibiting of the complainant's bill' the deeds had been taken out of his house without his knowledge, so he could not produce them. (Chan. B. and A. before 1714, Mit., bdle. 102, No. 122.)

<sup>15</sup> *Miscell. Gen. et Herald.*, iii., Ser. 2, 319. The manor of Foston, which had been purchased by William Fant, of the Inner Temple, at the end of the reign of Henry VIII., was settled by Sir William Fant, grandson of the above William, on his death without male issue in 1639, on George Fant, son of his brother Henry, and his heirs male. It was this George Fant who married Dorothy Hanbury. Charles II. conferred on him the Order of the Royal Oak at the Restoration. There is a monument against the north wall of the north aisle of Foston Church to Henry, father of George Fant. He is represented with his second wife, Barbara, daughter of Thomas Love; the two recumbent figures being carved of red stone and painted. In an arched recess on their left is an inscription shown between two curtains drawn back by two angels, one at the head and the other at the foot of the recumbent figures. The arms of Fant, impaling Hanbury, formerly appeared among the seventeen coats of arms above the arch and around and at the base of the tomb. In 1698 the manor of Foston came into the possession of Thomas Boothby, who married, as his second wife, Mary, granddaughter of George Fant.

<sup>16</sup> *Gen.*, iii., 305. He was subsequently associated with Sir Thomas Martin in a bond for £680 for payment to William, second son of William Sandys, of Miserden, co. Gloucester. *Gen.* (N.S.), i., 253. For the Martin pedigree, see *Gen.*, iii. The arms of Martin are Azure a bend gold charged with three fleurs de lis azure and a chief gold with two eagles azure therein.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

charge of £500. He was also made sole executor, and was granted administration thereof on 13 June, 1639. However he died in March, 1658, and was buried at Kelmarsh before the will was duly administered. Thus on 3 January, 1658-9, further letters were granted to his widow, Lucy, to administer those goods, chattels, etc., of Sir John Hanbury, left unadministered by Edward Hanbury.

Like his father, Edward Hanbury was Sheriff of Northamptonshire, holding office in 1651-2.<sup>17</sup>

### III.

*John  
Hanbury*

John Hanbury, son of Edward Hanbury by his first wife, Dorothy (Shuckburgh) was born in 1633, since he was thirty-four years old at the time of his marriage in 1667.<sup>18</sup>

In the December following his father's death, John Hanbury, according to his father's wish, entered into an indenture with Lucy, his father's widow, Richard Orton of Great Peathing, and Richard Halford of Terlangton, co. Leicester, for securing provision for Edward Hanbury, eldest surviving son of his father Edward, by the said Lucy. All the enclosed grounds called the Lodge Close and Hookes in Kelmarsh were settled so that Edward Hanbury, then about thirteen years old, might receive therefrom an annuity of £20 a year. According to John Hanbury the condition was that if Edward should die before he was fifteen years old, or if when he was fifteen years old John Hanbury should pay him £200, the annuity of £20 should cease. In 1660, when Edward Hanbury was fifteen, John Hanbury gave Lucy, by then become wife of Sutton Ashfield, £200, and she bound him an apprentice to a merchant in London 'to teach the said Edward in the trade and mistery of merchandising.' John Hanbury then expected the rent charge to become void, but Lucy and her husband instigated Edward Hanbury to claim the annuity when he came of age. Consequently John then brought a bill of complaint against his step-brother, who denied the aforesaid provision in the indenture, declaring he was bound apprentice 'by the money of his honoured mother,' and that he believed 'noe person could bee soe inconsiderate as to expect to advance a youth by binding him an apprentice for seaven yeares and at the determination thereof to have noe stock to drive on and prosecute his trade, but reason adviseth that soe much money is rather cast away and the time mispent and lost in which case, as affaires are contrived, this Defendant hath good cause to suspect hee is indeavoured to bee made a sad presidente.'<sup>19</sup>

<sup>17</sup> *List of Sheriffs* (P.R.O. Index), p. 94.

<sup>18</sup> *Harl. Soc. Publ.*, vol. xxiv., p. 98.

<sup>19</sup> Chan. B. and A. before 1714, Whit., bdle. 87. *Hanbury v. Hanbury*.



## THE HANBURYS OF KELMARSH.

This suit, occurring as it does in January, 1667-8, was probably connected with the marriage of John Hanbury with Mary, daughter of Sergeant Waller of Gray's Inn, and his settlement on her. The licence for their marriage is dated 23 May, 1667,<sup>20</sup> and their eldest son, Thomas Hanbury, was baptized at Kelmarsh on 17 May, 1669. They had three sons:—

*Thomas Hanbury*, of whom next (IV.).

*John Hanbury*, baptized at Kelmarsh on 1 November, 1671. (See Appendix.)

*Edward Hanbury*, baptized at Kelmarsh on 5 October, 1674.

From an entry in a folio book given to the rectors of Kelmarsh by Thomas Hanbury of Kelmarsh (IV.), it appears that John Hanbury died on 16 May, 1687, and, apparently, at the Hague. The entry runs:—

‘By the order of William Hanbury, Esq., the following entry was made into this register, January, 1768, by me Richard Onely, curate of Kelmarsh:—

‘William Hanbury [of Kelmarsh (V.)] and his son in the year 1767 [placed] in the great church of St. James at the Hague<sup>21</sup> the escutcheon of John Hanbury, the grandfather of William Hanbury and the great-grandfather of William Hanbury, his son, with his, John Hanbury's, arms properly inscribed on it.’

Over this entry are inscribed the arms of John Hanbury and Mary Waller, with the date 1687, and underneath is written, ‘Obiit 16 May.’ The escutcheon is said to be behind the altar.

John Hanbury, like his father and grandfather, was Sheriff of Northamptonshire, being appointed in 1665-6. He was given leave to live out of the county, ‘his house there being wholly unfurnished.’<sup>21a</sup>

His widow, Mary, died at Kelmarsh on 23 August, 1700, and was buried in Kelmarsh church, where, against the south wall, between

<sup>20</sup> Faculty Office, Marriage Licences, 1632-1714 (Brit. Rec. Soc.), p. 253. Mary was the youngest daughter of Serjeant Waller by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Gresham Hogan, descended through his mother from John Blundell, of Finmere, co. Oxon. *Gen.* (N.S.), ii., 105-6. On her father's side Mary was descended from the Richard Waller who fought at Agincourt in 1415 and took prisoner Charles, Duke of Orleans, General of the French army (see memorial inscription to Mary Hanbury below). The Duke was committed to Waller's custody, and was a prisoner at Groombridge (in Kent), Richard Waller's house, for twenty-four years. The church at Speldhurst, near Groombridge, bears the Duke's arms in stone over the porch to the present day, and his memory is associated with the old inn opposite the church.

<sup>21</sup> St. James's Church, the Hague, is a Gothic edifice of the fifteenth to sixteenth century, with a hexagonal tower, 330 feet high, surmounted by a modern open-work iron spire, and containing a carillon of thirty-eight bells. The church contains a monument to Admiral Obdam, who fell in a naval engagement with the English off Lowestoft, in 1665.

<sup>21a</sup> *Cal. S. P. Dom.*, 1665-6, p. 86. Apparently he lived in London before his marriage.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

the north aisle and the north chancel, is a grey marble monument to her memory. The monument is supported by a freestone pedestal, and has a flaming urn of white marble at the top. In a lozenge before the pediment are the arms and crest of Hanbury, and underneath, on white marble, the following inscription:—<sup>22</sup>

‘Under this weeping marble lyes the body of the virtuous Mrs. MARY HANBURY, one of the daughters and co-heirs of THOMAS WALLER, Sergeant-at-law, lineally descended from RICHARD WALLER of Groombridge, in the county of Kent, who at the battle of Agincourt, in the victorious reign of HENRY the fifth, with his own hand took CHARLES, DUKE of ORLEANS, General of the French Army, Prisoner. She was wife and widow of JOHN HANBURY, Esq., Patron of this Parish-church, and Lord of this Manor, lineally descended from HANBURY of HANBURY in the County of Worcester, unto whom she bore three sons, THOMAS, JOHN, and EDWARD. She was endowed with Piety, Charity, Humility, Patience and Prudence, and all other virtues of body and mind.

‘Unto this Parish-church she gave the sacred Vessels of the Altar, all of pure Silver. She died the 23rd day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1700, in the 63rd year of her age.

‘Her virtues can never die.

‘MATRI suæ, optime merenti, THOMAS HANBURY, de medio Templo Lond: arm:, filius

Primogenitus prædict: JOHANNIS et MARLÆ HANBURY,  
Nepos EDWARDI HANBURY, Pronepos JOHANNIS  
HANBURY,

Militis, Virtutum et terrarum hæres,

‘Hoc Monumentum erexit.’

#### IV.

### *Thomas Hanbury*

Thomas Hanbury, son of John Hanbury and Mary Waller, was born, as we have seen, in May, 1669. Like his maternal grandfather, Serjeant Waller, he became a serjeant-at-law, being educated at Westminster School, graduating from St. John's College, Cambridge, and entering the Middle Temple. In 1718 he was made one of the king's serjeants in the room of Sir Francis Page, made a Baron of the Exchequer.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>22</sup> Memorial inscription in Kelmarsh church.

<sup>23</sup> Beatson, *Political Index* (ed. 1806), ii., 313, 338.





An east view of Kelmarsh Hall, in the early eighteenth century.  
(From Bridge's *Hist. of Northants* ii, facing p. 40.)



Kelmarsh Hall, west front.  
(From Neale's *View of Seats*, iii, No. 35.)





## THE HANBURYS OF KELMARSH.

He married Elizabeth Clerke, of Watford, in Northamptonshire,<sup>24</sup> by whom he had one son and two daughters:—

*William Hanbury*, of whom next (V.).

*Mary Hanbury* died in her first year, on 19 May, 1702, in the parish of St. Clement Dane, London, and was buried at Kelmarsh three days later.

*Elizabeth Hanbury*, born in 1707; married Walter Plumer, of Chediston Hall, Suffolk, M.P. for Aldborough. She was buried at Eastwick on 26 April, 1745; her husband survived her nearly a year, being buried at Eastwick in March, 1746.

Thomas Hanbury died on 29 January, 1721–2, ‘of the gout in the stomach.’ He was buried in Kelmarsh church near where, in the north aisle, a pyramidal black and white marble mural monument marks the site. On the centre of the black marble pyramid is a lozenge, bearing the crest<sup>25</sup> and the quarterings of Hanbury, impaling the arms of Clerke of Watford. Two flaming urns, one on either side, are at the base of the pyramid. On the front of the oblong white marble tablet, on which the pyramid stands on two black marble balls, is the following inscription:—

‘Hic juxta situs est  
THOMAS HANBURY, Armiger,  
JOHANNIS HANBURY et MARLÆ WALLER,  
Familiâ utriusque antiquâ et honestâ, Filius;  
Ex ELIZABETHÂ CLERKE,  
GEORGII CLERKE, de Watford in Com. North<sup>ton</sup> Arm., Filiâ,  
Trium Liberorum,  
MARLÆ ætate prima denatæ GULIELMI et ELIZABETHÆ  
Adhuc superstitum, Parens.  
Studia sua  
In Schola Westmonasteriensi Auspicatus,  
In Collegio S<sup>ti</sup> Johannis Acad. Cantab. Profectus,

<sup>24</sup> Elizabeth was the sixth daughter of George Clerke, of Willoughby (co. Warwick), and afterwards of Watford (co. Northants.), by his first wife Mary, daughter of Philip Holman, of Warkworth (co. Northants.). By his second wife Sarah, daughter of Edward Turner, of Holingbury (co. Essex), he had no children. His two sons had died in their infancy, and on his own death without male heirs, in 1658, the manor of Watford, which had been acquired of Robert, Lord Spencer, in exchange for an estate at Boddington, passed to his great-nephew Robert, afterwards Sir Robert Clerke, of Long Buckby. A mural monument of marble, on the north side of Watford church, is inscribed to the memory of George Clerke. On the pediment are three urns under which is a shield of the arms of Clerke between those of Holman, Vert a cheveron between three pheons gold, and Turner, Nine pieces ermine and sable with five millrinds sable, for his two wives.

<sup>25</sup> The demilion of the crest no longer holds the battle-axe.



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In Medio Templo Londinii perfecit;  
Deinde servientis ad Legem Gradu Insignitus,  
Regis mox ad Legem servientibus Adscriptus,  
Et Judicis Itinerarii Dignitate bis Ornatus.  
Qui, postquam Annorum quinquaginta et duorum spatium  
(breve si Vitam spectes, longum si numeres Laborem)  
Emensus sese indefessum exercuisset,  
29<sup>o</sup> Die Jan. Annoque Dmi. nri 172 $\frac{1}{2}$  Animam efflavit.  
Qualis quantusque fuerit, paucis accipe:  
Bonus esse quam videri maluit.'

V.

*William  
Hanbury*

William Hanbury was born in the parish of St. Andrew, Middlesex, on 7 March, 1703–4, but was baptized at Kelmarsh on 6 April, 1704. He matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford, on 26 June, 1721, being described as son of Thomas Hanbury, of St. Andrew's, London, serjeant-at-law.<sup>26</sup>

He married on 11 February, 1736, Sarah, daughter of William Western, of Rivenhall in Essex, and niece to Lord Bateman.<sup>27</sup> She predeceased her husband, dying on 8 August, 1765.<sup>28</sup> By her he had a son and daughter:—

*William Hanbury*, of whom next (VI.).

*Anne Hanbury*, who married on 11 June, 1765,<sup>29</sup> John Harvey Thursby, of Abingdon Abbey, in Northamptonshire. She was married at Abington on 29 April, 1798.<sup>30</sup>

William Hanbury's interest in all things antiquarian was very great, and on 14 February, 1740, he was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries on the death of Mr. Henry Dry.<sup>31</sup> Some of his correspondence with Dr. Thomas Birch,<sup>32</sup> who had also become a member in 1735, is preserved at the British Museum. Mr. Hanbury

<sup>26</sup> Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*.

<sup>27</sup> *Gent. Mag.*, vi., 111. He is here erroneously called *John* Hanbury. Miss Western was said to be 'worth £30,000.' The manor of Rivenhall came into the Western family about 1700, when sold by Thomas Wiseman to Sir William Western, of London.

<sup>28</sup> Memorial inscription in Kelmarsh church.

<sup>29</sup> *Gent. Mag.*, xxxv., 299.

<sup>30</sup> On the south wall of Abington church is a mural monument to the memory of her and her husband, who survived her only a few months. Within a circle on the upper part is the following inscription: 'Here lies the daughter of William Hanbury of Kelmarsh in the county of Northampton and wife to John Harvey Thursby the second. What sort of woman she was the last day will determine.'

<sup>31</sup> *Soc. Antiq. List of Members*, 1717–96 (Lond., 1798), p. 7.

<sup>32</sup> Dr. Birch (1705–66) was the well-known historian and biographer, of Quaker parentage, who became a priest of the Church of England and rector of St. Margaret Pattens, in London. He was elected F.R.S. on 20 February, 1735, and F.S.A. on 11 December, 1735. Dr. Johnson made pungent remarks on the Doctor's work. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, etc.



Mural Monument in Kelmarsh Church to Thomas Hanbury of Kelmarsh (IV.).





## THE HANBURYS OF KELMARSH.

and Dr. Birch and various other members of the society met, usually at Rowthmell's coffee-house in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden,<sup>33</sup> as the following letters show.

'S<sup>r</sup> When I was last in town I delivr'd to you five German letters, w<sup>ch</sup> you promised to get translated. I should be obliged if you would send me a copy of the translation directed to Kelmarsh, near Northampton, because I should be glad to know what there is in them. Keep the original till I see you next, w<sup>ch</sup> will not be before Xmas.

'I am S<sup>r</sup>

'Your very humble serv<sup>t</sup>

'Kelmarsh, Nov. 25. 1740.

'W. HANBURY.'

This letter is directed to 'The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Birch, at Rowthmell's Coffee house, in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden'.<sup>34</sup>

In 1757 William Hanbury wrote to Dr. Birch, introducing the Rev. Richard Onely, curate of Kelmarsh.

'Dear S<sup>r</sup>

'The bearer hereof is the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Richard Onely who has composed a small pamphlet on the affair of corn as he is unacquainted w<sup>th</sup> the methods of publishing, I have taken the liberty of recommending him to you, and doubt not but you will give him such information and instruction as he shall stand in need of.

'I am, S<sup>r</sup>,

'Your most obed<sup>t</sup> humble

'Serv<sup>t</sup> W. HANBURY.

'Kelmarsh, Nov. 21. 1757.

'I beg you will pay my respects, and make my compliments acceptable to our friends at Rowthmell's.'<sup>35</sup>

In the early months of 1761 William Hanbury was in London, and wrote on 11 February from Mortimer Street to Dr. Birch:—

'S<sup>r</sup>

'I leave at Rowthmell's coffee house a very curious work printed at Francfort on the Main being a proof of the rule S<sup>r</sup> Isaac Newton laid down for the duration of King's reigns one w<sup>th</sup> another. The author has taken the pains to collect all the lists of successive Kings in every country he could meet w<sup>th</sup> them, both ancient and

<sup>33</sup> It was there, or at the Mitre Tavern, Fleet Street, that the meetings of the Society were generally held on Thursday evenings from six to nine o'clock, until the Society secured a house in Chancery Lane in 1753. In 1780 apartments in Somerset Place were granted to the Society by George III. See *Papers relating to or read before the Society of Antiquaries* (Brit. Mus.), 431, i., 10.

<sup>34</sup> Sloane 4309, fol. 66.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 68. A Table of the prices of wheat and malt at Windsor Market from 1646 to 1746, and continued to 1758, 'by William Hanbury of Kelmarsh,' is preserved in Sloane 4391, ff. 29, 30.



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modern as you will see by the tables annexed to the book and by dividing the n<sup>o</sup> of years by the number of the Kings finds that they turn out to answer S<sup>r</sup> Isaac's assertion.

'This book I leave for your inspection and such gentlemen of the society who shall desire it but as the book is not my own I must beg you will leave it, put into a cover directed for me, sometime on Friday next at the bar of Rowthmell's coffee House.

'I have likewise left 3 papers of Swiss herbs and a bottle of quintessence drawn from them for the inspection of Dr. Watson and the botanists. You will please to leave them directed as above at the same time and place.

'I have had so violent a cough I have not dared to come out of an evening otherwise I should have met you and my friends as I used to do heretofore, I am, S<sup>r</sup>

'Your most obedient & very humble

'serv<sup>t</sup> W. HANBURY.

'I beg you will make my compliments to the company above stairs.' <sup>36</sup>

In February, 1763, Mr. Hanbury exhibited at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries a parchment deed of confirmation dating, Mr. Hanbury thought from the use of a word in the body of the deed, from the reign of Henry I.<sup>37</sup> On 11 May, 1763, he wrote to Dr. Birch, 'at his house in Norfolk Street, Strand,' asking him to meet him at the Mitre Tavern, Fleet Street, where he would introduce him to Mons. Duclos, the secretary of the Académie Française, who desired to become a member of the Royal Society, of which Dr. Birch was then secretary.<sup>38</sup> On 22 November, 1763, Mr. Hanbury wrote again from Kelmarsh to Dr. Birch, as follows:—

'S<sup>r</sup>:

'Tho' you do not seem to want news at this time in London, yet I will venture to send you some out of the country & that of the literary kind.

'Sometime since you desired me to enquire if any of L<sup>d</sup> Burleigh's MS. were in the hands of L<sup>d</sup> Exeter. I this year enquired of his Lordship, and more particularly of his chaplain M<sup>r</sup>: Bates, all papers belonging to the Lord treasurer Burleigh went to L<sup>d</sup> Salisbury and there are no MS. at L<sup>d</sup> Exeters. At Kirby the late L<sup>d</sup> Hattons are many MS. w<sup>ch</sup> did belong to the L<sup>d</sup> Chancelour Hatton, and to that L<sup>d</sup> Hatton who was Governor of Guernsey, particularly an history of y<sup>e</sup> Island written by himself and, as Dr. Green of Queen's Square, chaplain to the last L<sup>d</sup>: but one, told me some time since, very excellently well done and transcribed over for the press, but his patron's modesty would not suffer it to be published.

'At Easton, a seat belonging to the Earl of Sussex in this county, are a very great no. of MS. chiefly collected by S<sup>r</sup> Christopher Yelverton, who was one of Queen Elizabeth's ambassadors. but to w<sup>ch</sup> there have been great additions made by his son & the family since. there is likewise a very curious collection of printed books. But w<sup>t</sup> will please you more than all these there is in the hands of the Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup>: Ekins of Barton near Kettering a compleat history of Egypt written in S<sup>r</sup> Isaac Newton's own hand, Mr. Wilcock's son, the late Bp. of Rochester, has read it and admires it

<sup>36</sup> Sloane 4309, fol. 69.

<sup>37</sup> *Archæologia*, vol. viii.

<sup>38</sup> Sloane 4309, ff. 76, 77.



*Thomas Hanbury of Ketmarsh.  
(1669-1722).*



*William Hanbury of Ketmarsh.  
(1703-1768).*

*now included in the possession of Lord Palman*

*Portrait by H. B. Dunsen*





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much. Mr. Ekins was a relation of Sir Isaac's and executor to Lady Limington Mrs. Conduit's daughter.

'And now 'tis time for me to release you from such dry work and leave you to glean the fresh political news of the day. I am S<sup>r</sup>

'Your most obed<sup>t</sup> and very humble servant

'W. HANBURY.' <sup>39</sup>

In February, 1764, Mr. Hanbury was prevented from attending a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, and wrote to Dr. Birch as follows:—

'Mr. Hanbury presents his services to Dr. Birch. he intended to have dined w<sup>th</sup> his friends at the Mitre had not some gentlemen come in w<sup>th</sup> whom he is obliged to spend the rest of the day.

'Thursday noon.

'He desires Dr. Birch will make his compliments to the company & show them the inclosed letter w<sup>ch</sup> he has this moment rec<sup>d</sup> from M<sup>r</sup> Wilcocks at Bath.

'To the Rev. D<sup>r</sup> Birch at the Mitre Tavern, Fleetstreet.' <sup>40</sup>

The letter which follows is a report by Mr. Wilcocks on the MS. of Sir Isaac Newton before mentioned by Mr. Hanbury.

'To William Hanbury Esq.

'*Bath. Feb. 14. 1764.*

'Dear Sir

'Tho' I hope soon to have the satisfaction to wait on you in Mortimer Street proposing to be in town the end of this week, yet I think I ought not to defer till that time my returning an answer to the Queries which you sent to me in your last kind letter.

'The case of those papers of S<sup>r</sup> Isaac Newton is as follows:

'On digesting the large parcel of manuscript that you know is in Mr. Ekins's possession it appears that Sir Isaac Newton had designed to write a work on the subject of the origin of monarchies. Several of his papers (many of them foul copies, others fairly written, but imperfect) refer to this design. The only part of this Work which is complete, is the second chapter which contains a kind of history of Egypt from the Patriarchal times down to the Persian Conquest by Cambyses. This chapter if printed in quarto with the same type with Sir Isaac's *Chronology* would fill above fourscore pages.

'But it is to be observed that Sir Isaac, after having made such a progress in this work, seems to have dropt his intention of completing it and to have turned his thoughts to his *Chronology*. From what he has done of his *Origin of Monarchies* he made large extracts which he inserted in that new work and indeed, I believe it would be found on examination that full half of his Egyptian Chapter in his *origin of Monarchies* was thus transcribed by him into his *Chronology* and appears there in a much more correct manner than it does in the manuscript of this prior work.

<sup>39</sup> Sloane 4309, fol. 74.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 79.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

‘This is in general the state of the question When I have the pleasure of waiting on you I hope to find you quite well and am in the mean time with my proper compliments to all the family D<sup>r</sup> Sir

‘Your much obliged and obedient humble

‘servant

‘J. WILCOCKS.’<sup>41</sup>

The following missive left at Rowthmell’s Coffee House for Dr. Birch is interesting for the mention of William Hanbury’s well-known relative, Sir Charles Hanbury Williams.

‘Mr. Hanbury has left for D<sup>r</sup> Birch 2 parcels, the one a teacake the other tea balls brought from Tartary to Russia and from thence brought by Sir Charles Williams into England. I suppose not worth one farthing from the time they have been kept, he has also left a sketch of a letter to the D<sup>r</sup> not being able yet to find y<sup>t</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> was finished for the D<sup>r</sup> last year he desires him to take the former and to read the latter inclose it in a cover and leave it for him at the bar of the coffee house when called for by Mr. H. he has not time to say anything more at present but, as soon as he is at leisure, he shall hear further from him. Friday night.’<sup>42</sup>

William Hanbury was interested in astronomy as well as in things antiquarian,<sup>43</sup> and thus he wrote to Dr. Birch from Kelmarsh on 8 June, 1761:—

‘Rev<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup>

‘I have inclosed in another frank the Northampton Mercury of this day; in it you find an observation of the transit of Venus over the Sun made with great accuracy by Thomas Scawen Esq. The acc<sup>t</sup>. is faithfully published, but he does not choose his name should be put to it.

‘I have made a cross in the margin for your more ready turning to it. I hope I need not apologise for the trouble I give you but shall at all times be ready to embrace every opportunity of serving you and my friends. I am S<sup>r</sup>

‘Your most obed<sup>t</sup> humble serv<sup>t</sup>

‘W. HANBURY.’<sup>44</sup>

Two days later he wrote to correct a statement in the paper above referred to. ‘It is said that the first observation that could be made was about three quarters of an hour after *three*, instead of three it should have been *four*. Please to read it thus: *three quarters of an hour after four*.’<sup>45</sup> On 16 June William Hanbury sent Dr. Birch the

<sup>41</sup> Sloane 4309, fol. 78.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 80.

<sup>43</sup> Among his varied interests must also be noticed his keenness for the improvement of agricultural implements. In this connexion he was interested in lending to a local society models of machines to cut up molehills, troughs, etc. See *Gent. Mag.*, xvi., 476. He also wrote a paper *On Coal Balls made at Liège from Coal Dust*. (*Philosophical Trans.*, 1741, No. 460, pp. 672–4.)

<sup>44</sup> Sloane 4309, fol. 71.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 72.



Mural Monument in Kelmarsh Church to Mary, wife of John Hanbury of Kelmarsh (III.).



Mural Tablet in Kelmarsh Church to William Hanbury of Kelmarsh (VI.).





## THE HANBURYS OF KELMARSH.

next copy of the *Northampton Mercury*, marking in the margin three articles relating to the transit of Venus over the sun; one of the observations being made by Thomas Cowper, a Quaker and land surveyor of Wellingborough.<sup>46</sup>

William Hanbury's one attempt to enter the political world was presumably in April, 1748, when he stood as candidate for Northamptonshire. On the closing of the poll the numbers were: for Valentine Knightley, 2228; for William Hanbury, 2082. A scrutiny was demanded for Mr. Hanbury, but afterwards given up.<sup>47</sup>

In 1745, rising, as we learn from his memorial inscription, from a bed of sickness, he took part in the campaign of that year, serving with the Northamptonshire regiment in Scotland.

William Hanbury died at Kelmarsh on 19 March, 1768,<sup>48</sup> in his sixty-fifth year. A marble monument tablet in the nave of Kelmarsh church, surrounded by an urn emblazoned with the arms of Hanbury and Western, bears two inscriptions, one to William Hanbury and the other to his wife Sarah, the marble having been erected and inscribed by their son William Hanbury. They are as follows:—

‘In Memory of WILLIAM, son of  
THOMAS HANBURY, whose superior worth  
And Abilities were ever,  
From his earliest infancy,  
Exerted in the cause of Virtue,  
And the Public Good,  
Which was eminently conspicuous  
In the year 1745,  
When, from the bed of Sickness,  
And past the vigour of youth,  
He rose to the Delivery of his Country,  
And in Defence of Truth  
And Liberty, underwent all  
The Fatigues and Hardships  
Of a Severe Campaign.  
Obiit 19 March,  
An: Dom: 1768.  
Ætatis 65.

<sup>46</sup> Sloane 4309, fol. 73.

<sup>47</sup> *Gent. Mag.*, xviii., p. 186. Apropos of this election, the Earl of Winchelsea wrote to the Earl of Denbigh in March, 1748, that he was ‘under no engagement to Mr. Hanbury,’ and would send no order in his favour or that of the opposing candidates, but would leave his (Lord Winchelsea's) tenants, ‘like their betters, to make the most they can of their votes for their own interest.’ (*Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. on MSS. of Earl of Denbigh*, pp. 263–4.)

<sup>48</sup> *Gent. Mag.*, xxxviii., 143. The year before his death he evidently paid a visit to the Hague with his son William (see above).



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

And of SARAH, wife of WILLIAM,  
And one of the daughters and coheires of  
WILLIAM WESTERN of Rivenhall in the  
County of Essex. She left two children,  
WILLIAM her only Son, and Anne  
Married to JOHN HARVEY THURSBY,  
Of Abington in this County.

Her piety was sincere,  
Her Charity universal,  
She possessed the most refined Wit  
And the most elegant manners.

Obiit 8 Aug.,  
An: Dom: 1765.  
Ætatis 52.

WILLIAM HANBURY,  
To perpetuate the Virtues  
Of his dear and ever regretted Parents,  
Of whom, alas! he was too early deprived,  
Ordered this Marble  
To be erected.'

### VI.

#### *William Hanbury*

William Hanbury, only son of William Hanbury and Sarah (Western) his wife, was born in 1748. He matriculated at Oxford (Trinity College), on 6 July, 1765, aged seventeen, being described as son of William Hanbury of St. George's, London.<sup>49</sup> As far as public events were concerned, his career appears to have been uneventful, the most noteworthy incident being his inheritance through his mother<sup>50</sup> in December, 1802, of the Bateman estate, Shobdon Court, in Herefordshire.

William Hanbury married, before 1780, Charlotte, daughter of

<sup>49</sup> *Alumni Oxonienses*.

<sup>50</sup> Sarah Western was the elder daughter of Anne, only sister of William, first Viscount Bateman. Anne had married William Western, of Rivenhall, and thus Sarah was cousin of John, the second Viscount, who died without issue in March, 1802, leaving Shobdon Court to William Hanbury after the death of his widow, Elizabeth, Viscountess Bateman. She died on 20 December, 1802, in Argyle Street, London, and Shobdon Court passed to Hanbury [see G. E. C., *Complete Peerage* (New Ed.), ii, 13, 14]. Shobdon Court is a fine mansion of brick and stone, in the style of Louis XIV., standing in a park about three and a half acres in extent and containing six ornamental lakes. In the house are many valuable paintings by Gainsborough, Opie, and Reynolds, and various well-known European artists. Shobdon Church, in which are several monuments to the Bateman-Hanbury family, was erected about 1753 on the site of the original Norman church, the remains of which, except the tower, are in Shobdon Park. It is a cruciform building of stone in eighteenth-century style, and consists of a chancel, nave, north and south transepts, and western porch. The embattled western tower is Norman work, the only part of the original church fabric.



*Sir Joshua Reynolds, pinx.*

*Mrs William Hanbury (née Charlotte Packe).*



*George Romney, pinx.*

*William Hanbury of Helmarsh.  
(1748-1807).*

*Photo W.H. Austin.*





## THE HANBURYS OF KELMARSH.

Charles James Packe,<sup>51</sup> of Prestwold, in Leicestershire, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. He died on 16 November, 1807,<sup>52</sup> his wife surviving him until December, 1816, when she died in London.<sup>53</sup> In the nave of Kelmarsh Church a marble mural monument, surmounted by a large oblong slab on which are two wreaths engraved and circled with a pall from which hang tassels. At the base of the tablet is the following inscription :—

‘ Sacred to the Memory of  
WILLIAM HANBURY, ESQ<sup>R</sup>.

Late of this place and also of Shobdon Court in the County  
of Hereford,

For which Estate he was indebted to the kindness of his relative  
JOHN VISCOUNT BATEMAN.

Together with superior mental accomplishments he was  
eminently endowed with  
Every social virtue which embellished Life and adorn human nature ;  
His strict adherence to the duties of Religion, His urbanity,  
benevolence and charity

Were conspicuous in all his actions.

He married in 1766 CHARLOTTE, second daughter of  
CHARLES JAMES PACKE, Esq., of Prestwold  
In the county of Leicester, by whom he left three sons and a daughter.  
He died sincerely regretted by a large circle of Friends,  
and gratefully deplored  
By the numerous Poor who incessantly partook of his beneficence.  
He was called hence on the 12th of November, 1807, in the  
60th year of his age,  
And his remains are deposited in the Family Vault in this church.

---

Near his rest likewise the remains of the above named  
CHARLOTTE,

His most amiable and every way meritorious relict,  
Who died on the 23rd November, 1815, in the  
60th year of her age.’

<sup>51</sup> Her great-great-great grandfather, Sir Christopher Packe, was Lord Mayor of London in 1654–5. A zealous Parliamentarian, he received knighthood from the Protector Cromwell, and was a member of ‘the other house’ as Lord Packe. At the Restoration his name was in the list of persons pardoned, but he was deprived of all office and retired to Leicestershire, where he died at the great age of eighty-nine on 17 May, 1683 (Nichols’ *Leicestershire*, iii., pt. i., pp. 353–63). There are several monuments to the Packe family in Prestwold Church. The coat of Packe is quarterly ; sa. and or. In the first quarter a cinquefoil arg. with an ermine spot on each leaf. The crest is a lion’s head or, collared sa. on the collar three cinquefoils, with an ermine spot on each leaf (Burke, *Hist. of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland*, i., 156).

<sup>52</sup> *Gent. Mag.*, lxxvii., 1176.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, lxxxvi., 89.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

The three sons and one daughter of William Hanbury (VI.) were:—

(i.) *William, afterwards William Bateman Hanbury first Baron Bateman of Shobdon*, for whom see the next chapter.

(ii.) *John Hanbury, afterwards General John Hanbury*, was born at Kelmarsh in 1782. He entered the army, being appointed Ensign of the 58th Foot (the second battalion of the Northamptonshire regiment) on 20 July, 1799; Lieutenant, 26 September, 1799; Captain, 3 June, 1802; Lieutenant-Colonel, 20 December, 1812; Colonel, 1821; Major-General, 1830; Lieutenant-General, 1841; and General on 20 June, 1854.<sup>54</sup> In 1832 he was made K.C.H.;<sup>55</sup> was knighted at St. James Palace on 4 July of the same year;<sup>56</sup> and made K.C.B. on the occasion of coming of age of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on the 10 November, 1862.<sup>57</sup>

With the 2nd Battalion he arrived at Malta in December, 1800, and proceeded with the force under Sir Ralph Abercromby to Egypt, taking part on 8 March, 1801, in landing operations at Aboukir, and on 21 March, in the battle of Alexandria. For this service he received the gold medal presented to the British officers by the Grand Signor.<sup>58</sup> In the campaign of 1808–9 in Spain he was aide-de-camp to Major-General Warde, and was present at Sir John Moore's retreat and at the battle of Coruña. He served also with the first Guards at Walcheren in 1809 and subsequently in the Peninsular campaign, including the retreat from Burgos, passage of the Bidassoa and Adour, battles of Nivelle and Nive, investment of Bayonne and repulse of the sortie. Sir John received the war medal with four clasps for Egypt, Coruña, Nivelle, and Nive.

He married in 1842 Charlotte, eldest daughter of Sir Nelson Rycroft, bart. His death took place on 7 June, 1863, at his house in Charles Street, Berkeley Square, at the age of eighty-one.<sup>59</sup>

(iii.) *George Hanbury*, was born in Kelmarsh in 1786, and matriculated at Oxford (Worcester College) on 11 November, 1803, aged seventeen. He took his B.A. in 1807, his M.A. in 1811. From 1812 until his death on 4 February, 1862, he was rector of Kelmarsh.<sup>60</sup>

<sup>54</sup> *Gent. Mag.* (New Ser.), xiv., pt. ii., 113. On 6 October, 1851, he was appointed Colonel of the 99th (Lanarkshire) Regiment of Foot.

<sup>55</sup> Shaw, *Knights of England*, i., 458.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, ii., 332.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, i., 247.

<sup>58</sup> *Gent. Mag.* (New Ser.), pt. ii., 113. The account of this member of the Hanbury family as given in the *Dictionary of National Biography* is surprisingly erroneous. In the first place he is called Sir *James* instead of Sir *John*, in the second place *Lieutenant-General* instead of General.

<sup>59</sup> *Gent. Mag.* (New Ser.), xiv., pt. ii., 113.

<sup>60</sup> *Alumni Oxonienses*, see Foster's *Peerage*.



*George Romney, pinx.*

*Photo W.H. Burdett*

*Charles James Packe.  
(1758-1837).*





## THE HANBURYS OF KELMARSH.

(i.) *Anne Hanbury* was born on 21 September, 1783, and was married 20 July, 1809, to Sir Sotherton Micklethwaite, Bart., of High Ridge Place, Sussex.

Although Kelmarsh remained in the Hanbury family until sold by the second Lord Bateman in 1865, yet after 1802, when Shobdon Court came into the possession of William Hanbury (VI.), this branch of the family became identified with Shobdon as well as Kelmarsh, and in 1837 William Hanbury (VII.) became Baron Bateman of Shobdon.

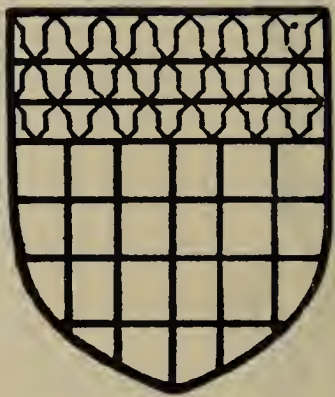






The arms of the LORDS BATEMAN are *Quarterly*: 1 and 4, *Gold a bend engrailed vert cotised sable with the distinction of a crescent upon a crescent*, for Hanbury; 2 and 3, *Gold a fesse sable between three Muscovy ducks proper with a golden rose upon the fesse*, for Bateman. They carry two crests, namely the armed demi-lion of Hanbury, and that of Bateman, which is *the head and wings of a Muscovy duck in their proper colours*. Their arms are supported by two silver lions having collars of sable and golden chains, each collar being charged with a rose between two fleurs de lis also gold. Their word is *nec prece nec pretio*.





ELIZABETH CHICHESTER, the wife of William, 1st Lord Bateman (I.), was daughter of the Lord Spencer Stanley Chichester of Fisherwick in Staffordshire, whose arms were *Checky gold and gules with a chief vair*.



AGNES BURRELL KERRISON, the wife of William, 2nd Lord Bateman (II.), is the third daughter of General Sir Edward Kerrison, baronet, whose arms were *Gold a pile azure charged with three caltraps gold and a chief embattled ermine charged with a sword erect in a wreath of laurel both between the medals for ORTHES and WATERLOO with their ribbons all in their proper colours*.

THE FIRST LORD BATEMAN  
AND HIS DESCENDANTS.



# THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

## KEY PEDIGREE F.

### THE FIRST LORD BATEMAN AND HIS DESCENDANTS

(I.) WILLIAM BATEMAN-HANBURY = Elizabeth, dau. of Lord Spencer  
1st Lord Bateman (1780-1845. Stanley Chichester, *ob.* 1882.

(II.) WILLIAM BATEMAN = Agnes Burrell, dau. Charles Spencer Bate- = (1) Margaret, widow of 7th  
BATEMAN-HANBURY, of Gen. Sir Edw. man-Hanbury-Kincaid- Viscount Strangford; eldest  
second Lord Bate- Kerrison, Bart. (*n.* Lennox (1827-1912) dau. of John Lennox Kin-  
man (1826-1901). 1832). caid Lennox (*ob.* 1892).

= (2) Rosa, dau. of late Boyd Alexander Cunninghame.

(III.) WILLIAM SPENCER = Marion Alice, widow of Edw. Reginald Walter Geoffrey  
BATEMAN-HANBURY, Henry Cabot Knapp and Bateman- Bateman- Bateman-  
third Lord Bateman, dau. of James Godfrey Hanbury Hanbury Hanbury  
(*n.* 1856). Graham of N.Y., U.S.A. (1859-1907). (1862-1904). (1868-88).

Charles Stanhope Melville Maud Frances = Rev. the Hon. Archi- Evelyn Augusta = Robert John  
Bateman-Hanbury, *n.* 1877. bald Parker. *ob.* 1907. Foster.

Gertrude = John Wood, Agnes Margaret = Thomas Mark Rachel Anne = Samuel Hill  
Emily. M.P. Rosamund. Cecilia. Hovell, F.R.C.S. Selina Decima. Wood, M.P.

Rev. Arthur Allen Bateman- = Mary Ward, eldest dau. of John  
Hanbury, *n.* 1829. Davenport of Foxley (*ob.* 1895).

Arthur Davenport = Nina Edith. Constance = Rev. Frank Mary = William Winifred = Rev. F.  
Bateman-Hanbury, Ellice. Ellice. Mary. Sheffield. Beatrice. Grosvenor Kathleen. Tuke.  
*n.* 1867. Launder.

Frederick Western George Sackville Harriet Anne = (1) George Ashley Dashwood,  
Bateman-Hanbury, Bateman-Hanbury *ob.* 1884. *ob.* 1863.  
*n. et ob.* 1834. (1835-39). = (2) Lord William Graham,  
*ob.* 1878.

Charlotte, = (1) Major George John Whyte- Elizabeth Augusta, = (1) Major George Drought  
*ob.* 1912. Melville, *ob.* 1878. *ob.* 1912. Warburton, *ob.* 1857.  
= (2) Leslie Fraser Duncan. = (2) Lord Northwick, *ob.* 1887

Louisa Catherine, = (1) Lt.-Col. Henry Green Wilkinson, *ob.* 1894.  
= (2) Wm. Francis de Vismes Kane.



*Elizabeth, first Lady Bateman.*



*William, first Lord Bateman.  
(1780-1845).  
From miniatures, penes Capt. George Spencer Churchill.*

*Photo, John Trevor.*





# LORD BATEMAN AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

## CHAPTER V.

### THE FIRST LORD BATEMAN AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

*Arms.* Quarterly; 1st and 4th, gold a bend engrailed vert between plain cottises sable with a crescent on a crescent for difference, for Hanbury; 2nd and 3rd, gold a fesse sable between three Muscovy ducks proper with a rose gold on the fesse, for Bateman.

*Crests.* A demilion coming out of a mural crown sable and holding in his paw a battle axe also sable with its helve gold, for Hanbury; A duck's head and neck between two wings proper for Bateman.

*Supporters.* Two lions silver having collars sable and chains gold with a rose between two fleurs-de-lis gold upon each collar.

*Motto.* Nec prece nec pretio. (Neither by entreaty nor reward.)

I.

**W**ILLIAM BATEMAN-HANBURY, first Lord Bateman, eldest son of William Hanbury of Kelmarsh (VI.), and Charlotte (Packe) his wife, was baptized at Kelmarsh on 24 June, 1780. He was educated at Eton and matriculated at Oxford (Christchurch), on 24 April, 1798. Through the critical years, 1810 to 1818,<sup>1</sup> he sat in Parliament as Whig member for Northampton. He was, however, an eminently silent member, as is shown by the indexes to Hansard's *Parliamentary Debates* from 1810 to 1818.

*William  
Bateman-  
Hanbury*

After the passing of the great Reform Act in June, 1832, William Hanbury came forward as one of the four candidates for the Northern division of Northamptonshire. On 16 December, 1832, a correspondent wrote to the *Times* from Kettering: 'Our nomination of candidates here yesterday was quite a novelty in this town.' Lord Milton (Whig) was proposed by the Rev. George Robinson; Lord Brudenell (Tory), by Sir J. Islam; Mr. Tryon (Tory), by Mr. Manse; Mr. Hanbury (Whig), by Mr. O'Bryan of Blatherwick.<sup>2</sup> The result of the poll was the return of Lord Milton and Lord Brudenell,<sup>3</sup> but it was said that if Mr. Hanbury had been brought forward as early as

<sup>1</sup> Parliament opened on 23 January, 1810. The administration of Perceval (the other member for Northampton) lasted until his assassination in May, 1812; Liverpool's Tory administration succeeded Perceval; Parliament was dissolved in June, 1818.

<sup>2</sup> *The Times*, 18 December, 1832, p. 4, col. e.

<sup>3</sup> The numbers were:—Lord Milton, 1562; Lord Brudenell, 1541; William Hanbury, 1455; Thomas Tryon, 1269. *Gent. Mag.* (N.S.), xxiv., pt. ii., 306-7.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

the other candidates ‘the character of the county would have been splendidly redeemed by the return of Lord Milton and Mr. Hanbury.’<sup>4</sup>

On Lord Milton’s sudden death in November, 1835, Mr. Maunsell, a Conservative,<sup>5</sup> determined to put himself forward as candidate for Lord Milton’s place in the northern division of Northamptonshire. The Radicals were said to be in despair, and ‘days and nights of the most intense anxiety . . . passed without a “man” to put his name to the canvass-card.’ ‘The change in the feeling of this neighbourhood . . . is extraordinary,’ the *Times* correspondent wrote, ‘and the return of Mr. Maunsell equally certain.’<sup>6</sup> However, at the end of the month Mr. Hanbury came forward as Liberal candidate. Feeling ran very high in the county, for the Liberals were supposed to be in league with O’Connell. Taunts and accusations were mutually levelled. Lord Lilford was said to be using strong measures against his tenantry, threatening them with the loss of their farms if they voted for Maunsell. His steward, Mr. Selby, also spoke very strongly to the tenantry, though he feared his own son might lose his farm, ‘as he says he will not vote for Hanbury.’<sup>7</sup> But the Irish question was for ever working against Liberal strength. ‘The signs of the times are hourly thinning the ranks of the Ultra-Liberals,’ a correspondent wrote.<sup>8</sup> At midnight on Monday, 21 December, 1835, the poll was declared: Mr. Maunsell polling 1841 votes to Mr. Hanbury’s 1247.<sup>9</sup>

‘*A Soliloquy*’ supposed to take place at Downing Street, midnight, Saturday, 19 December, was published in the *Times* after the election.<sup>10</sup> Lord Melbourne is bewailing the fact that elections are going against the Whigs and that he cannot carry out O’Connell’s instructions; but at least there is hope for Northamptonshire:—

‘Hark! a knock at the door,  
All the saints I implore  
To help us in this our distress;  
’Tis Hanbury sends  
To his Downing-street friends  
The news of his triumph express.  
*(Takes a letter and reads)*

<sup>4</sup> *The Times*, 21 December, 1832, p. 1, col. c. So angry were the Tories at the strength of the Whig forces in the county that they threatened both the principal innkeepers of Kettering with loss of custom if they allowed the Whig party to dine in their houses. Mr. Wallis, a Quaker, offered them a new malting-house for their dinner, and the offer was accepted. Sir John Hanbury, brother of Mr. Hanbury, was among those present at the dinner. (*Ibid.*, 25 Dec., 1832, p. 2, col. b.)

<sup>5</sup> The terms ‘Liberal’ and ‘Conservative’ had by this time, for the most part, taken the place of ‘Whig’ and ‘Tory.’

<sup>6</sup> *The Times*, 16 November, 1835.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, 3 December, 1835, p. 5, col. c.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, 10 December, 1835, p. 2, col. f.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, 22 December, p. 3, col. d.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, 23 December, 1835, p. 3, col. d.





*The ruins of the old church at Shobdon.*



*Photos by W. L. Bustin.*

*Shobdon Court, Herefordshire.*





## LORD BATEMAN AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

'Tis with grief I relate  
That invidious fate  
Has presumed our fond wishes to cancel ;  
Every art has been tried,  
But victory's tide  
Has turned full in the favour of Maunsell.  
(*Throws down the letter.*)

' O Dan ! mighty Dan !  
Save us now if you can,  
Fate destruction our foreheads has stamp'd on :  
Oh ! help us to stay  
Till the next quarter day,  
And the Pope take the men of Northampton.'

By the end of the year 1836 the Conservative reaction had become so strong that desertions from the Liberal camp were justly apprehended.<sup>11</sup> It was at this moment, on 25 January, 1837, that William Hanbury, known to be a zealous Liberal, was created Lord Bateman of Shobdon Court, Herefordshire,<sup>12</sup> and took his place *de jure* in the House of Lords. A fortnight later he took, by royal licence, the name of Bateman-Hanbury.

He had been High Sheriff of Herefordshire from 1819 to 1820, and from 1841<sup>13</sup> onwards to his death he was Lord-Lieutenant of the county.

He had married, at St. George's, Hanover Square, on 16 August, 1822, Elizabeth, sister of Arthur, 1st Lord Templemore, second daughter of Lord Spencer Stanley Chichester of Fisherwick, in Staffordshire, by Harriet, daughter of John (Stewart), seventh Earl of Galloway. Lord Bateman died of a brief and unexpected illness, in Portman Square, on 22 July, 1845, aged sixty-five,<sup>14</sup> his will being proved in September following. His widow survived him until 1882, dying at 36 Great Cumberland Place on 19 September of that year, aged eighty-four.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>11</sup> The session of 1836 was a failure because of the unrelenting hostility of the majority in the House of Lords. See *Lord Melbourne's Papers* (ed. L. C. Sanders), publ. 1889, p. 312, *et seq.*

<sup>12</sup> *The Times*, 25 January, 1837. Edward Berkeley Portman was at the same time created Baron Portman of Orchard Portman, and Thomas Alexander Fraser, of Lovat, in Inverness, was made Baron Lovat. *The Loving Ballad of Lord Bateman*, with plates by George Cruikshank, published in 1839, exactly two years after the creation of Lord Bateman, has, of course, nothing to do with him or his family.

<sup>13</sup> On the death of Earl Somers.

<sup>14</sup> *Gent. Mag.* (N. S.), xxiv., pt. ii., 306 ; and *The Times*, 23 July, 1845, p. 5, col. f. He had left London the week before for Kelmarsh, was taken ill in the train, but rallied and spent the week at Kelmarsh. Returning to London on the Saturday, he died on the following Monday, 22 July.

<sup>15</sup> G. E. C., *Complete Peerage* (New Ed.), ii., 16.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

Lord Bateman had five sons and four daughters, of whom three sons and four daughters survived him:—

(i.) *William Bateman Bateman-Hanbury*, the eldest, succeeded his father as second baron (*q. v.*) in 1845.

(ii.) *Charles Spencer Bateman-Hanbury*, the second son, was born on 8 October, 1827, was educated at Eton College, graduated at Oxford (M.A.), and became a fellow of All Souls'. He was J.P. and D.L. for County Hereford, and D.L. for County Stirling, Captain in the 2nd Life Guards, and M.P. for County Hereford from 1852 to 1857, and for Leominster from 1858 to 1865.

He married on 1 October, 1861, Margaret, widow of the 7th Viscount Strangford, eldest daughter of John Lennox Kincaid Lennox of Castle Lennox, N.B., and took the additional surname and the arms of Kincaid Lennox by royal licence in 1862. His wife died, without issue, on 28 June, 1892, and he married as his second wife on 19 August, 1893, Rosa, daughter of the late Boyd Alexander Cunningham of Craigends, Renfrewshire. He died without children on 22 March, 1912.

(iii.) *The Rev. Arthur Allen Bateman-Hanbury* was born on 13 March, 1829, was educated at Eton College, and graduated from Oxford, where he was Fell Exhib. of Christ Church; B.A. in 1851, M.A. in 1865. He was ordained deacon and priest in 1853, was curate of Burwaston, and in the same year appointed to the living of Shobdon, being domestic chaplain also to his brother, Lord Bateman. In 1866 he was made Prebendary of Hampton in Hereford Cathedral, was Rural Dean of Leominster from 1887 to 1898, when he was appointed Rural Dean of Kingsland. He married on 2 February, 1858, Mary Ward, daughter of John Davenport, of Foxley in Herefordshire, and has issue by her.<sup>16</sup> She died on 31 December, 1895.

(iv.) *Frederick Western Bateman-Hanbury*, fourth son of the first Lord Bateman, died an infant in 1834.

(v.) *George Sackville Bateman-Hanbury*, the fifth son, was born on 23 July, 1835, and died on 12 August, 1839.

(i.) *Harriet Anne Bateman-Hanbury*, eldest daughter of the first Lord Bateman, married first on 23 February, 1854, George Astley

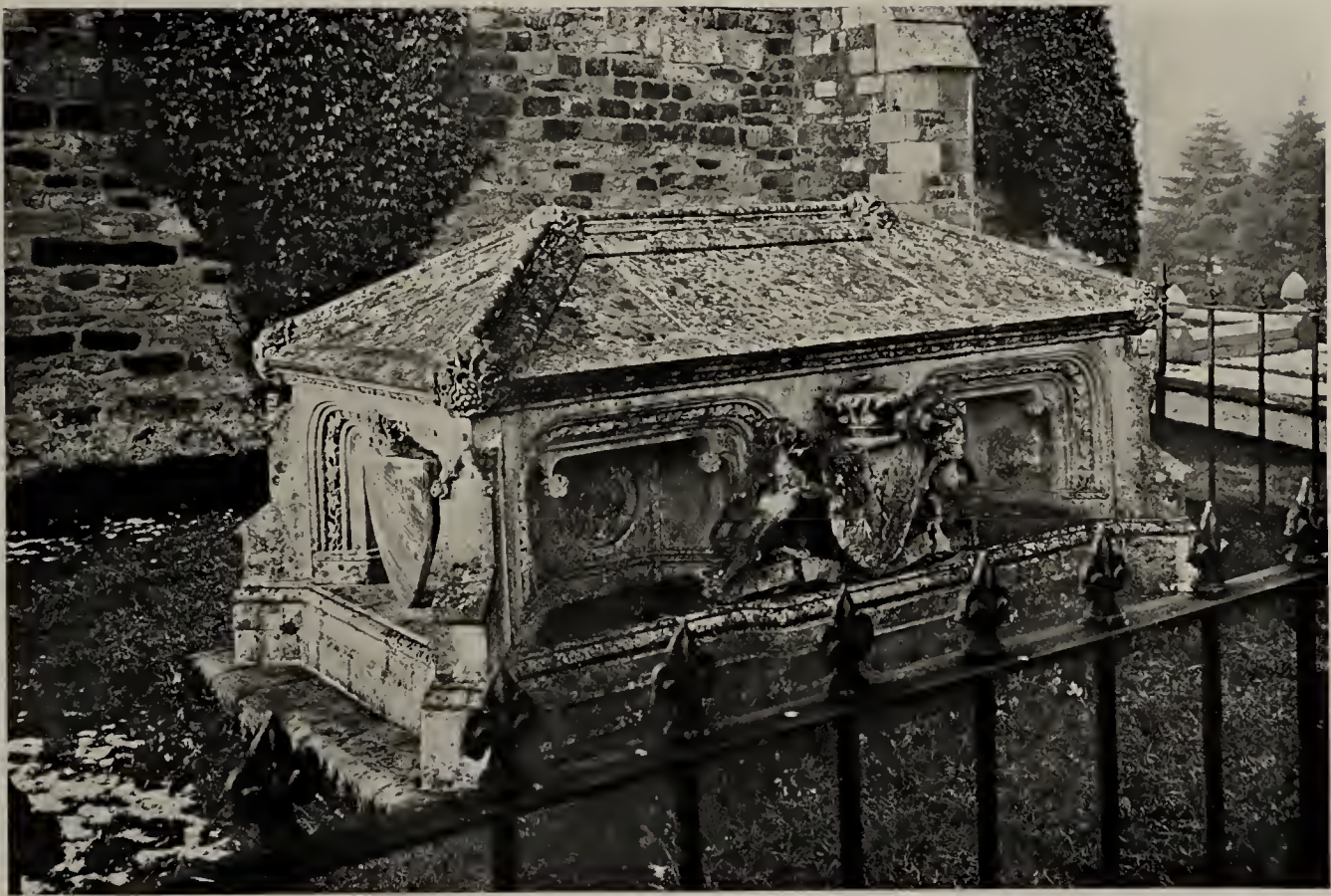
<sup>16</sup> (1) Arthur Davenport Bateman-Hanbury, born 7 October, 1867; married on 25 April, 1893, to Nina Louisa Mary, only daughter of the late General Sir Charles Henry Ellice, G.C.B.

(1) Edith Bateman-Hanbury, born 23 May, 1860.

(2) Constance Mary, born 4 March, 1863; married on 15 October, 1896, to the Rev. Frank Sheffield (*ob.* 22 December, 1903), by whom she has two sons, Arthur Digby, born 14 July, 1897; Oswald Frank, born 22 May, 1900.

(3) Mary Beatrice, born 17 October, 1874; married, in 1914, William Grosvenor Launder.

(4) Winifred Kathleen, born 24 June, 1879; married, in 1914, the Rev. F. Tuke.



Tomb of William Bateman-Hanbury, first Lord Bateman, in Kelmarsh churchyard.





## LORD BATEMAN AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

Charles Dashwood, second son of Sir George Dashwood, fourth baronet. He died on 26 July, 1863, with issue.<sup>17</sup> She married as her second husband Lord William Graham, second son of James, third Duke of Montrose, on 14 February, 1867. He died on 21 June, 1878, and his widow survived him until 18 April, 1884.

(ii). *Charlotte Bateman-Hanbury*, the second daughter, married as her first husband, on 7 August, 1847, Major George John Whyte-Melville, late Coldstream Guards, novelist and poet.<sup>18</sup> He died on 5 December, 1878, leaving one daughter, Florence, Viscountess Masserene and Ferrard. His widow married as her second husband in June, 1890, Leslie Fraser Duncan. Mrs. Duncan died on 29 October, 1912.

(iii). *Elizabeth Augusta Bateman-Hanbury*, third daughter, married on 30 June, 1853, Major George Drought Warburton, R.A., M.P. He died in October, 1857, leaving issue. On 15 October, 1869, she married as her second husband the third and last Lord Northwick, who died on 18 November, 1887. His widow survived him until 29 May, 1912.

(iv). *Louisa Catherine Bateman-Hanbury*, fourth daughter, married on 6 August, 1860, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Green Wilkinson, late Scots Fusilier Guards. He died in 1894, leaving issue.<sup>18a</sup> She married secondly on 26 November, 1902, as his second wife, William Francis de Vismes Kane, J.P., D.L., of Drunreaske House, co. Monaghan.

### II.

William Bateman Bateman-Hanbury, second Lord Bateman, was born on 28 July, 1826, was educated at Eton and graduated (M.A.) from Trinity College, Cambridge. He succeeded to the Peerage in 1845. From 1852 until his death in 1901 he was Lord-Lieutenant of Herefordshire and Custos Rotulorum of the same county. From 1858 to 1859 he was one of the Lords-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria. He was also a J.P. for Northamptonshire and an Honorary Colonel of the 4th Battalion of Shropshire Light Infantry.

*William  
Bateman  
Bateman-  
Hanbury*

Unlike his father, Lord Bateman was a Conservative in politics,

<sup>17</sup> They were (1) Charles Edmund, of Wherstead Park, Suffolk, born 29 June, 1857; (2) Arthur George Frederick, born 28 May, 1860; (3) Agnes Henrietta, died young; (4) Marianne Caroline, married Edward, second Lord St. Leonards; (5) Emma Sophia, died young.

<sup>18</sup> Most of his works were novels, of which perhaps the best known is the first published, *Captain Digby Grand: an Autobiography*, 1853. His volume of *Songs and Verses* makes a distinct emotional appeal. He was, of course, known as a very high authority on fox-hunting and field sports of all kinds. His death took place in the hunting-field on 5 December, 1878, his horse falling and killing him instantaneously.

<sup>18a</sup> (i.) Francis Henry Green-Wilkinson, born 1866, married, in 1897, Daisy, daughter of Thomas Sopwith, and has a son; (i.) Blanche, married, in 1897, as his second wife, Sir Charles J. Follett, C.B., and has a daughter; (ii.) Mabel, married, in 1895, Henry John Philip, 18th Baron Teynham, and has two sons; (iii.) Alice; (iv.) Eva, married, in 1910, George Temple James Harris.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

and in 1879 he made a remarkable speech of one and a half hours on Free Trade, in the House of Lords. As an ardent Protectionist he had written to the *Times* on 12 November, 1877, setting forth a plea for a limited protection.<sup>19</sup>

‘We have tried free trade and it has been found wanting. We have done our best to impress other countries with the reasonableness of our policy and in return they scoff at our blindness and turn a deaf ear to our remonstrances. . . . Why should we persist in such an Utopian crusade? Why have we cut adrift from our old anchorage to launch our good ship upon a treacherous torrent, which is hurling us helplessly to imminent shipwreck? In Heaven’s name, if we are on the wrong track, let us arrest our downward course. Don’t let us, for the sake of a Quixotic theory, blind our eyes to the fact that our trade is ruinously slipping from us, and that we are sacrificing our best and dearest interests to an unacceptable idea.’

A few months later, on 11 March, 1878, he was again writing to the *Times* concerning the raising of the Vote of Credit for six millions granted, on Sir Stafford Northcote’s request, in the previous month.

‘Now that the country, propelled by the ridicule of Europe, has, very properly, at last granted the six millions credit required by Her Majesty’s government towards the probable expenses of maintaining our interests and our honour in the present Eastern crisis, and in view of other no less important though secret, foreign complications . . . the following very incisive questions will not be thought out of place:—

‘How are we to find the money?’

‘And out of whose pocket is it to come?’

‘If the sum is to be eventually met by doubling or trebling the present Income Tax, or by any other approved mode of direct taxation, the burden will fall on overburdened shoulders. If by indirect taxation the burden will fall on the masses and still poorer public. . . . In the face of this threatened increase why not look elsewhere?’

‘In upwards of thirty years we have been undergoing the experiment of what its apologists are pleased to call “Free Trade,” with varied and doubtful results. It was confidently expected that so universally beneficial a measure would be universally adopted, and that a new era of universal reciprocity and prosperity and a mutually beneficial system of exchange would be immediately and triumphantly inaugurated. A vain hope! . . . . We are now undergoing a crisis of almost unexampled commercial depression in every branch of trade and home manufactures with an Exchequer which will hardly be able to make both ends meet. . . . Great Britain stands totally alone in its own Free Trade theories. . . . Why not make the foreigner contribute in the shape of a limited protective duty? . . . . They [the foreigner] take advantage of our commercial liberty. They can button up their own, but they do not scruple to put their hands pretty deeply into our pockets and under the specious misnomer of Free Trade.’<sup>20</sup>

A tax might, Lord Bateman proceeded to argue, be reasonably levied on the millions of foreign importations, ‘so simple, so fair, so

<sup>19</sup> The letter was afterwards printed as a pamphlet, with a preface by the author. Lond., 1877.

<sup>20</sup> This letter was also printed afterwards as a pamphlet, *The Six Millions*, Lond., 1878.



*Alice Hughes.*  
*Agnes, second Lady Bateman.*



*Mauell and Son.*  
*William Bateman, second Lord Bateman.*  
*(1826-1901)*





## LORD BATEMAN AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

reasonable a source of revenue and relief from the horrors of increased taxation must commend itself to every taxpayer without distinction.' However, Lord Bateman's appeal was unavailing. Half the vote of credit had already been spent when the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his Budget in April, raising the Income Tax from threepence to fivepence and increasing the tobacco duty by fourpence in the pound.

On 13 May, 1854, Lord Bateman had married at St. George's, Hanover Square, Agnes Burrell, third and youngest daughter of General Sir Edward Kerrison, 1st Baronet, G.C.H. and K.C.B., by Mary, daughter of Alexander Ellice, of Pittencrief, co. Fife.<sup>21</sup> By her he had five sons and six daughters, of whom four sons and six daughters were living at the time of his death, which took place on Saturday, 30 November, 1901, in his seventy-sixth year. He was buried on Friday, 6 December, at Shobdon. He was an able man of fine presence and of an attractive and versatile nature.

(i.) *William Spencer Bateman-Hanbury*, his eldest son, succeeded to the peerage as third baron (*q.v.*)

(ii.) *Major Edward Reginald Bateman-Hanbury* was born on 30 May, 1859, and died unmarried on 1 June, 1907. He was a J.P. for Suffolk, D.L. for Herefordshire, and a Major of the late Rifle Brigade.

(iii.) *Walter Bateman-Hanbury*, third son of the second Lord Bateman, was born on 30 May, 1862, and died unmarried on 21 February, 1904. He was D.L. for Herefordshire.

(iv.) *Geoffrey Bateman-Hanbury*, a fourth son, was born on 9 October, 1868, and died on 4 December, 1888.

(v.) *Charles Stanhope Melville Bateman-Hanbury*, fifth son and present heir presumptive to the peerage, was born on 13 September, 1877. He is J.P. and D.L. co. Norfolk and city and county of the city of Norwich, and a Captain in the Territorial force, late the King's Own Norfolk Yeomanry. He is of Breckles Hall, Attleborough, Norfolk.

(i.) *Maud Frances Bateman-Hanbury*, eldest daughter of the second Lord Bateman, married on 8 January, 1890, Rev. the Hon. Archibald Parker, son of the 6th Earl of Macclesfield, Rector and Rural Dean of Wem, Shropshire, since 1905, and has issue.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>21</sup> On the death of her brother Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, Agnes Burrell Lady Bateman succeeded to the estates of Oakley Park and Brome Hall in the County of Suffolk where she resides.

<sup>22</sup> (1) Charles Edward Parker, born 17 November, 1890, educated at Eton College; Lieutenant 3rd King's Shropshire Light Infantry, in active service at the battle of the Aisne, etc. (1914). He married on 28 January, 1915, Hilda Margaret, eldest daughter of J. R. Starkey, M.P. for Notts., of Norwood Park; (2) Frederic Archibald Parker ('Deric'), born 16 July, 1894, educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; Lieutenant, 4th King's Shropshire Light Infantry, now stationed at Burmah (1914); (3) Violet Maud, born 7 July, 1892; (4) Evelyn Sylvia, born 22 August, 1897.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

(ii.) *Evelyn Augusta Bateman-Hanbury*, married on 16 September, 1884, Robert John Foster, D.L. (Yorkshire and Herefordshire), of Stockeld Park and Harrowins, Yorkshire. She died on 7 July, 1907, leaving issue.<sup>23</sup>

(iii.) *Gertrude Emily Bateman-Hanbury*, was married on 11 February, 1892, to John Wood, M.P., J.P., and D.L. (Herefordshire), of Hengrave Hall, Suffolk, and has issue.<sup>24</sup>

(iv.) *Agnes Rosamund Bateman-Hanbury*.

(v.) *Margaret Cecilia Bateman-Hanbury*, married on 17 January, 1905, Thomas Mark Hovell, F.R.C.S.,<sup>25</sup> and has issue.<sup>26</sup>

(vi.) *Rachel Anne Selina Decima Bateman-Hanbury*, was married on 12 April, 1899, to Samuel Hill-Wood<sup>27</sup> of Moorfield, Derbyshire, M.P., J.P., D.L. of Herefordshire, and has issue.<sup>28</sup>

### III.

*William  
Spencer  
Bateman-  
Hanbury*

William Spencer Bateman-Hanbury, third Lord Bateman, was born on 30 September, 1856. He was educated at Eton and entered the army, becoming a Captain in the 2nd Life Guards. He served in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882 and received the medal with clasps.<sup>29</sup> In December, 1901, he succeeded his father as third Lord Bateman, and in July, 1904, he married at St. George's, Hanover Square, Marion Alice, widow of Henry Cabot Knapp, daughter of James Jeffery Graham, of New York City, U.S.A. His residence is Shobdon Court, Herefordshire, Kelmarsh having been sold by his father in 1865.

<sup>23</sup> (1) Gerald Robert, born 28 September, 1885, educated at Eton College and Christchurch, Oxford; Captain, Yorks. Hussars; married Olivia, sister of the late Sir Gilchrist Ogilvy, 11th Bart.; (2) Cecil Geoffrey, born 1 May, 1892, educated at Eton College; Lieutenant, Yorks. Hussars; (3) William Edward, born 28 September, 1895, educated at Eton College; (4) Agnes Evelyn.

<sup>24</sup> (1) Edmund Walter Hanbury, born 16 November, 1898; (2) Geoffrey Edward Fitzroy, born 9 November, 1900; died 1 January, 1901.

<sup>25</sup> Mr. Hovell is of Harley Street and was medical attendant on the late Emperor of Germany, Frederick III., who conferred upon him the Crown Order in 1888.

<sup>26</sup> Edward Mark, born 26 April, 1906.

<sup>27</sup> Educated at Eton, cousin of her sister's husband, John Wood, of Hengrave Hall.

<sup>28</sup> (1) Basil Samuel Hill, born 5 February, 1900; (2) William Wilfrid Hill, born 8 September, 1901; (3) Dennis John Charles Hill, born 25 June, 1906; (4) Charles Kerrison Hill, born 5 June, 1907.

<sup>29</sup> *The Times*, 2 December, 1901, p. 6, col. d. His name is here wrongly given.



*William Spencer, third Lord Bateman.*



*The Hon. Charles Stanhope Melville Bateman-Hanbury.*







The arms borne by the family of HANBURY OF LITTLE MARCLE in Herefordshire were the whole arms of the house without difference. They bore the lion crest of the Hanburys similarly undifferenced.





MARGARET MORGAN, the wife of Josua Hanbury (I.) of Little Marcle, was daughter and heir of Edward Morgan of Hunt End in Feckenham, who bore the arms *Silver a bend cotised sable and charged with a fleur de lis between two cinqfoils silver.*



ELIZABETH CATESBY, the first wife of Sir Thomas Hanbury, knight (IV.), of Little Marcle, was the daughter of Thomas Catesby of Hardmead in Buckinghamshire, whose arms were *Silver two lions passant sable having golden crowns.*



FRANCES COTTON, the wife of William Hanbury (V.) of Little Marcle, was daughter of Sir John Cotton, knight, of Connington in Huntingdonshire, who bore *Azure an eagle silver.*

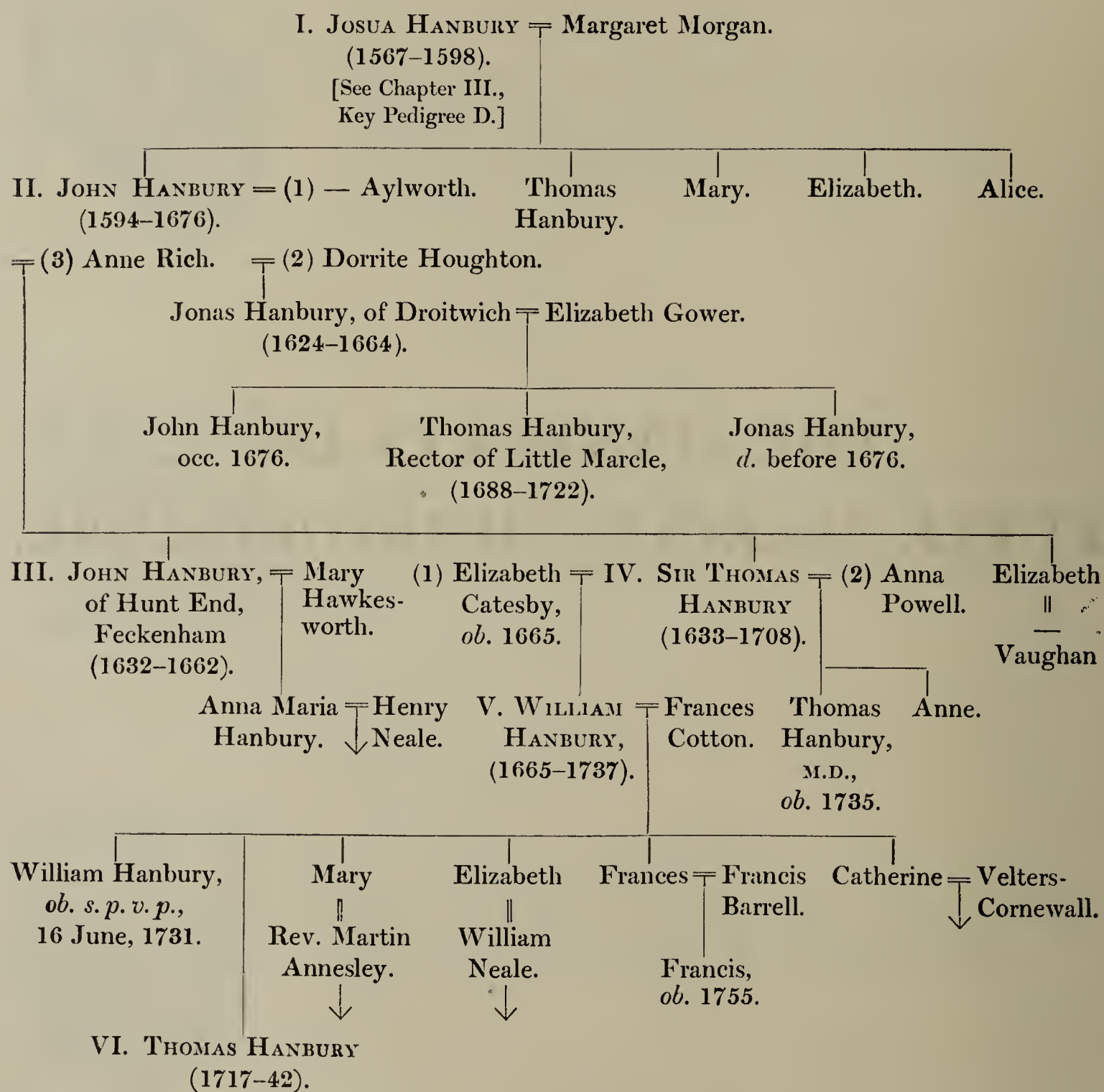
THE HANBURY'S OF  
LITTLE MARCLE, HEREFORDSHIRE.

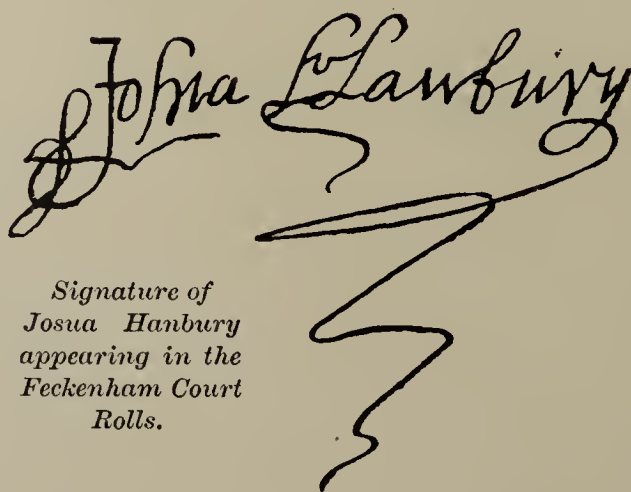


# THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

## KEY PEDIGREE G.

### THE HANBURYS OF LITTLE MARCLE, HEREFORDSHIRE.





*Signature of  
Josua Hanbury  
appearing in the  
Feckenham Court  
Rolls.*

# THE HANBURYS OF LITTLE MARCLE.

## CHAPTER VI.

### THE HANBURYS OF LITTLE MARCLE, HEREFORDSHIRE.

THE Hanburys of Little Marcle, Herefordshire, were a cadet house of the Hanburys of Beanhall, being descended from Josua, second son of Walter Hanbury of Beanhall (V.).<sup>1</sup>

I.

*Josua  
Hanbury*

Josua Hanbury was evidently born in 1567, since he was said to be two years old in 1569.<sup>2</sup> He appears in his father's will (1590) as inheriting freely the farm in Feckenham, called Harwards, which his father had purchased of Fulk Jennettes; land and pasture in Ham, purchased of Edward Ruding; and, under conditions,<sup>3</sup> a parcel of land and pasture in Beanhall, known as Taylors. He was also made executor of his father's will and the grantee of all the residue of his father's goods. His step-mother Cecilia was forbidden to claim or challenge any dower in any of the tenements bequeathed to him by his father and, on demand, one month after her husband's death, she must seal and deliver to Josua release of all her right and dower in the same lands.<sup>4</sup>

Josua Hanbury occurs several times on the Court Rolls of Feckenham manor as of the hamlet of Callow Hill and in a feoffment made by Humphrey Jennettes in 1577.<sup>5</sup>

He was also, with his brother Walter, a churchwarden of Feckenham in 1591, 1593, and 1595-7.<sup>6</sup>

Josua Hanbury died at Feckenham and was buried there on 25 July, 1598. His estate was administered by his wife Margaret; the grant of administration and the inventory of his goods are at the Worcester Probate Registry.<sup>7</sup>

He had married at Feckenham on 28 September, 1591, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Edward Morgan of Hunt End, Feckenham. She survived him, dying at Feckenham on 14 October, 1611, and being buried there the next day. By the inquisition on her lands, taken at Worcester on 9 January, 1611-2, she was said to have died seized in demesne of one capital messuage in Temple Areley *alias* Hunt End,<sup>8</sup> in Feckenham, and in divers tenements, orchards, gardens,

<sup>1</sup> See p. 52.

<sup>2</sup> Cooke's Visitation of Worcestershire.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 53.

<sup>4</sup> Worc. Probate Reg., 1590, No. 87.

<sup>5</sup> Doc. Shire Hall, Worc.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, Churchwardens' Accounts.

<sup>7</sup> Worc. Prob. Reg., fol. 400, No. 65 a.

<sup>8</sup> See *V. C. H. Wores.*, iii.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

etc., in Ham, Astwood, and Feckenham, which capital messuage, etc., had been parcel of the possessions of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England and was then in the tenure of a Jacob Rye at an annual rent of 20s. 8*d.* clear.<sup>9</sup> By her will, dated 12 October, 1611, Margaret Hanbury desired to be buried in the parish church of Feckenham. Her brother-in-law, Thomas Jeffreys,<sup>10</sup> was made her sole executor and Sir Francis Edgiock,<sup>11</sup> her cousin, and Walter Hanbury of Beanhall (VI.), her brother-in-law, were made overseers of the will.

Josua and Margaret Hanbury had two sons and three daughters:—

(i.) *John Hanbury*, of whom next.

(ii.) *Thomas Hanbury*, baptized at Feckenham on 16 September, 1596. Mentioned in the will of his mother in 1611. He occurs in 1623 as ‘Thomas Hanbury of London, clothworker,’ in a plea brought against him and his brother John by Elinor, widow of Sir Francis Edgiock, that each of them should render her £200.<sup>12</sup>

(i.) *Mary Hanbury*, baptized at Feckenham 9 September, 1593;<sup>13</sup> buried there on 25 November, 1610.

(ii.) *Elizabeth Hanbury*, baptized at Feckenham 2 November, 1595; mentioned with her sister Alice in their mother’s will (1611).

(iii.) *Alice Hanbury*, baptized at Feckenham 25 July, 1597.

### II.

*Captain  
John  
Hanbury*

Captain John Hanbury, son of Josua, was baptized at Feckenham on 8 December, 1594. He was said to be 17 years, one month, and two days old on 9 January, 1611–12, the day of the taking of the inquisition on the lands of his mother Margaret. He was heir to her property in Temple Areley *alias* Hunt End, and during his life he became possessed of much other property in Feckenham.

Thus he appears in the spring of 1620 as acquiring a messuage, garden, orchard, 43 acres of land, 18 acres of meadow, 25 acres of pasture, two acres of wood, four acres of furze and heath and common of pasture in Feckenham of Thomas Bagshaw and Ursula his wife.<sup>14</sup> At the same date he was dealing with Sir Francis Edgiock and

<sup>9</sup> Chan. Inq. p. m. (Ser. 2), Vol. 323, No. 61.

<sup>10</sup> Husband of her sister-in-law, Alice Hanbury (see p. 53).

<sup>11</sup> Margaret was daughter of Edward Morgan by Joan, aunt of Sir Francis Edgiock.

<sup>12</sup> Common Plea R. 2127, 21 Jas. I., m. 323.

<sup>13</sup> In the register she is given as Mary, daughter of Josua and *Ursula* Hanbury. The Ursula is evidently a mistake.

<sup>14</sup> Feet of F., Worcs., East., 18 Jas. I. It was possibly in connexion with this transaction that Elinor, widow of Sir Francis Edgiock, brought a plea against John Hanbury and his brother Thomas that they should each render her £200. (See above.)

## THE HANBURYS OF LITTLE MARCLE.

others concerning certain other property in Feckenham.<sup>15</sup> In 1626 he was selling a messuage, cottage, 30 acres of land, etc., in Astwood and Feckenham to Thomas Holland, gent.<sup>16</sup> During the next year he parted with a messuage, cottage, 33 acres of land, etc., in the same places to James Medlicott.<sup>17</sup>

In 1628, by a proceeding which was evidently connected with his third marriage, John Hanbury settled two gardens, 50 acres of land, 50 acres of meadow, 120 acres of pasture and common of pasture in Feckenham on Anne Robbins, widow (of Preston Court, Gloucestershire),<sup>18</sup> and Thomas Rich,<sup>19</sup> son by a former husband, of Anne Robbins, the mother and brother of Anne Rich whom John Hanbury married on 17 December, 1627, as his third wife.

It was by virtue of this marriage that John Hanbury became connected with Preston Court and thereby with the neighbouring village of Little Marcle in Herefordshire.<sup>20</sup> Thus it was to Preston Court that, after fighting for the King, he retired on the defeat of the King's army at Worcester in 1645 in the first civil war and he was summoned to answer for his delinquency as 'John Hanbury of Preston Court, co. Gloucester.'<sup>21</sup> According to the order of 6 August, 1646, for compounding with delinquents the commissioners for the city and county of Worcestershire certified in November, 1646, that he 'was a captaine and did beare armes for the Kings partie against the Parliament and continued in the city of Worcester until the surrender thereof.'<sup>22</sup> The particulars of his effects of which they were aware included the estate at Temple Areley, held in fee, for a yearly rent of £55,<sup>23</sup> and 'an acre of ground (w<sup>ch</sup> he holdeth by the Curtesie of England) lying neare to the walles of the Citty afore-

<sup>15</sup> Feet of F., Worcs., East., 18 Jas. I.    <sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, East., 2 Chas. I.    <sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, Mich., 3 Chas. I.

<sup>18</sup> On the north wall of Preston Church, opposite the monument to her grandson, Sir Thomas Hanbury of Little Marcle (see below), is a monument, with a portrait bust, to Anne Robbins, who died in 1658. The beautiful black and white house, Preston Court, close by the church, is now used as a farmhouse. It contains some very rich seventeenth century carving. Preston is quite close to Little Marcle.

<sup>19</sup> Feet of F., Worcs., East., 4 Chas. I.

<sup>20</sup> In 1661 he was acquiring two messuages and one hundred acres of land in Little Marcle of Anthony Carwardine and Anna his wife. Feet of F., Heref., Mich., 13 Chas. II.

<sup>21</sup> In 1654 John Hanbury received a lease for his own life and those of his sons John and Thomas of two copyhold messuages in Preston, one called the Velthouse and the other 'the moiety of Hankin's farm,' from Anne Robbins, his mother-in-law, who held the Manor of Preston on lease from the Bishop of Gloucester. See Chan. Proc. Reyn., bdle. 205, No. 17.

<sup>22</sup> Cases, Committee for Compounding (P.R.O.), Vol. G. 212, fol. 211. See also *Cal. S. P. Dom.*, 1645-7, p. 456.

<sup>23</sup> In 1649 John Hanbury declared that the commissioners had wrongly assessed this property at £55 a year, whereas it only produced £35, and begged to compound for it 'upon his own particular at his peril.' Cases, Committee for Compounding, Vol. G. 212, fol. 205.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

said [Worcester], Whereupon a ffort is built and there hath beene buildinge burnt of it downe to the ground by the Kinges partie, as this Committee is informed.'<sup>24</sup> In John Hanbury's own deposition as to his estates, made in May, 1649, he gave particulars of Temple Areley as of the yearly value over £9 1s. 3*d.* of £35, and also stated that he was seized, in right of his wife during their joint lives, of several houses in the city of Gloucester of yearly value over £12 15s. of £20.<sup>25</sup>

'This is a true particular of my estate for w<sup>h</sup> I desire to componnd in order to the freedome of my person & estate.

'And I doe hereby submit unto such fine as shalbe imposed on me by this hon<sup>ble</sup> Com: for the same. And doe affirme that I am no popish Recusant, nor any officer towards the Law Common or Civil, nor clergyman nor comprised in any the exceptions of the provisions of Parliament.'

JOHN HANBURY.

His fine was assessed at £100.

Not only was John Hanbury in arms for Charles I., but he also raised a troop of horse at his own charge for the King's service, and was consequently so much impoverished that he was obliged to mortgage his messuage and lands in Temple Areley for the sum of £1800.<sup>26</sup> The interest of this mortgage 'came afterwards to one Hampden of Crowle in Worcestershire.' About 1658 John Hanbury, being unable to redeem the mortgage, resolved to sell the premises to Hampden, who agreed to pay £1100 for the same. However, John Hanbury's son John, being anxious that the messuage should not be sold, desired his father not to proceed. The latter 'considering that hee was then growne into yeares hee being now [1673] of the age of fourscore yeares or thereabouts, and having a great affection for his said son' promised not to sell the premises if his son would take them over charged with the said £1800 and pay his father, during his lifetime, £40 a year. John Hanbury, the son, agreed to this and his father, 'little thinking that hee should survive his son who was then a young and lusty man, and being very confident that his sonne would duely pay the said £40, looked not after the penning of the conveyance nor took any care for incerting the said charge of £40 per annum.' As it happened the charge was not inserted, but John Hanbury, the son, paid it regularly during his lifetime. However he died suddenly in June, 1662, leaving his wife Mary (Hawkesworth) sole executrix; she died within a few days of him, leaving their only child, Anna Maria, an

<sup>24</sup> Cases, Committee for Compounding, Vol. G. 212, fol. 211.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 209.

<sup>26</sup> Chan. B. and A. before 1714, Ham., bdle. 507, No. 29. We find him in 1649 parting with a messuage, barn, forty acres of land, etc., in Feckenham to Ralph Huband and Thomas Penrice (Feet of F., Worcs., Mich., 1649).



*Photo by Lambert & Lambert.*

*Sir Thomas Hanbury of Little Marcle.  
From a picture in the possession of Mrs. G. Tyndale-Perce.*





## THE HANBURYS OF LITTLE MARCLE.

infant of eight months, sole executrix under her grandfather Joseph Hawkesworth. The rivalry between the grandfathers then began, as Joseph Hawkesworth refused to pay the £40 a year to John Hanbury. When Hawkesworth died in May, 1669, he left the guardianship of Anna Maria to Theophilus Walker, her great-uncle on her mother's side, and Walker also refused to pay the £40 to John Hanbury. Such was the complaint which the latter brought against his granddaughter Anna Maria, represented by her guardian Theophilus Walker, on 26 November, 1673. The defence was that John Hanbury, the son, had purchased the premises in Temple Areley for £2600 and that nothing was known of the yearly charge of £40.<sup>27</sup> However, John Hanbury successfully recovered the annuity, with arrears of the same for twelve years, computed at £500.<sup>28</sup>

John Hanbury died in the parish of St. Michael, Bedwardine, Worcester, in June 1676. He was buried at Feckenham on 22 June, 1676; his tombstone inscribed 'Captain John Hanbury was here interred the 22 Day of June Anno Dom<sup>ni</sup> 1676,' stands against the outside of the east wall of the church.

By his will dated 9 April, 1676, he desired that the brewhouse which he had lately taken from the Dean and Chapter of Worcester for forty years should be immediately sold by his executor, his son Sir Thomas Hanbury, to the best advantage. The arrears of the annuity owing from his granddaughter Anna Maria were to be paid to the executor, who was to divide the same, together with the rest of the testator's estate, not otherwise disposed of, with his brother and sister Vaughan. Bequests and legacies were also made to the testator's two grandsons John and Thomas, sons of his son Jonas (see below). His brother-in-law, Mr. Edward Solley, Alderman of Worcester, was to join with his executor in managing the estates of these grandchildren. Five pounds was left to the poor of Feckenham and a like sum to the poor of the city of Worcester.<sup>29</sup>

John Hanbury had first married a daughter of an Ayleworth of Langley, Oxfordshire.<sup>30</sup> She died without issue.

Secondly he married, by 1623, Dorrite or Dorothy, daughter of John Houghton, of Worcestershire. She apparently died in childbirth, being buried at Feckenham on 29 August, 1624; their son Jonas having been baptized at Feckenham two days earlier.

*Jonas Hanbury*, baptized 27 August, 1624. He was afterwards known

<sup>27</sup> Chan. B. and A., before 1714, Ham., bdle. 507, No. 29.

<sup>28</sup> Will of John Hanbury, P.C.C., 62, Hale. <sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>30</sup> Caius Coll. Lib., MS. 553, p. 43.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

as Jonas Hanbury of Droitwich, in which place he apparently settled. He predeceased his father, dying intestate in 1664. The administration of his goods was given to his widow, Elizabeth (Gower), on 2 March, 1664-5. She died in November, 1665, her will being proved by her brother, John Gower, as guardian of her three children.<sup>31</sup>

John Hanbury married thirdly at St. Nicholas', Gloucester, on 17 December, 1627, Anne Rich, daughter, by a former husband, of Anne Robbins of Preston Court, Gloucestershire. She predeceased her husband by a few months, being buried at Feckenham on 12 November, 1675. Her tombstone, with its fading inscription, stands next her husband's on the outside of the east wall of Feckenham church, under the east window.

'Ann the wife of Cap. John Hanbury was also interred here on the 12<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup>. Anno Dom<sup>ni</sup> 1675.'

By her John Hanbury had two sons and a daughter.

(i.) *John Hanbury*, of whom next.

(ii.) *Sir Thomas Hanbury*, of whom below.

(i.) *Elizabeth Hanbury*. She inherited £500 under the will of her brother John Hanbury (1662), for the payment of which she brought a bill of complaint against his representatives in 1667. At that date she was still unmarried, but apparently married before 1676 a certain Mr. Vaughan, who appears in Captain John Hanbury's will as 'my sonne Vaughan.' She and her husband were to receive an equal portion of the testator's estate with the executor Sir Thomas Hanbury, who was to make 'an equal dividend to his brother and sister Vaughan as well of the annuity money [due from Anna Maria Hanbury] as of the rest of my estate.'<sup>32</sup>

### III.

#### *John Hanbury the Younger*

John Hanbury, known as John Hanbury, the younger, of Hunt End, was apparently born at Preston, Gloucestershire, about 1632. He

<sup>31</sup> Jonas and Elizabeth had had three sons, John, Thomas, and Jonas. The latter evidently died before 1676, when John and Thomas were made heirs to certain properties and legacies in the will of their grandfather, Captain John Hanbury. Thus he granted them £100 each, and to John, the elder grandson, a cottage, etc., in Feckenham, leased to one Taylor [identical with the parcel of land called Taylors left by Walter Hanbury (V.) to his son Josua], and 'another parcel of land in Feckenham, lately exchanged with one Walter Hemming, lying near to a close called "Foxley Shooting" upon "Wixon Brooke," with remainder if John Hanbury should die before he came of age, to his brother Thomas. Their grandfather forgave John and Thomas all moneys which he had laid out for them and their use.

Thomas Hanbury, the younger grandson, matriculated at Oxford (Balliol College) on 22 March, 1682-3, aged 18 (*Alumni Oxonienses*). He became B.A. in 1686, and from 1688 to 1722 rector of Little Marcle, Herefordshire, the church of which his uncle Sir Thomas Hanbury was patron (see below p. 105).

<sup>32</sup> Will of John Hanbury, P.C.C., 62, Hale.

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matriculated at Oxford (Balliol College) on 9 November, 1650,<sup>33</sup> and became a student of Lincoln's Inn on 12 February, 1651-2.<sup>34</sup>

During his lifetime he acquired lands in Much Marcle, adjoining Little Marcle, of James Gamond,<sup>35</sup> and at the time of his death he was said to be holding two farms in Much Marcle,<sup>36</sup> one in the occupation of William Mayo,<sup>37</sup> and the other of Robert Aylway.<sup>38</sup>

John Hanbury predeceased his father, Captain John Hanbury, dying suddenly, as we have seen above, in 1662, and being buried at Feckenham on 8 June of that year. In Nash's time his flat tombstone could be seen in the church with the following inscription:—

‘John Hanbury Esq. was here interred the 8<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1662.’ Only that of his wife, Mary, now stands in the churchyard under the east window of the church, with those of his father and mother.

By his will, dated 6 June, 1662, John Hanbury made his wife Mary, daughter of Joseph Hawkesworth, his sole executrix. ‘If the child that my wife now goeth with child withall be a boy,’ then he and his heirs should inherit all the testator's real estate in England not already settled on his daughter Anna Maria. If the said child should be a girl then the lands were to be divided between her and Anna Maria, except those in Little Marcle which were bequeathed to testator's brother, Sir Thomas Hanbury, and his heirs. The child was never born, since Mary, the widow of John, died and was buried at Feckenham two days after her husband. The administration of John Hanbury's will, of which Mary had been made sole executrix, together with that of her own nuncupative will, was undertaken by her father Joseph Hawkesworth, who became guardian of her only child and executrix Anna Maria.

*Anna Maria Hanbury* was born in January, 1661-2, being eight months old at the death of her father and mother. On her coming of age in January 1682-3, the administration of the wills of both her father and mother was granted to her. Her grandfather, Joseph Hawkesworth, had died in May 1669, and her maternal great-uncle, Theophilus Walker, became her guardian. Through him she became involved in lawsuits with her grandfather, Captain John Hanbury (see above), who was evidently anxious to remove her from the custody of her mother's relations. Thus in October, 1670, he as ‘next friend

<sup>33</sup> Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*.

<sup>34</sup> *Records of Lincoln's Inn*, i., 264.

<sup>35</sup> Feet of F., Heref., Hil., 1655. John Hanbury the younger *v.* James Gamond and Patience his wife and Richard Gamond, gent.

<sup>36</sup> Chan. B. and A., before 1714, Ham., bdle. 498, No. 55.

<sup>37</sup> See Feet of F., Heref., Mich., 13 Chas. II., Mayo *v.* Mayo.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, Mich., 1655, Ailway *v.* Gamond.



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and guardian' of Anna Maria, brought a bill of complaint against Alice, widow<sup>39</sup> of Joseph Hawkesworth, and Constance Somerville, servant to Anna Maria, charging them with concealing Anna Maria from her grandfather and his wife and having placed her with 'a person [Theophilus Walker] disaffected to the discipline and liturgy of the church of England, keeping her from her [grand]parents and friends.'<sup>40</sup> Alice Hawkesworth declared that the inventory of Anna Maria's goods had been legally delivered to Theophilus Walker on the death of Joseph Hawkesworth. Also she declared that there were 'six trunks and several boxes brought by the said Joseph Hawkesworth from Hunt End where the said John Hanbury died to Lubnam,' in some of which she believed were writings concerning Anna Maria's estate, and in others clothes and linens, etc. Of these Constance Somerville had the key, but would deliver the same up as the court should appoint. Further Joseph Hawkesworth had wished Anna Maria to remain in the custody of his widow who could show that she had 'bin soberly and godlily educated according to the discipline of the Church of England.' She described Theophilus Walker as 'a batchelor and a tradesman,' and one who had 'a competent estate and was conformable to the government of the church.'<sup>41</sup> In June, 1676, Anna Maria, by Theophilus Walker, was involved in another lawsuit to recover from Sir William Rich, son of Sir Thomas Rich, £200 which had been due to Anna Maria's father, John Hanbury, under the will of his grandmother, Ann Robbins, mother of Sir Thomas Rich.<sup>42</sup>

She married Henry Neale of Allesley Park, Warwickshire, on 24 May, 1686, and had six sons and one daughter.<sup>43</sup> Of these, the youngest son, William, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Hanbury of Little Marcle (V.), in 1734. Anna Maria died on 11 February, 1729. Her husband survived her until 1730.

### IV.

#### *Sir Thomas Hanbury*

Thomas Hanbury, afterwards Sir Thomas Hanbury, second son of

<sup>39</sup> She was his second wife.

<sup>40</sup> Chan. B. and A., before 1714, Ham., bdle. 498, No. 55.

<sup>41</sup> Chan. B. and A., before 1714, Ham., bdle. 498, No. 55.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, Collins, bdle. 532, No. 146.

<sup>43</sup> They were (i.) John Neale, of Allesley Park, born July, 1687; Comptroller of the Household for the sisters of George III. He married Frances, daughter of Roger Pope, of Oswestry, and had three daughters, Caroline, Anne and Frances. (ii.) Joseph, born 1685, died 1730. (iii.) Henry, born 1690, died unmarried. (iv.) Thomas, born 1694, succeeded his brother John at Allesley Park. He married Susannah Macpherson and had issue, two of his sons succeeding in turn to Allesley Park. (v.) Hanbury, born 1695, died unmarried, February, 1756. (vi.) William, born 1696, married Elizabeth Hanbury. (i.) Elizabeth, married John Nott, of Braiden, Wilts. Heirs male failing in the Neale family Allesley Park passed to Henry Vansittart-Neale (1810-92) of Bisham Abbey; descended in the female line from Ann, one of the daughters and co-heirs of John Neale.



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Captain John Hanbury, was born at Preston, Gloucestershire, in 1633. He matriculated at Oxford (Balliol College) on 12 May, 1651,<sup>44</sup> and was admitted to Gray's Inn on 16 February, 1655.<sup>45</sup>

Like his father, Thomas Hanbury was an ardent royalist and worked for the Restoration of Charles II. It was probably as a reward for his services that he was knighted by the king about 1665.<sup>46</sup> Most of his life, however, seems to have been spent in either Preston or Little Marcle, where by inheritance and purchase he acquired a considerable landed estate. From his father he inherited for life a leasehold of two copyhold tenements in Preston, known as the Velthouse<sup>47</sup> and 'the moiety of Hankin's farm';<sup>48</sup> also two messuages and 100 acres of land in Little Marcle.<sup>49</sup> To this nucleus he himself added, by purchase from Robert Halford in 1664, six messuages, six cottages, six tofts, one dovecote, 12 gardens, 12 orchards, 300 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 20 acres of woodland, 20 acres of brush, court leet and view of frank pledge with appurtenances in Little Marcle, *alias* Markhill, Aylton, Pixley, and Munsley, with a moiety of the manor of Little Marcle *alias* Markhill.<sup>50</sup> It was apparently at this date that Sir Thomas Hanbury settled at Little Marcle and lived at Little Marcle Court, which was possibly the house called 'The New Court' which Robert Halford held in 1651.<sup>51</sup>

<sup>44</sup> Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*, 1500-1714, ii, 642. He is here incorrectly described as *half*-brother of John Hanbury of Hunt End, the younger. Further, the description is confused by the fact that John Hanbury of Preston, Gloucestershire, is not recognised as being identical with John Hanbury of Hunt End, Feckenham.

<sup>45</sup> Foster, *Gray's Inn Admission Reg.*, p. 271.

<sup>46</sup> He appears in 1664 as 'Thomas Hanbury, Armiger' (Feet of F., Herefordshire, Trin., 16 Chas. II.), and in 1666 as 'Thomas Hanbury, knight' (Chan. Proc., Collins, bdle. 77, Hanbury *v.* Arnold).

<sup>47</sup> Now Felt House, which lies back from the road on the south side of the road from Ledbury to Ross. Felt House Cottages are on the opposite side of the road.

<sup>48</sup> His son William (see below) was concerned in a Chancery suit concerning these tenements in 1710.

<sup>49</sup> See footnote 20.

<sup>50</sup> Feet of F., Heref., Trin., 16 Chas. II. The manor of Little Marcle belonged to the Bodenham family in the early seventeenth century. Roger Bodenham of Rotherwas forfeited it with his other manors in 1651, his estate being sequestered for delinquency in December of that year. John Wildman and Thomas Milward purchased the estate, and sold to Robert Halford, who was already holding 'a mansion house called "The New Court" ' in Little Marcle, when a survey was taken of the manor by the Commissioners for sequestration in November, 1651. See *Cal. Committee for Compounding*, pp. 516, 3028; Duncumb, *Hist. of Heref.*, Hundred of Radlow, p. 113. The statement given in all accounts of Little Marcle that Sir Thomas Hanbury purchased the manor of the Bodenhams is not correct.

<sup>51</sup> It is now called Little Marcle Court, and is used as a farmhouse. Though modernised, the interior of the house still possesses some good panelling, the hall, the dining-room, and the upstairs drawing-room all containing seventeenth century work.



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However, before Sir Thomas Hanbury finally settled at Little Marcle, certain difficulties arose concerning the purchase, giving rise to a bill of complaint brought by Sir Thomas Hanbury against Robert Halford and one Anthony Arnold in December, 1666. In the deed of conveyance Hanbury had agreed to pay £1000 for the manor on condition that he received as security against any claim which William, son of Robert Halford, might make on Little Marcle, a grant of the manor or farm of Tulwell Court. But he discovered that Tulwell Court was already under mortgage to a certain Henry Guyse, and he at once set out for Guyse's house in Wiltshire to know the truth. The result was a meeting between Hanbury, Halford, and Guyse in Gloucester at the Red Lion Inn. Arnold was present at this meeting and 'did see a great sum of money of the complainant's [Hanbury] upon the table, which Hanbury declared he was willing to pay away if Halford would seal him a conveyance of Tulwell Court.' Halford, however, withdrew from his agreement, and, no settlement being arrived at, Hanbury had the money carried to Arnold's house to be kept there until further orders. After ten days, however, Halford called at Arnold's house and declared he had come to terms with Hanbury, who would come to town on the next day and pay over the money. The next day Hanbury did not appear, but Halford again called on Arnold and 'seemed to wonder that hee [Hanbury] came not to towne the evening before and was very importunate with Arnold to be telling over the money in a readinesse against the complainant should come to Towne.' Arnold was at length persuaded and the bags of money were carried from his house to the Red Lion.<sup>52</sup> Having acquired the purchase money by this ruse, Halford refused to secure the purchase. However, Sir Thomas evidently won his case, and held Little Marcle in quiet possession.<sup>53</sup> He was sheriff of the county in 1682.<sup>54</sup>

It appears that the advowson of Little Marcle church also passed from Robert Halford to Sir Thomas Hanbury in the purchase of 1664. It is certain that the advowson had belonged to Robert Halford and was said to be included in the deed of conveyance to Hanbury,<sup>55</sup> and although it does not specifically occur in the fine of 1664,<sup>56</sup> it was apparently included in 'a moiety of the manor of Little Marcle.' Sir

<sup>52</sup> Chan. Proc., Collins, bdl. 77, *Hanbury v. Halford and Arnold*.

<sup>53</sup> In 1679 he secured a quit-claim of the property from William, son of Robert Halford. Feet of F., Heref., Trin., 31 Chas. II.

<sup>54</sup> *List of Sheriffs*, P.R.O., Index, p. 62.

<sup>55</sup> Chan. Proc., Collins, bdl. 77, *Hanbury v. Halford*.

<sup>56</sup> Feet of F., Heref., Trin., 16 Chas. II.



Ruins of the old church of Little Marcle, Herefordshire.



Memorial to Sir Thomas Hanbury, Knight, in Preston Church,  
Gloucestershire.



Little Marcle Court, Herefordshire.





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Thomas was certainly patron, and appointed his nephew, Thomas Hanbury, to the living in 1687.<sup>57</sup> The patronage descended to his heirs. Sir Thomas Hanbury evidently enlarged or, possibly, rebuilt the church of Little Marcle.<sup>58</sup> After his death, however, it gradually fell into a state of disrepair, and by the middle of the nineteenth century it had become so ruined<sup>59</sup> that Lord Somers, then lord of Little Marcle, gave a new site on which the small modern church was built in 1869.

Sir Thomas Hanbury died at Little Marcle Court, after 'languishing of a distemper,'<sup>60</sup> on 1 November, 1708. On the south wall at the west end of Preston church is a marble memorial bearing the following inscription:—

‘M. S.

‘THOMÆ HANBURY militis filii patrissantis JOHANNIS HANBURY de Feckenham in Comitatu Wigorn: Armigeri ob integram et stabilem Carolo primo Fidelitatem Memorabilis, cui et Aes suum semper Ministrabat Equestris Turmæ Ductor strenuus et insignis. Natus fuit hoc in vico de Preston A.D. MDCXXXIII, Denatus Calend. Novembris A.D. MDCCVIII, ætatis LXXV, in Vico Com. Hereford Little Marcle dicto ubi Vitam egit integram, probam, sanctam et pessimi seculi vitiis immunem. Duas habuit conjugas ELIZABETHAM CATESBY de Hardmead in Com. Buck., ex qua unum filium WILHELMUM suscepit, et ANNAM, filiam NATH. POWELL de Wyterton in cantio, Baronetti, quacum consepultus Hic jacet in spe Resurrectionis. Haec illi unam filiam ANNAM et alterum filium THOMAM peperit, Hæredem Testamento relictum qui pro pietate sua in memoriam optime Patris sempiternum Hoc posuit et Dicavit.’

By his will Sir Thomas Hanbury left provision for the presentation of a library to the parishioners of Little Marcle, and a gift of books was therefore made by his heir, William Hanbury, in 1709. These books were afterwards stolen, only one having been recovered. It is a Bible, folio size, and contains the following inscription:—

<sup>57</sup> Duncumb, *Hist. of Heref.*, Hundred of Radlow, p. 112.

<sup>58</sup> Little Marcle was originally a chapelry of Ledbury, but it was a rectory as early at least as 1291. *Pope Nich. Tax.* (Rec. Com.), p. 158 b.

<sup>59</sup> The old church stands close to and on the south side of Little Marcle Court Farm. Trees and brambles are now growing inside and upon its ruined walls, as the roof has fallen in. A few nineteenth century tombstones, one as late as 1865, still stand in the overgrown churchyard, but they must soon fall, being rooted up by rank weeds and grass. The west window is said locally to have been a fine specimen of fourteenth century work, but a mass of trees and wild creepers hide it from sight, and it is gradually crumbling away under their growth.

<sup>60</sup> Chan. Proc., Reyn., bdle. 327, No. 65.



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‘June 21, 1709.

‘This Book is ye gift of William Hanbury of Little Marcle, to the present Incumbent and to his successors to the end of the world. [In memory of] Thomas Hanbury, knight.’

Further Sir Thomas left a charge in perpetuity on his estate of a gift of money for the poor of the parish. It amounts, roughly, to £4 10s. a year, and is distributed in small grants by the Rector and churchwardens. The charge is made on the tenant of the Brook Farm in Little Marcle, being deducted from the rent.

Sir Thomas Hanbury had twice married, as the above memorial inscription shows. His first wife, Elizabeth Catesby, whom he married in November,<sup>61</sup> 1664, died a year later at Hardmead, where she was buried on 2 November, 1665. A white marble tablet on the east wall of the church is inscribed to her memory and that of her father and mother, Thomas and Elizabeth Catesby. The child of this marriage was William Hanbury, for whom see next (V.).

Sir Thomas's second wife, Anne, daughter of Nathaniel Powell, whom he married about 1670, also predeceased him, and he was buried with her at Preston. By her he had two children:—

*Thomas Hanbury*, born in 1671, apparently at Little Marcle. He matriculated at Oxford (Balliol College), on 11 May, 1686, aged 15. He is probably to be identified with the Thomas Hanbury, of Balliol College, who died on 27 February, 1734–5, in Queen's Square, Westminster, and was buried in St. George's-in-the-Fields, on 4 March.<sup>62</sup> In the obituary of the *Gentleman's Magazine* he is given as Dr. Hanbury, physician, died 27 February, 1735.<sup>63</sup>

*Anne Hanbury*, of whom nothing is, at present, known.

### V.

#### *William Hanbury*

William, eldest son of Thomas Hanbury, by his first wife, Elizabeth Catesby, was born in 1665 at Hardmead, Bucks., where his mother died and was buried a few days later. He matriculated at Oxford (Balliol College), on 22 March, 1682–3, being then aged 17 years, and was admitted to the Inner Temple, being a barrister-at-law, in 1689.<sup>64</sup>

In 1710 William Hanbury, distinguished as of the Inner Temple, brought a bill of complaint against Anne Pauncefoot and John, her younger son, concerning the two tenements in Preston which his

<sup>61</sup> Chan. Proc., Mitford, bdle. 328, No. 185. In February, 1675–6, Thomas Catesby, father of Elizabeth, and Susan Catesby her grandmother, were in dispute with Sir Thomas Hanbury concerning the marriage settlement of 1664.

<sup>62</sup> *Alumni Oxonienses*.

<sup>63</sup> *Gent. Mag.*, v., p. 163.

<sup>64</sup> *Alumni Oxonienses*.

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grandfather had received on a lease from Anne Robbins for his life and those of his two sons John and Thomas (see above). After the death of Anne Robbins the manor had descended to Anne Pauncefoot as heir and executrix of Henry Clements, son of Anne Robbins. Anne Pauncefoot, being 'very ancient and infirme,' and unable to manage her own affairs, had come greatly under the influence of her younger son, John, who hoped to persuade her to leave him her personal estate, since the real estate was settled on his elder brother, William. Realising, therefore, that if Sir Thomas Hanbury outlived Anne Pauncefoot, the fines and customary dues for the renewal of the lease of the two messuages would go to his brother William, and so escape him, John Pauncefoot applied to William Hanbury to persuade Sir Thomas to surrender his lease and put in some additional lives. As a result, in October, 1708, Sir Thomas, 'in a state of good health,' went to the Court of Preston Manor and surrendered his lease in return for a new one, renewing the grant of the messuages for the lives of William Hanbury, Thomas Hanbury his brother, and Elizabeth, daughter of William, on payment of £500 within six months after the death of Sir Thomas. Shortly after the surrender Sir Thomas died. Thereupon Anne and John Pauncefoot declared that Sir Thomas was already dying of a distemper when William Hanbury tried to persuade them to grant a new lease, denied that the surrender had been made and tried to enforce the custom of the manor, by which, on a last tenant's death, the messuages should revert to the lord for a year and a day, known as the Dead Year.<sup>65</sup> It is probable, however, that William Hanbury won his case.

William Hanbury's connexion by marriage (see below) with the Cotton family of Connington, Hunts., resulted in his being appointed in 1700-1 one of the trustees of the Cottonian Library at Cotton House.<sup>66</sup> At that date, in accordance with the wishes of the third baronet, Sir John Cotton, Hanbury's grandfather by marriage, an act of Parliament was drawn up by which Cotton House and the Library were to be settled on the nation 'for public use and advantage.' Some difficulty, however, arose about a salary for a

<sup>65</sup> Chan. Proc., Reyn., bdle. 205, No. 17; bdle. 327, No. 65.

<sup>66</sup> Cotton House was on the south side of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster. Strype describes it as follows :—

'In the passage out of Westminster Hall into Old Palace Yard, a little beyond the stairs going up to St. Stephen's Chapel, now the Parliament House [*i.e.*, the present St. Stephen's Hall], is the house belonging to the ancient and noble family of the Cottons, wherein is kept a most inestimable library of manuscript volumes found both at home and abroad.'

Charles I. stayed at Cotton House during part of his trial in Westminster Hall. It was described by Sir Christopher Wren in 1711 as in a very ruinous condition.



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Librarian, who should be chosen by the trustees, and 'it being then apprehended that Sir John being then very aged and infirme might dye before that could be agreed . . . . King William being applied to was pleas'd to promise he would take care a competent provision should be made rather than such a treasure of Antiquities should be lost to the public.'<sup>67</sup> The Bill was therefore passed without naming any salary. Sir John Cotton died within a month, and Sir John Cotton, his successor and fourth baronet, Hanbury's brother-in-law, allowed Hanbury to live at Cotton House and take care of the Library. Subsequently, Hanbury was appointed Librarian by the trustees, and 'did inroll the said manuscripts and gave security by recognizance . . . . for the safe keeping of them.' However, no salary was settled on the Librarian.

At last, in 1707, a Bill was introduced into Parliament for the purchase of Cotton House and garden by Queen Anne. After various transactions with the Cotton family, Hanbury settled the purchase money at £4500.<sup>68</sup> Directly the purchase was agreed on the Queen signified her desire 'to have the Library kept and managed by persons of her own naming.'<sup>69</sup> William Hanbury thereupon presented a memorial to the Lord Treasurer (Sidney, Earl Godolphin) suggesting that as a recompense for his expenses and services as Librarian he might be made a justice in one of the circuits in Wales, or given any other employment of like value.<sup>70</sup> On 9 April, 1707, he was called into the Treasury Chamber at Whitehall, and told by the Lord Treasurer that he might 'tarry in Cotton House' until the other Library Keeper came, and that the Lord Treasurer would speak to the Lord Chancellor recommending him to be one of the judges in Wales, when there should be a vacancy.<sup>71</sup> No steps, however, were taken to recompense him either by payment or office. The next year (1708) the Queen decided to have her books removed from St. James's Palace to Cotton House, and to put Dr. Bentley in charge of the same and make him Librarian of Cotton House. But she had forgotten the trustees (members of the Cotton family) and their power of nominating the Librarian. Thus Hanbury declared that, though he himself surrendered the library, he could not get Dr. Bentley elected since several of the trustees were averse to him. However, being persuaded that he should be compensated, he made the surrender, and in July, 1708, it was agreed that he should have

<sup>67</sup> Egerton MS. (Brit. Mus.) 929, fol. 114.

<sup>68</sup> See Stat., 6 Anne, cap. 30. A new building was to be erected for the Library, but this was never done.

<sup>69</sup> Egerton MS. (Brit. Mus.) 929, fol. 111.

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>71</sup> Egerton MS. 929, fol. 112.



*William Hanbury.*  
*From a picture in the possession of M<sup>rs</sup> G. Tyndale-Piscoe.*



*Mary, daughter of William Hanbury,  
 and wife of the Rev. Martin Annesley.*  
*From a picture in the possession of St. D. Annesley Esq.*





## THE HANBURYS OF LITTLE MARCLE.

£500 for the time past and £150 a year in the future. Further, since Dr. Bentley had not been regularly nominated to the office nor had the custody of the library, William Hanbury was directed to still continue his services and keep a proper person to attend there until it should be otherwise settled by the trustees.<sup>72</sup> A sum of £300 was paid to him in March, 1708-9,<sup>73</sup> but in 1711-12 he was forced to petition again for payment, and the question arose as to whether he should have another £300 as the trustees of the Cotton Library suggested, or £150 as the Lord Treasurer proposed.<sup>74</sup> Probably the Lord Treasurer's suggestion found grace with the Lords of the Treasury.

However, William Hanbury still continued to be Librarian of the Cotton Library and to live at Cotton House, while Dr. Bentley, as Keeper of the Queen's Library, lived in another part of the house also. The situation was calculated to breed friction between the two. One special instance will serve as an illustration of this. On the accession of George I. in August, 1714, the kitchen and other conveniences for the coronation were erected in the grounds of Cotton House. William Hanbury was told that, after the ceremony, the boards and other materials were his perquisites, but Mr. Lowndes and Sir Christopher Wren told him they belonged to the Crown. However, on the day after the coronation, Dr. Bentley 'brought in a number of armed soldiers and seized the materials, worth £500, and sold them to Mr. Wise and another for 120 guineas, and not only denied Mr. Hanbury any part thereof, but, by force, shut him out of the garden and stopped the way to the library from the water gate, the better to carry off the goods.' Hanbury therefore presented a memorial to this effect to the Lords of the Treasury, who gave orders that the officers of works should bring these goods into His Majesty's stores.'<sup>75</sup>

Two months later John Elphinstone, Hanbury's assistant at the Library, petitioned the Lords of the Treasury 'for allowance for his sufferings and constant attendance at the Cotton Library,' declaring that though William Hanbury had received the £300 in 1708 he had not satisfied him according to promise. In fact, he had only received £120 as salary since October, 1706, upwards of eight years. In the minute book of the Lords of the Treasury it is recorded, concerning this petition, as follows:—

'Mr. Hanbury & Mr. Elphinston called in. A petition of ye latter is read complaining of Mr. Hanbury as not having made him a just allowance for his attendance in the Cotton Library. Mr. Hanbury exhibits an acco<sup>t</sup> of the money he

<sup>72</sup> Egerton MS. 929, fol. 115.

<sup>73</sup> *Cal. Treasury Papers*, 1708-14, p. 151.

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 362.

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.*, 1714-18, p. 17.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

has rec'd for looking after the said library and what he has paid to Mr. Elphinston for his attendance there which is also read. Mr. Lowndes to hear them & examine their acco<sup>ts</sup>. Lord Halifax discourses w<sup>th</sup> Mr. Hanbury concerning the state of the said library & then he & Elphinston w<sup>th</sup> draws.' <sup>76</sup>

It is not known how long William Hanbury remained as keeper of the Cotton Library, but, apparently, by 1716 it was altogether in the care of his assistant, John Elphinstone, who petitioned for funds for its upkeep. Being contained 'in rooms near the river' it would 'perish by dampness' if provision was not made for firing. As a result of his petition he was to be allowed £30 a year for defraying expenses of fires, candles, etc.<sup>77</sup>

William Hanbury died, apparently, at Little Marcle, on 19 October, 1737.<sup>78</sup> He was probably buried in Little Marcle church.

He had married, about 1704, Frances, daughter of John, son of Sir John Cotton, of Connington, Hunts., by whom he had two sons and four daughters:—

(i.) *William Hanbury*, born in 1705. He died unmarried during his his father's lifetime, being buried in Connington Church. An epitaph there to his memory states that he died on 6 July, 1731, aged 27.

(ii.) *Thomas Hanbury*, of whom next (VI.).

(i.) *Mary Hanbury*, born in 1708, married, on 2 December, 1732, the Rev. Martin Annesley, D.D., Vicar of Bucklebury, Berkshire, and Prebendary of Salisbury, third son of Francis Annesley, of Thorganby, Yorks. By virtue of the marriage, members of this branch of the Annesley family are hereditary trustees of the Cotton Library. (See Appendix E 1.)

(ii.) *Elizabeth Hanbury*, married William Neale, of Gray's Inn, at St. George-the-Martyr's, Queen's Square, on 6 April, 1734.<sup>79</sup>

(iii.) *Frances Hanbury*, who married, before 1739, Francis Barrell, of Ottendon, Kent, as his third wife.<sup>80</sup> A mural tablet in the north aisle of the nave of Rochester Cathedral, is to the memory of Francis

<sup>76</sup> *Cal. Treasury Papers*, 1714–18, pp. 34–5.

<sup>77</sup> *Cal. Treasury Papers*, 1714–18, pp. 213–4. In 1723, owing to the ruinous condition of Cotton House, Essex House in Essex Street was leased for the reception of the Library. *Ibid.*, 1720–8, p. 208. It remained there until 1730, when it was moved to Lord Ashburnham's House in Little Dean's Yard, Westminster. On 23 October, 1731, this house was burnt, and 114 volumes of the library destroyed. *Ibid.*, 1731–4, p. 114. The remains of the library (see *Rep. of House of Commons Committee*, 1732) were kept in a building at Westminster until 1753, when they were removed to the British Museum, at its foundation.

<sup>78</sup> *Alumni Oxonienses*.

<sup>79</sup> Foster, *Gray's Inn Admission Reg.*, Supplement, p. xlvi.

<sup>80</sup> His first wife was Anne, daughter of Thomas Pearse, by whom he had two daughters, who married two brothers, the sons of John Dodsworth, of Yorkshire; his second wife was Frances, daughter of Thomas Bowdler. (From the tablet in Rochester Cathedral.)

## THE HANBURYS OF LITTLE MARCLE.

Barrell, 'the last male heir of a family truly respectable as well for their virtues as for the station they held in society. . . . His virtues were many, his charity to the poor, his steady attachment to his friends, his tender regard for his family, made him beloved when living and his death to be greatly regretted.' He died on 23 December, 1772, aged 65 years. The tablet is also inscribed to the memory of Frances, his widow, 'who died universally regretted' on 21 January, 1786, aged 79 years.

Their only son, Francis, had died on 10 February, 1755, aged 17 years. A flat stone with a Latin inscription to his memory is in the nave of Rochester Cathedral.

(iv.) *Catherine Hanbury*, who married, as his third wife, Velters Cornwall of Moccas Court, Herefordshire, on 2 March, 1737, at Byfleet, Surrey.<sup>81</sup> He was Member of Parliament for Herefordshire. Their only daughter, Catherine, married Sir George Amyand, second baronet, who assumed the name and arms of Cornwall. She died on 17 March, 1835. Her great-grandson, Sir Geoffrey Cornwall, is now sixth baronet.

### VI.

Thomas, younger but only surviving son of William Hanbury, was born in 1717. A minor at the time of his father's death, he apparently lived with his youngest sister Catherine Cornwall, and died on 7 August, 1742. He was buried at Moccas.

*Thomas  
Hanbury*

There is a memorial to him in Moccas church inscribed as follows:—

'Near this place lyeth the body of Tho<sup>s</sup> Hanbury of Little Marcle in the County of Hereford, son of W<sup>m</sup> Hanbury of the same place and Frances his wife, only sister of Sir John Cotton, Bart., of Connington in the county of Huntingdon, grandson of Sir Thos. Hanbury who was son of John Hanbury Esq. of Hanbury in Worcs. By his death the eldest branch of the ancient family of Hanbury is extinct.'<sup>82</sup>

'He died Aug. 7<sup>th</sup> 1742, aged 25, greatly lamented. He left four sisters co-heiresses, Elizabeth wife of William Neale Esq.; Frances, wife of Fra. Barrel Esq. of the county of Kent; Mary wife of the Rev<sup>d</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Annesley Prebendary of Salisbury and Catherine wife of Velters Cornwall Esq. of this place, who have caused this monument out of the most affectionate and pious love to their dear brother, to be erected to his memory.'

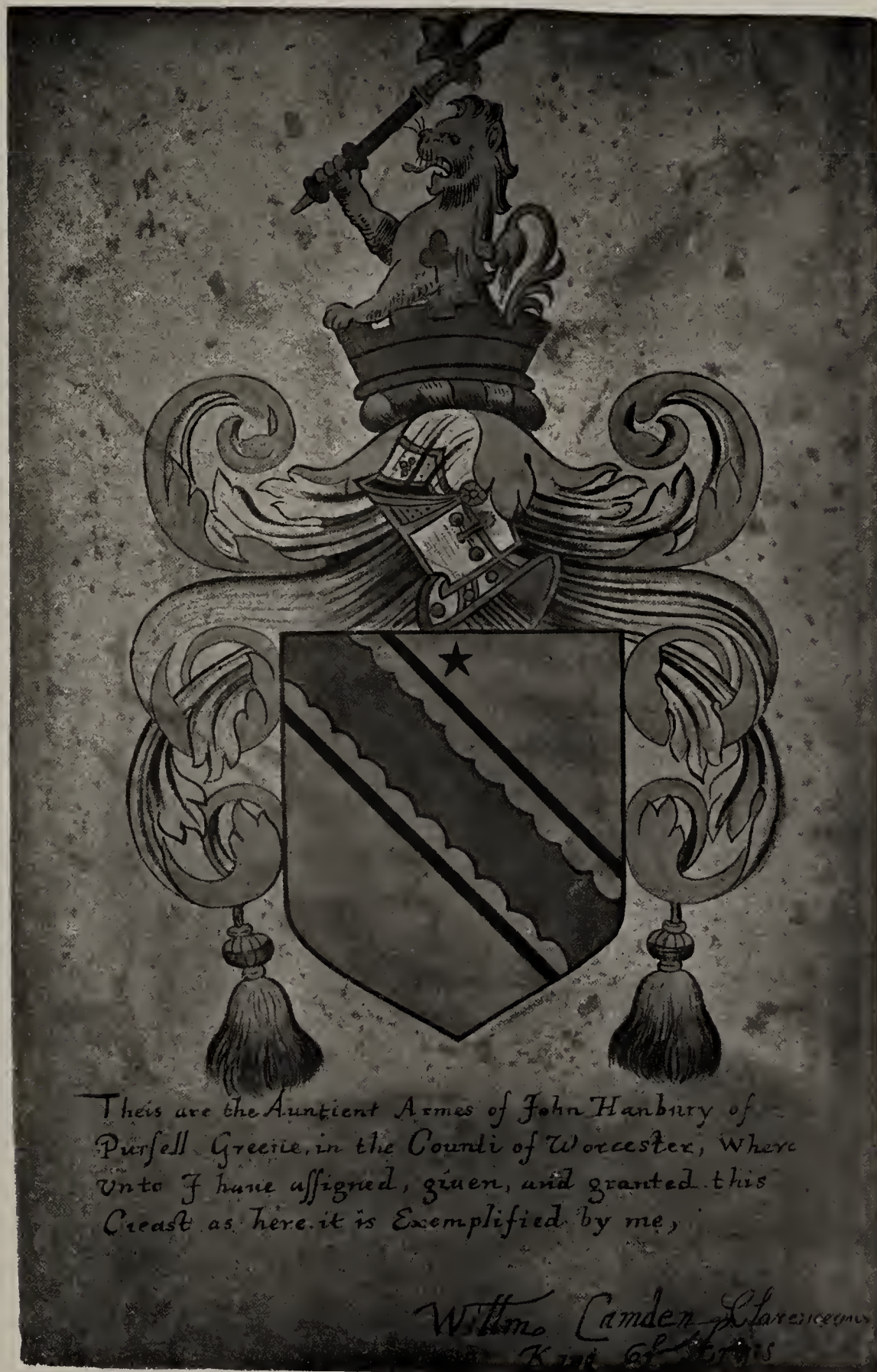
On the death of Thomas Hanbury without heirs male his four sisters inherited Little Marcle as co-heiresses. At the end of the eighteenth century they sold it to Lord Somers, whose granddaughter, Lady Henry Somerset, is now lady of the manor.

<sup>81</sup> *Gent. Mag.*, vii., p. 252.

<sup>82</sup> See the Introduction to this book.







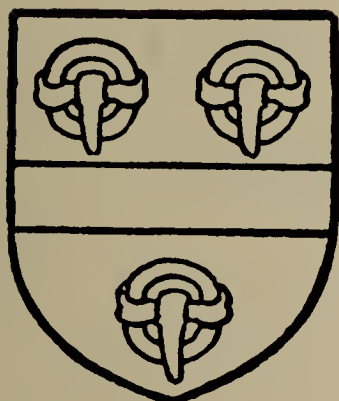
The HANBURYS OF ELMLEY LOVETT had the above exemplification by Camden, Clarenceux, in 1618-19, of the arms and crest; the arms being Gold a bend engrailed vert and cotised sable with the difference of a molet sable. The crest was a demi-lion gold coming out of a mural crown sable and holding a battle-axe with its blade gold and its shaft sable, as granted to Sir John Hanbury of Kelmarsh, with the distinction of a trefoil vert upon the shoulder of the lion.



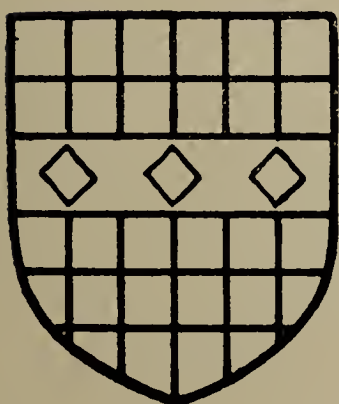




ELIZABETH BROADE, the wife of John Hanbury (IV.) of Elmley Lovett, was the daughter of John Broade, of Elmley Lovett, whose arms are said to have been *Party azure and sable a fesse silver cut off at the ends between three molets gold.*



MARGERIE BRADLEY, the wife of Richard Hanbury (V.) of Elmley Lovett, was the daughter of Francis Bradley, who is believed to be of the Bradleys of Swynford, bearing arms *Silver a fesse gules between three buckles vert.*



ANNE CAPEL, wife of John Hanbury (VI.) of Elmley Lovett, was the daughter of Christopher Capel, alderman of Gloucester, who bore the arms of Capel of Prestbury in Gloucestershire, *Checky gold and azure a fesse gules charged with three lozenges silver.*





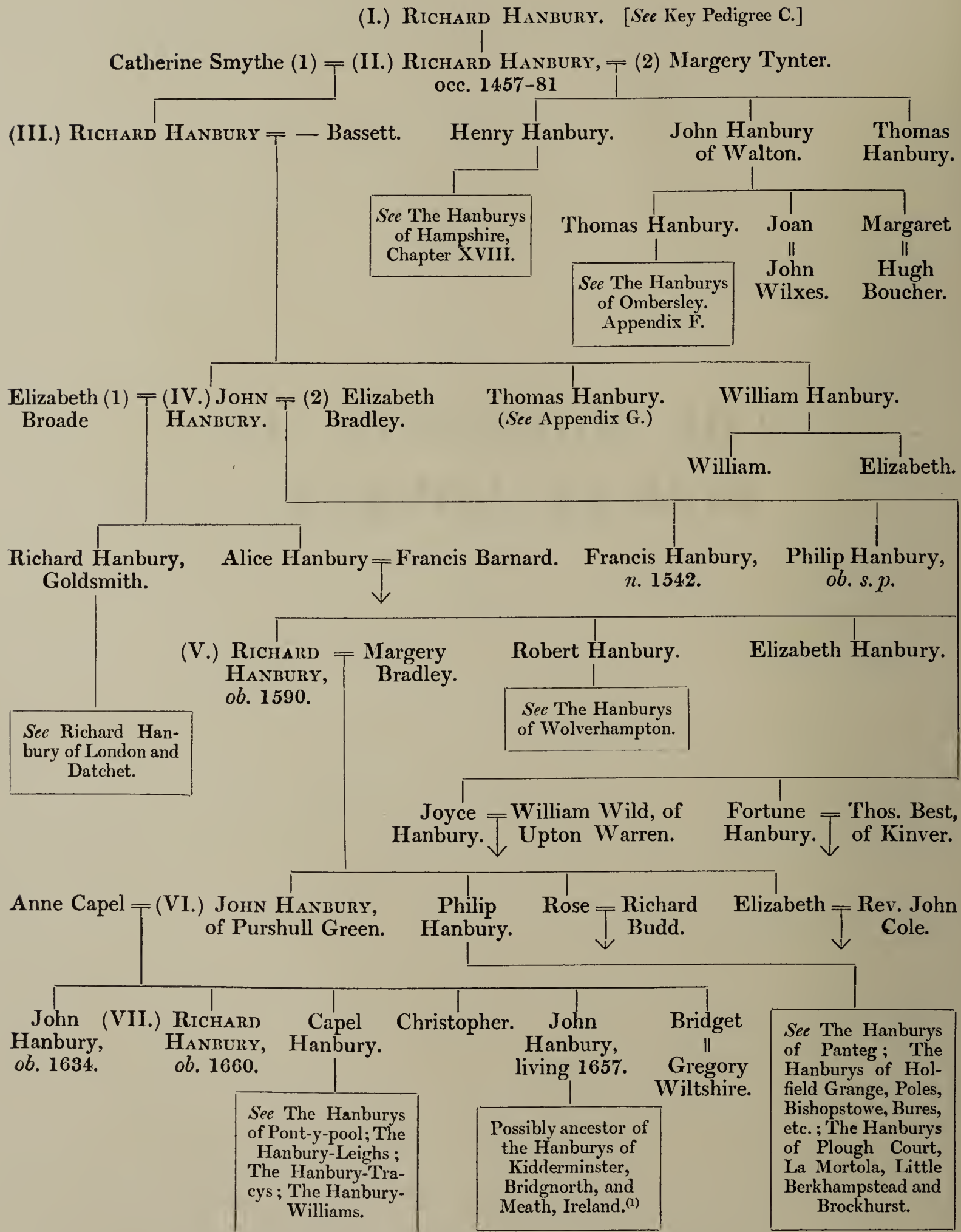
THE HANBURY'S OF  
ELMLEY LOVETT.



# THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

## KEY PEDIGREE H.

### HANBURYS OF ELMLEY LOVETT



(1) For the Hanburys of Kidderminster and Bridgnorth see Appendix H; for the Hanburys of Meath, Ireland, see Chapter XXI.

# THE HANBURYS OF ELMLEY LOVETT.

## CHAPTER VII.

### THE HANBURYS OF ELMLEY LOVETT.

**R**ICHARD HANBURY, the ancestor of the Hanburys of Elmley Lovett, was, according to some of the pedigrees, youngest son of the John Hanbury who occurs in the reign of Henry IV. He is usually given as the Richard Hanbury who married, firstly, Catherine Smythe, and, secondly, Margery Tynter, but, in Harleian MS. 1043, fol. 50b, he is said to be third son<sup>1</sup> of the John Hanbury of Hanbury who lived in the reign of Henry IV., and *father* of the Richard who married these two wives, a much more probable statement. For since he was a son of John Hanbury of Hanbury he must have lived in the early half of the fifteenth century, and it seems reasonable to suppose that the Richard who flourished at the end of the century, and whose children, by his second wife, were alive well into the reign of Elizabeth, was his son rather than himself. We may therefore formulate the pedigree as follows:—

I.

Richard Hanbury, of whom we know nothing, except that he is said to have been third son of John Hanbury of Hanbury (I.), and to have flourished in the early half of the fifteenth century. The only authority for this is the Visitation of 1569, by Cooke, Clarenceux.

*Richard  
Hanbury*

II.

Richard Hanbury occurs in April, 1457, as witness to a settlement by Thomas Watford, vicar of Feckenham, and Thomas Gilbert, of one messuage, with an adjacent croft, in Blickley, within the manor of Hanbury, on a certain John Coland.<sup>1a</sup> On 6 March, 1465, Thomas, son of Henry Wybbe (Webb), late of Droitwich, settled on trustees, of whom the aforementioned John Coland was one, all his lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, rents, services, etc., in Feckenham and Tardebigg called Braderugges, Oldburne, Idewynnes, and Lukes. 'Know ye moreover,' the charter runs, 'that I, the aforenamed Thomas Wybbe have constituted, appointed, and put in my place my well-beloved in Christ, Richard Hanbury, as my true and lawful attorney to deliver full and peacefule seisin and possession for me and

*Richard  
Hanbury*

<sup>1</sup> The second son being a Thomas Hanbury of whom no further details are given. Harl. MS. 1043, fol. 50. John Hanbury of Beanhall is given apart, on fol. 51, as 'descended of a second house of Hambury of Hambury.'

<sup>1a</sup> Prattinton Coll. (Soc. Antiq.), Hanbury Book.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

in my name to the aforementioned John Coland, etc.'<sup>2</sup> On 18 June, 1474, Richard Hanbury witnessed a feoffment made by John Jones, etc., to Thomas Ball of a messuage in Feckenham called Hawker's, and on 10 June, 1481, another feoffment made by a certain Denys to Thomas atte Yate of a piece of land in Feckenham.<sup>3</sup>

We hear nothing more of the events in the life of this Richard Hanbury, nor do we know the date of his death. He married, according to the Visitation of 1569, firstly, Catherine Smythe, by whom he had one son:—

*Richard Hanbury of Elmley Lovett*, of whom next (III.).

Secondly, he married Margery Tynter, by whom he had three sons:—

(i.) *Henry Hanbury of Hartlebury*, ancestor of the Hanburys of Hampshire (*q. v.*).

(ii.) *John Hanbury of Walton* (a hamlet of Elmley Lovett, now represented by about two dwelling-houses). He is also called of Mitton in Stourport, near Hartlebury and Kidderminster, and is possibly the John Hanbury who occurs in 1550, as acquiring land in Waresley in Hartlebury, from William Best.<sup>4</sup> He presumably married a certain Diones who was buried at Elmley Lovett on 10 August, 1558.<sup>5</sup> John Hanbury of Walton was himself buried at Elmley Lovett on 13 April, 1559.

(iii.) *Thomas Hanbury*, vicar of Catheridge, occurs in the register of Bishop Heath (1542–52) as apportioning an award between Richard Spooner, parson of Knightwick, and John Alderford, gent., of the same parish.<sup>6</sup> He died in November, 1565, and, by his will, made bequests to his brother, Henry Hanbury of Hartlebury and his wife Bridget, and their son Thomas (of Hampshire). He also mentions 'the — of William Hanbury,' probably his nephew William, son of his half-brother Richard. Richard Hanbury of Severn Stoke, also mentioned in the will, is probably to be identified

<sup>2</sup> Anc. D. (P.R.O.), A. 4680.

<sup>3</sup> Doc. in Shire Hall, Worc.

<sup>4</sup> J. R. Burton, *Hist. of Kidderminster*, 66.

<sup>5</sup> The births, marriages, and deaths given in this chapter as taking place at Elmley Lovett are from the parish register. John Hanbury of Walton had one son and presumably two daughters: (1) *Thomas Hanbury of Walton* for whom see under the Hanburys of Ombersley, Appendix F. (2) *Joan Hanbury*, who married John Wilxes, of Mitton, at Elmley Lovett on 1 September, 1558. (3) *Margaret Hanbury*, who married Hugh Boucher at Kidderminster on 29 November, 1563. She is mentioned in the will of her uncle, Henry Hanbury of Hartlebury, in 1569 (Worc. Probate Reg., 1569, No. 50). Joan Boucher is mentioned in the will of Thomas Hanbury of Buriton, in Hampshire (P. C. C., 51 Wood), son of Henry Hanbury of Hartlebury, as his cousin. Thus she was probably daughter of Margaret and Hugh Boucher.

<sup>6</sup> Nash, *Hist. of Worcs.*, ii., 66.

<sup>7</sup> Worc. Probate Reg., 1565, No. 66.

<sup>8</sup> The arms of Richard Hanbury, the whole arms, appears in Upton-on-Severn Church. Harl. MS. 5841, fol. 81.

## THE HANBURYS OF ELMLEY LOVETT.

with Richard, great-nephew of the testator, being the son of his nephew Thomas, son of his half-brother Richard (see Appendix G).

### III.

#### *Richard Hanbury*

Richard Hanbury of Elmley Lovett lived in the first half of the sixteenth century. In 1524, Henry VIII. granted him the farm of the site of the manor of Elmley Lovett, late in the tenure of John Bassett, for twenty-one years. With the site of the manor were included all the demesne meadows and pasture lands pertaining to it, together with a parcel of arable land in Pole, and a parcel of meadow land in Polemeadow, two furlongs in Middle Rilande, one arable field in Churchfield, one furlong of arable land in Hinksfield, one meadow called Broadmeadow, one furlong of arable land lying in 'le Stockyng,' and one acre in 'le Furriland,' within the royal manor of Elmley Lovett, parcel of the lands lately belonging to the Earl of Warwick, excepting and always reserving to the crown all wood, underwood, minerals, and quarries. The yearly rent of the said farm of the site was to be 37*s.* 4*d.* a year and 4*d.* yearly increase to be paid at Easter and Michaelmas. If it should happen that the aforesaid rent or the increment should be in arrears either whole or part, and if it should remain unpaid for eight weeks after either of the said feasts, then the crown might re-enter on the site of the manor. Further, Richard Hanbury agreed for himself and his heirs to repair all houses, etc., at his own expense, while the king granted him a sufficient housebote, firebote, hedgebote, ploughbote, and cartbote in the manor to be received annually through the king's own official.<sup>9</sup>

Richard Hanbury married a daughter of Philip Bassett of Elmley Lovett, and had three sons:—

(i.) *John Hanbury*, of whom next (IV.).

(ii.) *Thomas Hanbury* of Elmley Lovett, distinguished as 'of Berinton' (Bellington Farm in Elmley Lovett). He married Joan Poole, who survived him and was possibly the Joan Hanbury, widow, who was buried at Elmley Lovett on 25 February, 1591. He evidently

<sup>9</sup> Pat. R., No. 642, m. 6. For the descent of the manor of Elmley Lovett from the Lovetts (who held it in the thirteenth century) to the Actons (under whom the Hanburys held the farm of the site of the manor in the sixteenth century), from the Actons to the Townshends (seventeenth to early nineteenth century), and from the Townshends to the Forresters, see *V. C. H. Worcs.*, iii., 107–9. William Orme Foster, of Apley Park, the Stourbridge ironmaster, purchased the manor in 1859, and left it to his second son, Captain James Foster. Elmley Lodge, the manor house, is said to have been haunted by one of the Forresters, and was consequently pulled down about 1890. Only the old dovecote (seventeenth century) stands in the now buttercupped meadows where once the house stood, south-east of the church. The foundations can still be traced under the grass, and fragments of the enclosing walls can also be seen. An avenue of fine elms marks the approach to the house from the road, east of the church, but the path between the trees is now deeply cart-rutted and overgrown.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

died young and was buried at Elmley Lovett on 11 January, 1557. By his will dated January, 1557, he desired to be buried in Elmley Lovett churchyard, and bequeathed 6s. 8d. to the church 'to be prayed for.' To Joan his wife he bequeathed the farmhouse he was then inhabiting, held by lease for a term of years from Sir Robert Acton. She was also made sole executrix, and John Hanbury, his brother, and Richard Bernard were made overseers<sup>10</sup> (see Appendix G).

(iii.) *William Hanbury*, the youngest known son of Richard Hanbury (III.), was of Sneads Green in Elmley Lovett. Before 1541 he had married a certain Joan, by whom in that year he had a twin son and daughter, William and Elizabeth, baptized together at Elmley Lovett on 10 November, 1541. He was mentioned, as we have seen above, in the will of his father's half-brother, Thomas Hanbury, vicar of Cotheridge. He was buried at Elmley Lovett on 25 August, 1577; his widow Joan on 10 February, 1586. Their son William predeceased them, being buried at Elmley on 23 May, 1574.

#### IV.

### *John Hanbury*

John Hanbury, eldest son of Richard Hanbury (III.), appears on the Court Rolls of the manor of Feckenham on 13 May, 1562, as releasing to Nicholas Homan and his heirs a messuage and tenement called 'Bewkis' with all lands, meadows, etc., attached.<sup>11</sup>

John Hanbury was buried at Elmley Lovett on 8 November, 1590, his second wife, Elizabeth, who predeceased him, having been buried there on 15 March, 1578.

By his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Broade, of Elmley Lovett, John Hanbury had one son and one daughter:—

*Richard Hanbury*, for whom see under Richard Hanbury of London and Datchet, Bucks.

*Alice Hanbury*, married Francis Barnard. She died before 1608, when her son Francis was mentioned in her brother's will.

By his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Bradley, John Hanbury had at least seven children, whose baptisms occur on the Elmley parish registers.

(i.) *Francis Hanbury*, baptized on 31 December, 1542, of whom nothing more is at present known.

(ii.) *Philip Hanbury*, baptized on 24 June, 1545. He is said to have been an old man without children in the early part of the seventeenth century, and may be the Philip Hanbury of Elmbridge whose will was administered by his widow Margaret on 30 September, 1628.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Worc. Probate Reg., 1558, No. 784.

<sup>11</sup> Court R., Feckenham, Shire Hall, Worc.

<sup>12</sup> Worc. Probate Reg., 1628, No. 95.



*Elmley Lovett.*





## THE HANBURYS OF ELMLEY LOVETT.

(iii.) *Richard Hanbury* (V.), of whom next.

(iv.) *Robert Hanbury*, for whom see the Hanburys of Wolverhampton.

(i.) *Elizabeth Hanbury*, baptized 15 May, 1547.

(ii.) *Joyce Hanbury*, baptized on 21 July, 1549; married at Elmley Lovett on 22 May, 1576, to William Wilde, of Upton Warren. She is mentioned in the will of her half-brother Richard (*q. v.*) in 1608.

(iii.) *Fortune Hanbury*, baptized 20 October, 1553; married at Elmley Lovett on 13 October, 1578, to Thomas Best of the parish of Kinver. She is also mentioned in the will of her half-brother Richard.

V.

*Richard  
Hanbury*

Richard Hanbury was baptized at Elmley Lovett on 23 March, 1548. He married, before 1575, Margery, daughter of Francis Bradley, and had two sons and two daughters. He died, and was buried at Elmley Lovett on 23 September, 1590, being distinguished from his half-brother, Richard Hanbury, afterwards of Datchet, as 'Richard Hanbury the Younger.' His widow Margery apparently married Thomas Hanbury of Walton, son of Philip Hanbury of Walton, at Elmley Lovett on 11 January, 1591. She was buried at Elmley on 20 September, 1617, predeceasing her second husband.

Richard Hanbury's children were as follows:—

*John Hanbury*, of whom next (VI.).

*Philip Hanbury*, for whom see the Hanburys of Panteg.

*Rose Hanbury* married Richard Budd, of Cripplegate. She and her husband and children were mentioned in the will of Richard Hanbury of Datchet (*q. v.*) in 1608.

*Elizabeth Hanbury*, baptized at Elmley Lovett on 21 August, 1580; married the Rev. John Cole, rector of Elmley Lovett. She and her husband and their children were also mentioned in the will of Richard Hanbury of Datchet. John Cole died in 1615, and by his nuncupative will bequeathed<sup>13</sup> all his possessions to his wife, and made his brothers-in-law John Hanbury and Richard Budd his two executors. Philip Hanbury, the other brother of Rose, was one of the witnesses.

VI.

*John Hanbury*

John Hanbury was baptized at Elmley Lovett on 23 February, 1575.

In 1603 he appears with his uncle, Richard Hanbury of Datchet (*q. v.*), who settled on him two messuages, two gardens, two orchards, fifty acres of land, fifty acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture, and

<sup>13</sup> Worc. Probate Reg., 1615, No. 75.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

ten acres of furze and heath in Hadway, Purshull Green (in Elmbridge), Feckenham, and Elmbridge.<sup>14</sup> It was from this property that John Hanbury, in the early part of his life, was known as John Hanbury of Purshull Green, under which title he was, in 1618–19, permitted to bear the ancient arms of the family, and the crest ‘only with the difference of a trey foyle propre.’<sup>15</sup>

He was apparently a protégé of his uncle, who, he says, bore him ‘greate love and affection having no issue male of his own,’<sup>16</sup> and became, like his uncle, a citizen and goldsmith of London.<sup>17</sup> Further, he entered, to some extent, into his uncle’s scheme for ironworks in Monmouthshire, and became ‘a dealer in merchandise of iron’ in the city of Gloucester.<sup>18</sup>

After many times declaring to his nephew that he would leave him a very plentiful estate at his death, Richard Hanbury died in March, 1608–9, making John Hanbury his executor, and leaving debts and legacies which, his nephew declared, amounted to above £2000 more than his personal estate. However, before the estate had been appraised, John Hanbury had entered into an agreement with Edmund and Elizabeth Wheeler, Richard Hanbury’s son-in-law and only daughter, to pay Elizabeth twenty marks a year as ‘the forbearance’ of a certain sum of £200 which John Hanbury held as executor, to be settled on John Wheeler, Elizabeth’s son, when he was of age. And Edmund Wheeler, Elizabeth’s husband, ‘beinge a close and nere man and not giveinge or anie wayes alloweinge unto the said Elizabeth any competent and convenient moneyes to supplye her necessary and convenient occasion befittinge a gentlewoman of her quality and condicion,’ Elizabeth came to her cousin John Hanbury before the final agreement was made, and ‘made her sad complaint thereof’ to him, making known ‘her want of moneyes,’ and earnestly desiring him ‘to condescend to paye unto her’ £20 a year instead of twenty marks; the extra twenty nobles yearly to be deducted from the £200 when that should become due, and

<sup>14</sup> Feet of Fines, Wores., Hil., 1 Jas. I.

<sup>15</sup> Harl. MS. 5857, fol. 8d. The pedigree of Sir John Hanbury of Kelmarsh, with the Hanbury coat, is here given. To this is added, ‘It is agreed and consented unto by the within named John Hanbury and his brother in that John Hanbury of Pursell Greene in co. Woreester theyre cosen and formerly descended of the same family shall likewise beare this crest in such manner as they themselves may beare it only with the difference of a trey foyle propre.’ Under this the shield differenced with a trefoil is exemplified, and by it is written, ‘Theis are the auncient armes of John Hanbury of Pursell Greene in eoun. Wore. whereunto I [*i.e.*, A. Vincent, Rouge Croix] have assigned, given and granted this crest as here it is exemplied by me.’

<sup>16</sup> Chan. B. and A. before 1714, Ham., bdle. 396, No. 81.

<sup>17</sup> See the will of his uncle, and Chan. Proc., Jas. I., H., bdle. 4, No. 54.

<sup>18</sup> Chan. B. and A. before 1714, Mitford, bdle. 66, No. 87.

## THE HANBURYS OF ELMLEY LOVETT.

Elizabeth would leave her cousin £200 if she would die before him. He, being 'her neare kinsman,' and 'very willing and desirous to please her,' consented, and for over thirty years paid her £20 a year.

Meanwhile, in 1636, John Wheeler had died and had left his interest in the said £200 to his mother. She died in 1647, leaving a good estate, but, 'contrary to her promise, did not either in her life, or by her will, give the £200 or any sum of money or any recompense for the £200 paid by John Hanbury at 20 nobles a year for above 30 years.' The result was the bill of complaint, in which all these details appear, which John Hanbury brought in 1653 against William Wheeler and Jane Wheeler, grandchildren of Elizabeth, and, since their father William's death, executors of her will. The defendants, declaring they knew not 'by what declaration or manifestation complainant's said uncle did expresse concerning his affection to the complainant who pretendithe himselfe to be his next heir male, or concerning what plentiful estate the complainant's said uncle intended to give him,' but they believed the testamentary effects of Richard Hanbury amounted to 'sufficient to pay all his debts and legacies with a very great overplus.' Further they had in their possession an indenture proving that John Hanbury owed their grandmother £150 18s. 6*d.*, which sum they had often requested him in friendly manner to pay. In answer to this John Hanbury fell back on the defence that all his books of account had been burnt during the Civil War, and witnesses were brought into court to certify the truth of this.

John Hanbury, unlike his kinsman, Captain John Hanbury of Preston, co. Gloucester, and Hunt End, co. Worcester, was a staunch Parliamentarian and had to fly from Worcestershire to Gloucester in 1642. Thus Richard Clarke, of the city of Gloucester (servant of John Hanbury, as it appears by the will of the latter) deposed in 1653 that John Hanbury, with his wife and family, was living at Hoarstone in Kidderminster<sup>19</sup> in 1642, and, when the King's army and forces were a day's march off Hoarstone, the said John Hanbury and most of his family departed from Hoarstone and came and lived in the

<sup>19</sup> Apparently, John Hanbury acquired this property at Hoarstone, which passed to his son Capel, who was living there at the time of his death. In 1650 John Hanbury and his wife Anne and his son Richard were dealing with Christopher Catchmey and others concerning six messuages, etc., in Hoarstone, Kidderminster, Wribbenhall, Purshull Green, etc. (Feet of Fines, Worcs., Hilary, 1650). This fine was in connection with a settlement of the said lands on Richard on the occasion of his marriage with Dame Mary Morgan. Richard died without heirs, so the property passed to his brother Capel. Whorestone, as it is still called by some of the older inhabitants, or Hoarstone, as it is more generally designated, is now used as a farmhouse. The house has been much altered from time to time, but there is still one very fine old chimney-stack left, and there are one or two panelled rooms.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

city of Gloucester. On the morrow after he and his family had departed, 'some of the King's army came into the house and about a quarter of a year after, part of the King's army came again to the said house and plundered it and carried away all the moveable goods which were in it as well as bedding, linnen, woollen, brasse etc. and burnt the bookes and accounts which had been left in the house.'<sup>20</sup> Apart from this and that Burke says of him that he was 'a staunch Parliamentarian and high in the confidence of Oliver Cromwell,' we know little or nothing of John Hanbury's part in the Civil War, except that he may be the John Hanbury to whom the Committee of Both Kingdoms, in June, 1644, entrusted a letter to Basing House, reporting that the King had returned with his army from Bewdley to Worcester and thence to Evesham, the army lying about Broadway.<sup>21</sup>

As a 'dealer in merchandise of iron,' we find John Hanbury in 1635 a defendant in a suit brought against him by his kinsman, John Hanbury, Alderman of Worcester<sup>22</sup> and others as creditors of William Glazebrook for iron and iron wares sold to him during the past four years. Glazebrook himself had, they knew, good trading and credit and good intent and purpose to pay off his debts. However, John Hanbury, of the city of Gloucester, having employed the said Glazebrook for many years as his agent, factor, or servant, in buying and selling of iron, pretended, according to the complainants, that Glazebrook was much indebted to him, 'whereas instead he had gained great sums of money by his imployment of the said Glazebrook, who was in truth nothing at all or very little indebted to him.' Nevertheless, the said Hanbury of Gloucester had drawn and persuaded Glazebrook to 'confess a judgment unto him for a far greater sum of money than was due to him, promising not to take advantage thereof.' In spite of this promise Hanbury, in October, 1634, took out a writ of execution on the said judgment and sent a friendly message to Glazebrook to come to him to Gloucester. Glazebrook, unsuspecting, repaired to Gloucester, but, having notice given him privately that Mr. Hanbury meant to have him arrested, he 'presently conveyed himself away and became bankrupt.' Then Mr. Hanbury of Gloucester and others came with the under-Sheriff of Worcester to the house of the said Glazebrook, near Bewdley, and 'entered suddenly and violently into the dwelling-house of the said

<sup>20</sup> Chan. Depos. before 1714, Hamilton, bdl. 259, No. 58. An account of this march of the Royalists is given in Thomason Tracts (B.M.), E. 118 (17).

<sup>21</sup> S. P. Dom. Chas. I., vol. dii., Minute, p. 141.

<sup>22</sup> See Chap. III., The Hanburys of Worcester.

## THE HANBURYS OF ELMLEY LOVETT.

William Glazebrook where his wife and children then were little expecting any such matter.' Breaking open all Glazebrook's chests and boxes, seizing upon his bonds and books of account, and breaking open his shop or warehouse near Bewdley, and taking thence both his goods and 'those of other persons stored there all of great value,' Hanbury and his confederates caused all the goods to be valued far under their worth. Then, seizing on all Glazebrook's freehold lands, Mr. Hanbury 'turned Glazebrook's wife and family out of their dwelling place.' After that, Glazebrook, being thus divested of all estate, and 'his creditors being many and dwelling in several places far remote . . . he did complain in a most sorrowful manner that he could not pay, beseeching them to pity his miserable estate.' They, therefore, arranged a meeting in London with John Hanbury of Gloucester, hoping to be able to settle matters more satisfactorily. But John Hanbury, 'though being in London concealed himself purposely, giving as excuse that he would not come to town that term by reason of the extreme weather that then was.' They made another effort and arranged a meeting at Bewdley, but again John Hanbury of Gloucester made excuses and stayed away. Their only resource therefore was to bring this suit. John Hanbury of Gloucester defended himself, declaring he had only attempted to retain such part of the bankrupt's stock as would pay the debts owing to him. However, his defence is not particularly convincing and one cannot but feel far more sympathy for the cause of John Hanbury of Worcester than for that of John Hanbury of Gloucester.<sup>23</sup>

John Hanbury of Gloucester had married, before 1617, Anne, daughter of Christopher Capel, Alderman of Gloucester.<sup>24</sup> She is apparently the Anne Hanbury, widow, who was buried at St. Nicholas', Gloucester, on 18 February, 1668-9, ten years after her husband's

<sup>23</sup> Chan B. and A. before 1714, Mitford, bdl. 66, No. 87. In 1653 John Hanbury of Gloucester was complainant in a suit against the executors of Job Turton, of Birmingham, who had not paid him for iron which Turton had purchased of Hanbury in 1642 (Chan. Proc., Reynardson, bdl. 407, No. 113).

<sup>24</sup> By his will, dated 11 April, 1626, Christopher Capel bequeathed the remainder of the lease of Edgeworth, co. Gloucester, to his daughter Anne Hanbury, with remainder to such of her children as her husband and she should appoint, if it please them to Christopher Hanbury, his godson, if he should be living. Further, his grandchildren John, Richard, and Christopher Hanbury, were to have £10 apiece at the age of twenty-one. John Hanbury was made executor of the will and the residue of the estate, and was especially besought 'to be kind to' testator's grandson, Edward Capel, 'giving best help for the brooding of him and the saving his powers to his best use. And so I pray God bless him.' John Hanbury was to have 'one ringe that Alderman Thwaites gave me with death's head, it is in a chest in my chamber'; Anne Hanbury was to have a piece of silver from the same chest, and both were to have mourning cloaks. John Hanbury, as sole executor, proved the will on 10 May, 1626 (P. C. C., 72, Hele).



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

death. By her he had at least five sons,<sup>25</sup> of whom only three, Richard, Capel, and John, survived him, and one daughter:—

(i.) *John Hanbury* was said to be twelve years old in 1629;<sup>26</sup> he died and was buried at St. Nicholas', Gloucester, on 2 September, 1634.

(ii.) *Richard Hanbury*, of whom next (VII.).

(iii.) *Capel Hanbury*, for whom see the Hanburys of Pontypool.

(iv.) *Christopher Hanbury* occurs in the Visitation of Gloucestershire in 1623, and was said to be seven years old in 1629;<sup>27</sup> he evidently died during his father's lifetime, since he is not mentioned in his will in 1658.

(v.) *John Hanbury*, baptized at St. Nicholas', Gloucester, on 30 October, 1631. He was alive in 1658, the date of his father's death, and received £1000 under his father's will. Possibly the ancestor of the Hanburys of Kidderminster, Bridgnorth, and Meath, Ireland.

(i.) *Bridget Hanbury* married Gregory Wiltshire, of St. John's, co. Middlesex. She and her husband received £10 apiece under her father's will to buy mourning apparell. Gregory Wiltshire, senior, and Lawrence Wiltshire his son, were party with Capel Hanbury, brother of Bridget, concerning a lease of lands in Mamhilad, etc., in Monmouthshire in 1661.<sup>28</sup>

On 16 July, 1658, John Hanbury died at Gloucester and was buried in St. Nicholas' Church, Gloucester, in the south transept. A black stone slab marks the spot and bears the following inscription:—

‘ John Hanbury Esq.  
Citizen of { London  
                  { Glouc<sup>r</sup>  
Burgesse of the Parliament  
For the City of Glouc<sup>r</sup>  
in An<sup>o</sup> Dni. 1626  
A Man { Prudent  
              { Eminent  
              { Munificent  
Lies here Inhum'd

<sup>25</sup> A William, son of John Hanbury, was buried in St. Nicholas', Gloucester, on 2 October, 1625; Samuel, son of the same, on 1 March, 1632; and another William, son of the same, on 4 November, 1633. These are possibly other sons of John Hanbury of Gloucester or of Captain John Hanbury of Preston, Gloucs., who married Anne Clements at St. Nicholas' Church on 17 December, 1627. See Chapter VI.

<sup>26</sup> Indenture from Roll Book and Survey of Manors in Monmouthshire among the Edlogan MSS. *penes* John Capel Hanbury, of Pontypool Park. <sup>27</sup> *Ibid.* <sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*





JOHN HANBURY ESQ

Citizen of London  
Citizen of Glouc<sup>r</sup>  
Burgesse of the Parliament  
for the City of Glouc<sup>r</sup>  
in An<sup>o</sup> Dni 1626  
(Prudent  
A Man Eminent  
Munificent

Lies Here Intun'd  
16 day of July

An<sup>o</sup> Dni 1658  
Ætatis 84  
To say noe more.



And yet This silent Urne must say noe lesse  
An Hieroglyphicke is The best Expreſſe.  
The best Expreſſor of That Man whose Story  
of life and Death begins and ends in glory

Flat stone in the Church of St. Nicholas, Gloucester, to the memory of  
John Hanbury of Elmley Lovett (VI).





# THE HANBURYS OF ELMLEY LOVETT.

Y<sup>e</sup> 16 day of July

A'no { D'ni 1658  
Aetatis 84

To say no more.

[A carving of an urn]

And yet This silent Urne must say noe less,  
An Hieroglyphicke is The best Expresse,  
The best Expressor of That Man Whose story  
Of Life and Death begins and ends in glory.'

VII.

Richard Hanbury, the eldest son of John Hanbury of Gloucester, was baptized at St. Nicholas', Gloucester, on 6 August, 1618. He matriculated at Oxford (Magdalen College), on 28 April, 1637.<sup>29</sup>

*Richard  
Hanbury*

In 1650 he married Mary, daughter of Sir John Bridgman, and widow of Edward Morgan, of Pencoyd, co. Monmouth.<sup>30</sup>

His father then settled on him and his wife all his lands and tenements in Worcestershire, wherein, as John Hanbury says in his will, 'my welbeloved wife, Anne Hanbury, did joyne in fine and conveyances, whereby shee my said dearly beloved wife is barred of anie right by way of joynture out of the said landes, tenements and hereditaments.'<sup>31</sup> In 1653<sup>32</sup> and 1654<sup>33</sup> Richard Hanbury was acquiring more adjoining property in Kidderminster and Hoarstone. On his death without heirs male in 1660, this Worcestershire property apparently passed to his brother and heir, Capel Hanbury, to whom administration of his will was granted.

<sup>29</sup> *Alumni Oxonienses*.

<sup>30</sup> She, in June, 1649, had petitioned the Commissioners for Compounding to remove sequestration from her jointure lands of £300 a year. Sir Edward, 'being forced by the power of Raglan' to be Sheriff of Monmouthshire, had been sequestered, and had only lived to pay half his fine. His brother, Christopher Morgan, who had inherited large estates from him, was, she declared, liable to the other half. On 24 May, 1650, Richard Hanbury and Lady Mary, then his wife, again pleaded allowance for her jointure lands. In the July following, Hanbury was to be allowed the jointure on security for repayment if so adjudged. In December, Lady Mary was ordered to pay £503 10s. out of the assets in her hands, and in July came a strict order to pay half the fine in a week and the other half in a month (*Cal. Com. for Compounding*, p. 1665). It was in this connexion that Richard Hanbury and Lady Mary filed a bill in Chancery in 1652 to recover her jointure against Christopher Morgan (Chan. Depos., Mitford, 641, 642, and 643, Hanbury v. Morgan).

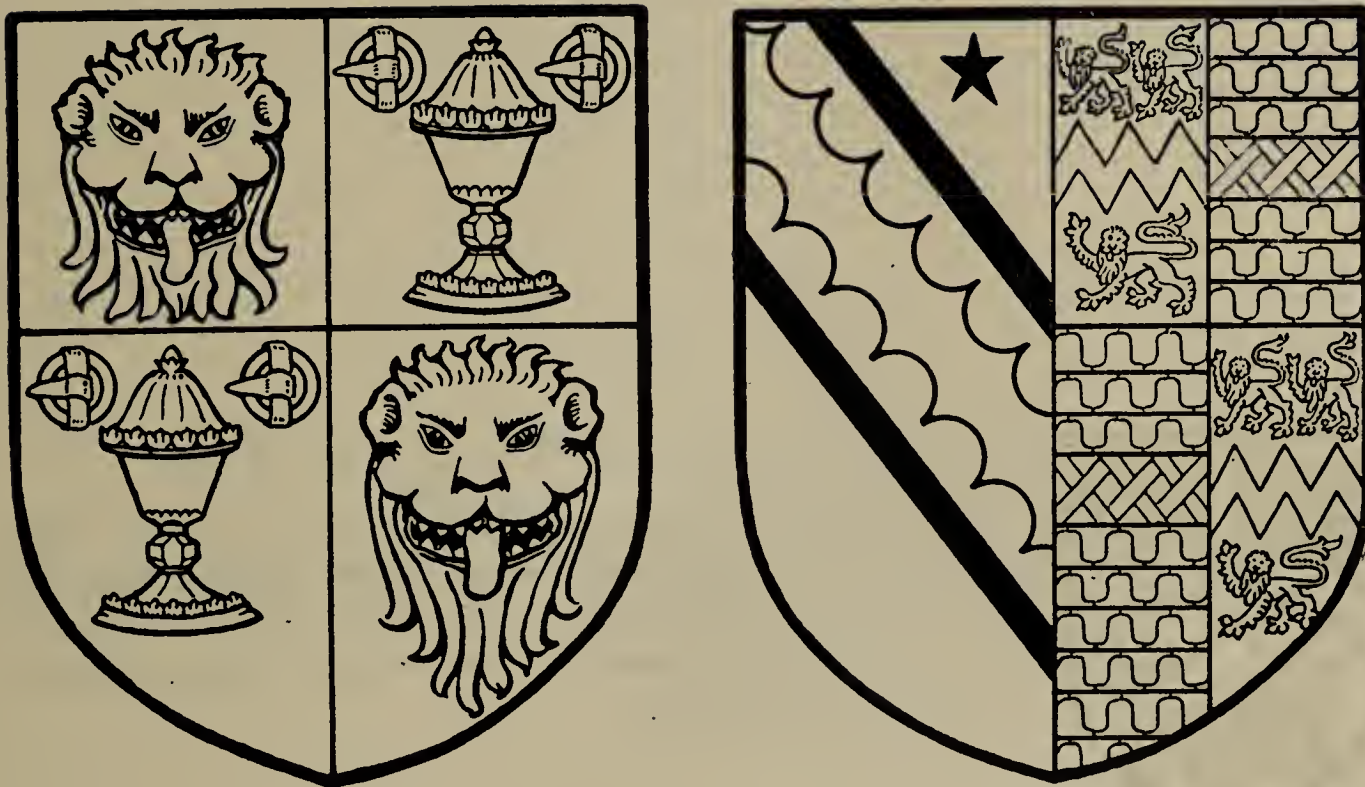
<sup>31</sup> Under his father's will Richard Hanbury was also to receive £500 from the proceeds of the forges of Pontypool.

<sup>32</sup> Feet of Fines, Worcs., East., 1653. Richard Hanbury v. Matthew Odhams; Richard Hanbury v. Alice Longmore.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, Trin., 1654, Richard Hanbury, etc. v. Alban Francis, etc.







The shields shown above are those engraved on the mural brass in Datchet Church, commemorating RICHARD HANBURY OF DATCHET, citizen and goldsmith. On the left are the arms of his livery, *Quarterly: 1 and 4, Gules a leopard's head gold; 2 and 3, Azure a covered cup with two buckles in the chief all gold*, for the Company of Goldsmiths. On the right are his paternal arms of Hanbury of Elmley Lovett impaling those of Fisher quartered with *Vair a fesse gules fretty gold*, for Marmyon.





ALICE FISHER, the wife of Richard Hanbury of London and Datchet, was the daughter of Jasper Fisher, Clerk in Chancery, who was of the Fishers of Bedfordshire and London, bearing arms of *Azure a fesse dancetty between three leopards gold.*

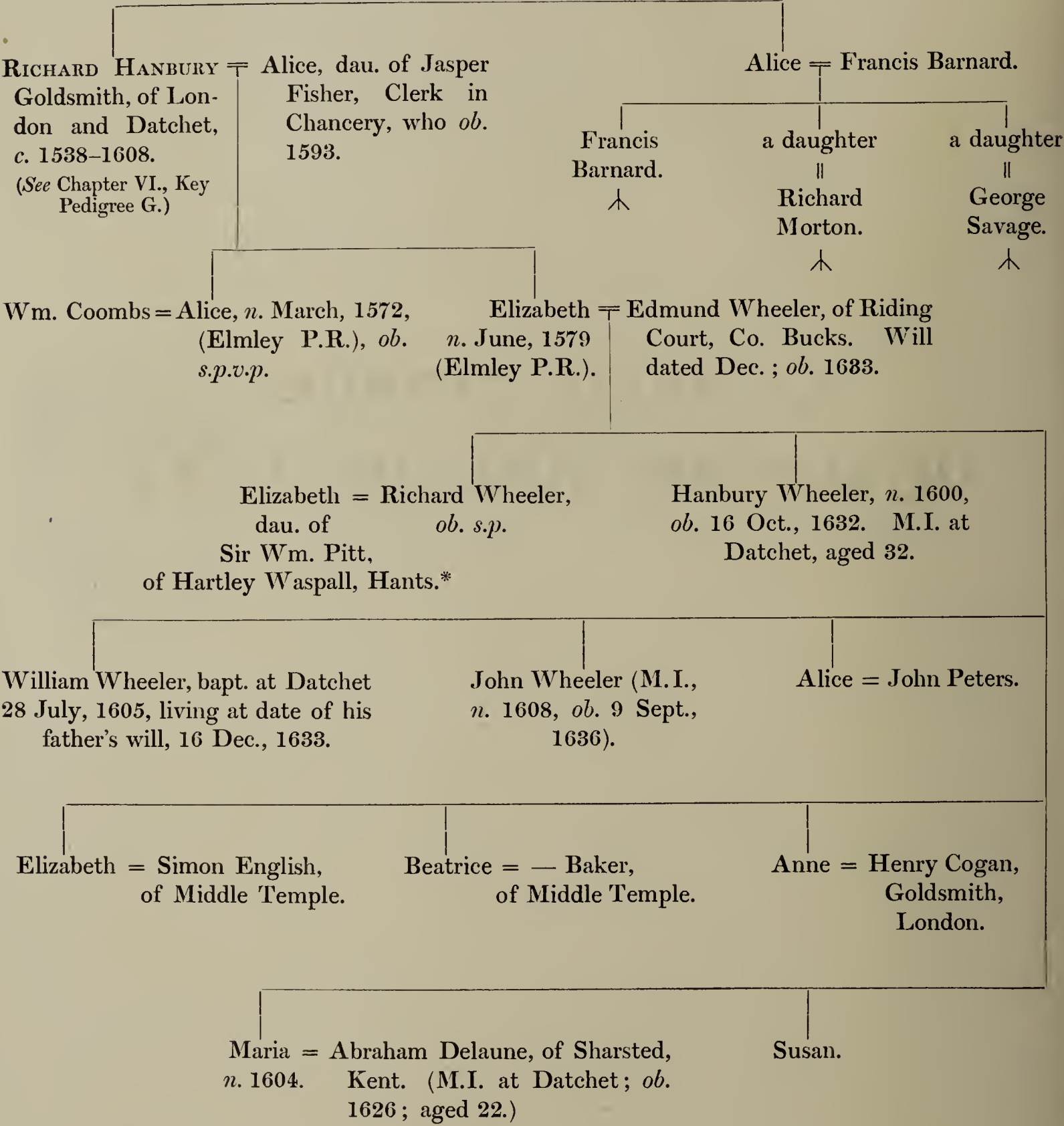
RICHARD HANBURY  
OF LONDON AND DATCHET.



THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

KEY PEDIGREE I.

RICHARD HANBURY OF LONDON AND DATCHET.



\* Harl. 1566, fol. 190.

# RICHARD HANBURY OF LONDON AND DATCHET.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### RICHARD HANBURY OF LONDON AND DATCHET.

**R**ICHARD HANBURY of Elmley Lovett (III.) had, as we have seen above, three sons, John, Thomas, and William. John Hanbury of Elmley Lovett (IV.), the eldest, who occurs in the reign of Elizabeth, married, as his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Broade, of Elmley Lovett, by whom he had a son, Richard, and a daughter, Alice. This Richard Hanbury, born about 1538, left Worcestershire at an early date and made his way to London, where he became a member of the Goldsmiths' Company, and was married to Alice Fisher at St. Mary's, Wolnoth, on 28 April, 1560. In 1562 he appears on the Court Rolls of the manor of Feckenham as 'Citizen and Goldsmith of London, son and heir of John Hanbury of Elmley Lovett, husbandman.'<sup>1</sup> In this court he surrendered all his rights, estates, title, etc., in one tenement in Feckenham, called Bowkis, with all land, meadows, pastures, etc., thereto pertaining, to the use and behoof of Nicholas Homan and his heirs for ever.<sup>2</sup> Among the records of the Goldsmiths' Company, which are, unluckily, very scanty at this date, Richard Hanbury's name occurs on 1 July, 1569, among a list of tenants as occupying 'the Mayden Head, Goldsmith's Row in Chepe.'<sup>3</sup>

Richard Hanbury had also other interests, and in 1570 he was concerned with the Company of the Mineral and Battery Works in the growth of iron wire works at Tintern (Wales).<sup>4</sup> The two representatives of the Company who, in 1565, had received royal licence to make Osmund iron for the said wire works had 'spent and wasted in the first five years about £3620, and, when the harde estate of the premisses was heard of to the companie at London, they intreated Andrewe Palmer and John Wheler<sup>5</sup> of the same companie,

<sup>1</sup> See *Archæol. Cambr.* (ser. 3), ix., 296.      <sup>2</sup> Court R., Feckenham, at Shire Hall, Worc.

<sup>3</sup> *Ex inform.* the Goldsmiths' Company.

<sup>4</sup> Apparently the iron and wire works had been established at Tintern for some centuries, having been first founded by the monks of Tintern Abbey, and afterwards carried on by the Earls of Worcester (see J. A. Bradney, *A Hist. of Monmouthshire*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 260). Queen Elizabeth's patent gave to the Mineral and Battery Works the privilege of pre-emption of woods at Monkswood, etc., to make Osmund iron (Exch. Spec. Com., 32 Eliz., No. 1519). Osmund iron is a superior quality of iron, formerly imported from the Baltic regions (see Murray's *Dict.*).

<sup>5</sup> Presumably uncle of Edmund Wheeler who married Richard Hanbury's daughter Elizabeth.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

to goe to Tynterne to survey and examyne the state thereof, whoe at their comynge thither found all the stock at Tynterne and Maughan or elsewhere dewe to the companie not worth above the value of 84li., and found them indebted asmuche or somewhat more.’<sup>6</sup>

The result of the report made by Palmer and Wheeler was that the Company ‘resolved to gyve over all and to deale no furdur.’ However, Richard Hanbury and three others, Sir Richard Martin, Alderman Gamage, and Francis Heton, ‘made earnest sute to the rest of the companie that they would graunt a leas of the premisses to Wheler and Palmer, and that those other foure would become their parteners therein.’ Palmer agreed on condition that his seven years’ lease might be surrendered at the end of any year, and that Hanbury and the others would ‘enter everie one for a vith. part and sett Wheler and Palmer for the first yere free of all charges.’ However things did not prosper, for ‘althoughe Palmer, to his hinderance above 100 marks, had travayled and made twoo Jorneyes into Wales with some longe abode there, yet he never ment nor hoped to receive any gayne of the premisses.’ Hence, on 2 March, 1569–70, he sold half of his sixth to Richard Hanbury for £6 13s. 4*d.*, and two days later the other half to John Eccleston, a goldsmith. Shortly after this sale, Richard Hanbury, with Palmer, Heton, and Wheeler, went into Wales, and found ‘all thinges consumed, savinge Thengins and Toolles, skant sufficient to paie the debts there owinge.’ For the next three or four years Hanbury and Wheeler had the management of the works, ‘and yerely they shewed their accomptes of losse and noe gayne.’ The Company, willing to make further experiment, thereupon released the residue of the seven years’ rent to its holders on 24 March, 1572–3. Before long Wheeler died, leaving Sir Richard Martin and Richard Hanbury his co-executors. The other two lessees, Alderman Gamage and John Eccleston, ceased to take any part or interest in the works, and Hanbury remained the sole director to the expiration of the lease.

In the meantime, Hanbury had also acquired ‘two or three Iron works there in Wales whereat he made much merchant Iron to great gayne.’<sup>7</sup> When the lease of the Tintern wire works expired in 1577,

<sup>6</sup> Lansd. MS. (Brit. Mus.) 76, ff. 72–74 b. An entertaining account is given of the dull wits of the workmen, who made no good wire, but marred and spoiled ‘both toolles and wyer.’

<sup>7</sup> Incident to this we find Hanbury, in 1578, involved in a suit concerning the felling of timber trees adjoining his ironworks in Usk. There were three iron mills at or near the place called Monkswood, and ‘one Richard Hanbury of London, goldsmith, by common report hath byn and yet ys the setter forward of the said worke as owner thereof,’ and Richard Hanbury’s workmen had made ‘a greate spoyle of tymber’ in the wood of Glascoyd ‘to the greate hurte of this countrey whereby scarsity of tymber and wodd is like to ensue’ (Exch. Depos., 20 Eliz., East.,



## RICHARD HANBURY OF LONDON AND DATCHET.

Richard Hanbury 'offered himself to the Companie as very readie to render the same into the Companies handes, and after lovinge and byddinge betwixt him and the companie would give them only 24<sup>li</sup>. of yerely rent for the said Wyer-works, and so finallie heild them for 4 or 5 yeeres or thereabouts.' Meanwhile Sir Richard Martin 'gatheringe suspition that Hanberie had not dealt well with him in the former accomptes made betweene them, and perceyvinge Hanberye muche increased in wealth and havinge intelligence that duringe the said tyme he had made much gayne by Iron and had reckoned with him onely of wyer, he offred to the companye for one yeere iic<sup>li</sup>. of yeerlie rent and promissed alsoe to acquaint them with his wholle accompt of that yeere.' The promised account showed that Sir Richard was 'a reasonable gayner and his rent paid.' He then took a lease for £250 a year, and took into partnership a Mr. Mitchell, but Richard Hanbury bargained with them for their interest, and compounded to pay them £400 a year. These arrangements were upset, however, by the instrumentality of Cornelius Avenon, who 'began to busye himself in the companies causes.' Avenon, in 1591, having persuaded the Company of the value of the wire works, influenced a Captain Fennor and a Mr. Chaloner to offer the Company 1000 marks yearly rent. As a consequence, they procured Richard Hanbury's lease on payment of £400 or more, and made a new lease to Fennor and Chaloner. Fennor made over the lease to Chaloner, who paid no rent, but delivered some wire in part payment, being, in 1594, indebted to the Company about £1200 for arrears.

Here the account of the wire works, as set down by Andrew Palmer, comes to an end. However, it is clear that Richard Hanbury and the Committee entered into an agreement by which

No. 2, Monmouth). Having been consequently fined £1000 Hanbury brought a bill of complaint against John Leke, the royal overseer of woods, accusing several of the inhabitants of Usk, whose estover was endangered by this felling of trees, of bearing false witness against him. They, as defendants, declared his bill to be 'untrue and compacted of malice' for their vexation and 'of entent to put them to cost and charge travayll and expence and to drawe them owte of their native countries and business dwelling above a hundred miles from London, and by color thereof not only to color the lewde and unlawfull and lamentable spooyll of wooddes committed and doon by this plaintiff and his confederates in their countrey but also to terrify them and other the inhabitantes about the said wooddes to the end and purpose that they nor any of them nor any others hereafter shold upon their oathes declare the truthe of the said lamentable spooyll of most goodly tymber trees of beache dayly cutte downe converted and employed to coale for the making of iron next unto the water of Uske' (Exch. B. and A., Monmouth, Eliz., No. 5). In October, 1580, John Leke was ordered to compound with Richard Hanbury 'upon all such information exhibited in this court against the said Hanbury' (Exch. Decrees and Orders, Entry Bk., Ser. I., No. 7, fol. 118 d.). In the same year Hanbury had another suit against Edward Barry and others, in the course of which it appears that the ironworks at Monkswood had been erected sixteen years before (Exch. Depos., 22 Eliz., Trin., No. 4).



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

Hanbury and his son-in-law, Edmund Wheeler, were to supply iron to the wire works. They being both 'close and nere men' supplied inferior iron. Thus on 28 March, 1595-6, the Privy Council wrote to Sir Charles Somerset of Monmouthshire as follows:—

'Whereas sondrie greivous and pittiful complaintes have bin exhibited unto us by the poore workemen sett on worke as well by her Majesty as divers honorable persons at the wyerworkes at Tintorne, who finde themselves greatlie greived and almoste utterly undone throughe the hard dealing of one Richard Hanbury, being many thousandes of them, they alledging the only cause to be in the badness of the iron which they are forced to worke, so as they cannot come any thing nere their ordinary allowance which in times past they have earned by their worke coming from them. Theis are to praie and require you to use your best indevors for the finding out of the said default whether it be in the said Hanbery or the workemen after it be delivered to them, and withall to make tryyll by the workmanship of some honest man that can well make Osmond iron (*sic*) of a tonne or more of Osmond iron made of Hanbery's ore, that the full goodness of the same maie be knowne and the truth maie appeare where the fault is, whereof we praie you to advertyse us with all convenient speed.'<sup>8</sup>

On 4 June, 1596, the Privy Council wrote to Richard Hanbury concerning the supply of iron, as follows:—

'Whereas uppon the late complaint [of] a great number of poore people at the wyerworkes at Tynterne in the countie of Monmouthe and the certificates of the Maiour and Aldermen of Bristoll in the behalfe of the poore people there, shewinge theire great losses and almost utter undooinge as well by the general badness of the iron delivered by you unto the said wyerworkes to be wrought into wyer, as alsoe by your obstinacie in refusinge to deliver yron to the said wyerworkes at such price and in such manner as by a late bargain made, (as we are informed), by you with the Governours of the Mynerall and Batterie Workes, you should have donne; we there uppon directed our letters to certeine gentlemen in that countie to make triall of what goodness your yron might be made in truthe and good meaninge, and, being crediblie informed that the said gentlemen have, with your owne workemen and with the same and rather the worsere sorte of stuffe which heretofore you have used, made farr better yron then you did before deliver, y<sup>t</sup> appeareth thereby that the losse both to the said poore people and alsoe to her Majestie and the said Companie hath bin, by your meanes, verie great, and greater than the poorer sorte can longer indure. And therefore, and for divers other causes, the said Governours and Companie have, aswell in the behalfe of her Majestie, as alsoe for themselves and the said poore people, exhibited a bill of complaint against you in her Majesty's Court of Exchequer,<sup>9</sup> which you delaie to answeare, as we are informed, so as the controversie cannot be speedilie ended, and for that a great number of people in this lande doe live onlie by draweing and useinge of wyer, whose present necessitie is such as they cannot

<sup>8</sup> Acts of P. C. (New Ser.), xxv., 317-8.

<sup>9</sup> See Exch. Decrees and Orders, Entry Books, Ser. I., vol. 23, fol. 118.









## RICHARD HANBURY OF LONDON AND DATCHET.

live scarce one day without worke, and haveinge alwaies hitherto bin furnished at your handes and not els where with yron, and untill of late, within these fyve years last, of good yron, have now no present means to be otherwise provided, in that you have the best and onlye mynes yet in your handes, which were first provyded and alwaies used to make good yron for wyer for the said wyerworkes. Theis are therefore to will and require you to deliver to the said Companie's factours at the said wyerworkes such and soe much good Osmonde yron from tyme to tyme as the poore people there shall neede to spend and the said Companie's Factours shall require to have, and that at such a price and payment as by a late order in wryteinge, under th'andes of Sir John Fortescue and Mr. Baron Clerke, you were appointed to do, untill a fynall end and order shalbe made in the said Court of all the controversies betweene the said Companie and your selfe, so as we be not trowbled in the meane tyme with the pytifull crie of the saide poor people, ether for the want of yron or, for their further hindrance, by the generall badness thereof, as heretofore we have been. Further prayeinge you to accept the payement in London of all such moneyes as is or shalbe due to you for the yron afforesaid, yf the said Companie or their factours shall in due tyme tender them unto you and fyndinge you conformable in the performance of these our requestes we shall have cause to judge the better of your good mynde rather to encrease the good of the poore people than to persist in your obstinacie and will to their utter undoeinge and overthrowe of the said workes, which will not be taken in good parte at your handes but redressed as shalbe meete. And soe we bid you etc.' <sup>10</sup>

Nine days later Richard Hanbury appeared before the Council and was enjoined to attend at the meeting of the Council 'until by their order he be dismissed.' <sup>11</sup>

A year later the Tintern wire works case still remained unsettled, and on 17 May, 1597, Edmund Wheeler was summoned to appear before the Council 'to answer some matters wherewith he is to be charged.' <sup>12</sup> On 19 June, Richard Hanbury, Edmund Wheeler, and John Broade appeared before the Council and were enjoined not to depart without licence. <sup>13</sup> Their case was heard the same day, and the decision was that, since Wheeler complained that he had £400 worth of Osmund iron made ready for the wire works, but that the Company had refused to purchase the same, the Company should buy all the iron already made for the wire works, and should pay Hanbury and Wheeler for iron required in future, until the final settlement of the suit, at the rate of £12 a ton. Hanbury and Wheeler were at the same time required to deliver good iron from the ironworks at Pontypool. If, in the final judgment, the iron delivered by Hanbury and Wheeler should be found to be good, soft, sound, malleable Osmund iron, 'fit to make all sortes of iron wyer,'

<sup>10</sup> Acts of P. C. (New Ser.), xxv., 433-5.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, 450.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, xxvii., 123.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, 215.



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the company should pay sufficient balance to make up the price of the iron, thus delivered, to twenty marks a ton.<sup>14</sup>

On 12 July, 1597, the Company addressed a petition to the lords of the Privy Council, praying their good Lordships to be advertised as follows:—

‘That whereas wee did latelie trouble your honour and the rest of the lords of her Majesties most honorable pryvie counsell with the hearinge of the cause betweene us, the Governors and Companye of the mynerall and Batterie woorkes, and Richard Hanberye and Edmond Wheeler, his sonne in lawe, it pleased your honours to sett downe an order betwixt us, wherein there is a clause that for all such yron as Wheeler or Hanberye shall deliver us untill the sute in lawe bee ended, wee shall paye them presently xiil. per ton. And further yf the sute shall goe against us, wee shall paye them as muche money as shall with the said xiil. make up xx markes a Tonne, for all suche yron as they shall soe deliver us, soe as his yron bee found by just prooffe good, sounde, softe, and malliable Osmond yron. As by the same your Lordships’ order (the copye whereof wee have sent unto your honour here inclosed) maye appeare. Nowe yf yt maye please your good Lordships the said Wheeler by a former order, a yeere since sett downe att the Councell table by your honors, was enjoyned to deliver us yron untill the sute should be ended accordinge as in this last order is appointed. But att that tyme, thinckinge the sute would have been ended by this tyme, which will hardlie bee ended the next Terme, wee did sett downe by writinge a daye certain for the payment of his overplus of the xx markes a Tonne, yf the sute were adjudg<sup>d</sup> against us, which nowe is due the last of this monethe. But, forasmuche as we can justlie proove that Wheeler hathe not performed the said former order by delivery of good yron, but hath delivered bad yron, whereby wee have lost and the poore woorkmen have been hindered above three tymes as muche as the overplus which hee demaundeth doth amount unto. And, presumynge that your honors’ meaninge in this last order was that hee should not have anye overplus more than xiil. a Tonne for anye of his yron (as his first bargain was) unlesse the sute were adjudged against us, and that his yron were approved to be good and fytt yron as hee was ordered to deliver. And, for that the money which hee nowe demaundeth for the tyme past for overplus of price is above 160 l., which, yf hee gett into his handes, wee shalbe utterlie frustrated of anye recompense for our losse, beinge three tymes as muche by the badness of his yron wee had of him (for everie ton whereof he hath receeved xii l. being not worth to us above xi l. as shalbe proved). Itt might please your good Lordships to order the said Wheeler thatt hee doe not molest any of us or our ffermors or factors for anye overplus of payment for his yron delivered since June 1596, but that hee shall accept the overplus, both of that heretofore and hereafter delivered to be paid to him by us, accordinge to

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, 233–5. The first accounts of the Pontypool ironworks date from 1588 (Williams, *Hist. of Mon.* (ed. 1796), 324). Capel Hanbury, great-nephew of Richard, had interest in the Pontypool forges through his father, John Hanbury, Richard Hanbury’s nephew and executor, also through his step-mother, Dame Mary Morgan (see the will of John Hanbury, P. C. C., 312, Pell.). Under Capel Hanbury and his son, Major John Hanbury, the ironworks assumed great size and importance. Coxe, in his *Historical Tour in Monmouthshire*, has gone hopelessly wrong in his description of Capel Hanbury as son of Richard (who, he says, lived in the reign of Henry VII.), and as living in the sixteenth century.

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your honours last order. And wee accordinge to our bounden duties shall dailie praye unto God for your good Lordships. And soe humblie cravinge pardon Rest this xiith of Julye, 1597,

‘At your honors comaundment,

‘JUL. CÆSAR

‘ROBERT BEALE.’<sup>15</sup>

A command was accordingly sent to Hanbury and Wheeler by the Council on 19 June following.<sup>16</sup>

However, all the orders of the Council proved ineffectual. The small proportion delivered of the 160 tons of iron, which Hanbury and Wheeler had been charged to deliver at £12 a ton, had turned out to be very bad. The result was that ‘the poore workemen could neither gett sufficient to releive them and their families this hard tyme nor the farmer make rent of the wyer made at any reasonable rate, so as the Companie is also thereby put to great losse, being forced to releive the wants of the poore workemen, to the undoing of many poore people and likely to be the over throwe of the workes.’ At the end of July, 1597, the Council once more adjured Richard Hanbury and Edmund Wheeler to furnish the appointed quantity of good iron, ‘yf we shall understand upon further complaint after this warning given you that you carrie so little regard to us [as] to breake the orders sett downe by us, we will take that course to see you punished as obstinate persons and contemners of our authority and order.’<sup>17</sup> This injunction was followed on 18 April, 1598, by a warrant ‘to bringe one Richard Hanburie, a goldsmith of London, before theire Lordships.’<sup>18</sup> The next day Hanbury made his appearance before the Council and was enjoined to give his attendance and not to depart until leave was granted him.<sup>19</sup> However, as he still refused obedience, he was thereupon imprisoned in the Fleet.

In July the Council directed a letter to the Mayor and Sheriff of Bristol, and another to Sir Charles Somerset, William Morgan, High Sheriff of Monmouthshire and others of the county, concerning the delinquency of Hanbury and Wheeler. The first letter, setting out how Richard Hanbury, having continually disobeyed the charges of the Council ‘was at E[a]ster last committed to the Fleete, where he contynueth, most obstinatly refuzinge the

<sup>15</sup> Add. MS. (Brit. Mus.), 12,503, fol. 146.

<sup>16</sup> Acts of P. C. (New Ser.), xxvii., 316–8.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.* See Exch. Decrees and Orders, Entry Bks., Ser. I., vol. 24, ff. 76 d, 112 d, 116 d, 151 d.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, xxviii., 409.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, 410. A similar order was made to Edmund Wheeler on 26 June following (*ibid.*, 549).



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performance of the same,' and describing how the wire-workers were reduced to 'goe a begging and lyke shortly to famishe for want of mayntenance . . . . Hanbury and Wheeler choosing rather to lie in prison than to performe our orders,' charged the Mayor and Sheriffs to discover what quantity of Osmond iron Hanbury and Wheeler had sent to Bristol and to deliver all they should find up to fifteen tons, to the Company's agent at the fixed rate of £12 the ton.<sup>20</sup> The second letter, again describing how 'Hanbury and Wheeler do remaine in prison obstinaty refuzinge to conforme themselves as they ought to doe,' and 'consideringe how the said Hanbery and Wheeler havinge sondry iron woorkes in the county of Monmouth and great quantety of iron redy made do dayly consume the woods in that county in makeinge of other sortes of iron at their own pleasure,' charged the High Sheriff and justices to sequester all their workhouses, watercourses, coal mines, woods, etc., together with all the ready made iron, and 'to stay all their said workes and woorkemen from makeinge anie more iron or spendinge anie more cole myne or woode other then suche as shall be spent and used for the makeinge of Osemond iron to be delivered to the said wyer woorks.'<sup>21</sup> On 25 July 1598, Hanbury and Wheeler made their submission to the order of the Privy Council for the payment to the Company of £100 for nine years to begin from the previous Midsummer, for the delivery of fifteen tons of good iron without delay and for the settlement of the controversy by arbitrators chosen by both parties.<sup>22</sup>

Upon their giving bond for the performance of this promise their Lordships were 'pleased that they both shalbe sett at lybertye, and in the meane season to have the lybertye of the person (*sic*) the better to performe this order.' To a motion of the Clerk of the Council that Hanbury and Wheeler should be restrained from making more than a certain quantity of iron, their Lordships replied that this must be settled later if complaint arose that they thereby 'made havocke of the woodes.' A few days later the charges to the Mayor and Sheriffs of Bristol and the High Sheriff and justices of Monmouthshire were cancelled.<sup>23</sup> A sequel to the imprisonment of Edmund Wheeler was his appeal in August to the Privy Council that while 'he gave his attendance of late upon them in London his farme called Red gwarne, iron worckes and other goodes,' he had in Glamorganshire had been forcibly entered and his goods stolen.

<sup>20</sup> Acts of P. C. (New Ser.), xxviii., 592-3.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, 594-5.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, 611-2.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, 637.



Mural Tablet to Hanbury Wheeler in Datchet Church.





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The Sheriff of Glamorgan was ordered to discover and punish the offenders.<sup>24</sup>

In February, 1596-7, the Council had dealt with another complaint against both Hanbury and Wheeler, not in connexion with the Tintern works but on the grounds of a petition of a Francis Stockton complaining of 'the wronge donne to him and divers others by Edmund Wheeler and Richard Hanberye, goldsmithes of London, in procuring a fraudulent administration (as it is sayed) of the goodes of this petitioners' father (amounting to the valew of 1,849<sup>li</sup>) by the subernacion of a partie unto whome the administration nothinge appertained.' The Council considered the matter worthy of redress 'the rather because wee are informed that the matter hath bin so cunningly entangled by Wheeler and Hanberye in causinge afterward the said administratour (suborned by themselves) to be putt in suite by the creditours and upon judgments given and passed against him such compositions for the deptes and such alteracions of the propertie of the goodes to be made (and all under the name and pretence of the suborned administrator, but in very deed for their owne advantage) as this petitioner can very hardly and not without great charge and longe continuance of tyme obtaine his right and procure remedie by suite of law.' On 23 February, Robert Beale, clerk of the Council, and William Fleetwood, Esquire, to whom the Privy Council addressed this letter, were therefore bidden to call before them both Hanbury and Wheeler and the petitioner and any other whom the complaint might concern and, if they should find the petitioner 'wronged in such sorte and by such fowle abuses as he informeth,' to do their best to bring the said Hanbury and Wheeler 'to some good order.'<sup>25</sup> On 2 March, following, Edward (*sic*) Wheeler appealed to the Council against the hearing by the Commissioners, since there were already four bills 'depending in the Chauncery against him for the selfsame cause.' As a result the Council ordered Stockton's petition to be referred to Chancery, the Lord Keeper nominating a commission to hear and examine all the complaints against Wheeler in Chancery.<sup>26</sup>

Apparently, after this date Richard Hanbury ceased to be engaged in lawsuits. He lived for another ten years, probably in more or less retirement, at Riding Court, Datchet, Bucks., where he died on 20 May, 1608.<sup>27</sup>

By his will dated 16 May, 1608,<sup>28</sup> he desired to be buried in the

<sup>24</sup> Acts of P. C. (New Ser.), xxix., 23.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, xxvi., 511-2.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, 529-30.

<sup>27</sup> Chan. Inq. P. M. (ser. ii.), vol. 322, No. 165.

<sup>28</sup> P. C. C., 68, Windbanck.



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parish church of Datchet by the side of his wife. To Hanbury Wheeler his grandchild, he bequeathed all his copyhold lands and tenements in Wraysbury, Langley Marsh, and Datchet in the county of Bucks., and in Kinver in Staffordshire. Should heirs fail to Hanbury Wheeler these premises were to go to Richard Wheeler his brother and his heirs, failing which to William Wheeler his brother and his heirs, failing which to John Wheeler his brother and his heirs, failing which to their sisters Alice, Elizabeth, Beatrice, Anne, Maria, and Susan Wheeler and their heirs male, failing which to the right heirs of the testator. On 20 March, 1605, Richard Hanbury had entered into an indenture<sup>29</sup> with 'Thomas Hanbury, Esq.<sup>30</sup> and John Hanbury, citizen and Draper of London,'<sup>31</sup> by which he settled all his lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, and in the several parishes of the Langley Marsh and Datchet in Bucks, and in the town of Stoke Poges in the same county and in the parish of Feckenham in Worcestershire and in the parish of Sutton Coldfield in Warwickshire, after his own decease, upon Hanbury Wheeler his grandson for life and to his heirs male, failing which to his brothers and sisters and their heirs male. He had, however, stipulated that if he should ever wish to revoke this settlement, or any part of it, he might do so by payment of 5s. to the said Thomas and John Hanbury. This he proceeded to do concerning the lands and tenements in the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, which he now settled on William Wheeler, brother of Hanbury, for the term of his life, and to his heirs male. This property was charged with an annuity of £50 to the testator's daughter, Elizabeth Wheeler, for the term of her life.

In the disposition of his goods and chattels, after the payment of his debts, £1000 was to be paid to his daughter Elizabeth Wheeler, 'so that her husband nor herselfe, nor any other for them or in either of their names, doe vexe or sue my executors or either of them for anie further portion (over and above the some of fyve thousand poundes which her husband and herselfe have had out of my estate and goods since the tyme of their mariage, which money for consideration and condition aforesaid I doe forgive and releas unto him freely).' If his daughter and her husband did not observe this condition then the executors should detain the £1000, giving £250

<sup>29</sup> Feet of Fines, Wores., Mich., 2 Jas. I.

<sup>30</sup> Thomas Hanbury of London and Buriton, Hants., son of Henry Hanbury of Mitton, Stourport. See Chapter XVIII., 'The Hanburys of Hampshire.'

<sup>31</sup> John Hanbury of London and Kelmarsh, Northants., son of Walter Hanbury of Beanhall. See Chapter IV., 'The Hanburys of Kelmarsh.'

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of it to 'poore maidens marriages of my kindred and others at their discretion,'<sup>32</sup> £250 to the poor of Christ's Hospital, London, £250 to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and £250 to St. Thomas' Hospital in Southwark. Further, the release of the £5000 above mentioned was to be revoked, only such portions being paid back to the Wheelers as they could recover from the executors by law, the residue being distributed among their (the Wheelers') children.

The charitable bequests in the will are as follows: To the poor of Christ's Hospital, £66 13s. 4*d.*; to 'the prisoners within the counter' in Woodstreet, London, £30; to 'The prisoners in the counter' in the Poultry, London, £30;<sup>33</sup> to the prisoners in the King's Bench in Southwark, £10; to the prisoners in the Marshalsea, Southwark, £10; to the prisoners in the White Lion, Southwark, £5; to St. Thomas' Hospital, Southwark, £10; to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, £10; to the poor of St. Giles', Cripplegate, £30; to the poor of the parish of St. Michael, Woodstreet,<sup>34</sup> £10; and to the poor of St. Foster's, London, £10. For the poor of Datchet he made special provision for their winter stock of wood.<sup>35</sup> To the poor of Elmley Lovett he bequeathed £5 to be employed in mending the highways of the parish. To the parishioners of Feckenham he bequeathed £66 13s. 4*d.* towards the erecting and building of a free school within the same parish, 'soe that they doe builde a free schoole there within foure years next after my decease.' To the Warden and Commonalty of the 'Misterie of the Goldsmiths,' in London, £100 to be lent in equal portions to five poor workmen, 'being free men of the same misterie . . . to be by them used to there best advantage for four yeares . . . and then to be repaid again to the said wardens and commonalty' for similar use. Further, he bequeathed to the Warden and Commonalty £20, 'to be bestowed in and uppon a dinner amongst the same fellowship and a cupp of silver and gilte to the value of £20 in monnye.'<sup>36</sup>

<sup>32</sup> A later provision in the will also allotted any further sums which might fall in to the estate, through death of any of the legatees before the testator, to 'poore maidens.'

<sup>33</sup> A later clause in the will provides that all these sums 'shalbe towards the releasing of such prisoners as do lie there for small debtes.' It is noteworthy that Richard Hanbury left nothing to the prisoners in the Fleet where he himself had been imprisoned.

<sup>34</sup> The advowson of the Church of St. Michael, Woodstreet, was in 1587-8 settled on Thomas Marsh, Richard Hanbury, and others in trust for the parish by William Burwell.

<sup>35</sup> His bequest of £10 was to be 'a stock for ever for to buy and provide woode to be bought yearly beforehand in the summer time for the poor . . . to be laid up in the yard or backside or in some other and convenient place of the tenement wherein John Nash doth now dwell in Datchet.' In winter the wood was to be delivered to the poor, who should pay for the same 'without any gayne so alwaies that the stock be not diminished.'

<sup>36</sup> This cup was sold in 1637, when the Company was in difficulties, but was remade in 1665. *Ex inform.* the Goldsmiths' Company.



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A list of private bequests then follows : To his son-in-law, William Coombs, the husband of his late daughter Alice, £20 in money, a mourning ring and a gold ring worth £8, the ring and cloth 'in regard that he shalbe aiding and assisting to my executors in fulfilling of this my will.' To his son-in-law Edmund Wheeler and Elizabeth his wife, a mourning gown and ring, valued together at £14 13s. 4*d*.<sup>37</sup> To Richard Wheeler, Hanbury Wheeler, and William Wheeler, £500 apiece, to John Wheeler, £800 when he should come of age,<sup>38</sup> and to each a mourning gown and ring to the value of £6 for each ring and gown. To their sister Alice Wheeler, then wife of John Peters, £200; to their other sisters, Beatrice, Anne, Maria, and Susan Wheeler, £500 apiece, when they married or were eighteen years old, 'so that none of them doe contracte themselves nor marrie without the consent of their parents.' Each of the same, as also John Peters the husband of Alice, was to have a mourning gown and ring valued at £6 each gown and ring. To his nephew Philip Hanbury,<sup>39</sup> the second son of his half-brother Richard, by Margery, daughter of Francis Bradley, Richard Hanbury bequeathed £100 and a mourning ring and gown worth £7. To the children of Rose, sister of the same Philip and wife of Richard Budd, £20, and to her and her husband each a mourning gown and ring worth £3 10s. To the children of Elizabeth, also sister of the same Philip, and wife of John Cole, the parson of Elmley, £20, and to her and her husband each a mourning gown and ring also worth £3 10s. To the children of Thomas Best 'which he hath by my halfe sister his wife,'<sup>40</sup> £20, and to Thomas and his wife each a mourning gown and ring worth £3 10s. each gown and ring. To the children of William Wilde 'which he hath by my halfe sister, his wife,' £10,<sup>41</sup> and to William and his wife each a mourning gown and ring, each gown and ring together worth £3. 10s. To Philip Batt £20 and a gown and ring. To the children of the testator's cousin, Francis Barnard, son of his sister Alice, widow of Francis Barnard, of London, £50, and to him and his wife a mourning gown and ring, each gown and ring worth £6 together. To the children of Richard Morton, 'which he hath by my sister

<sup>37</sup> One of the last clauses in the will bequeaths also to Elizabeth 'the golden braceletts which was her mothers soe alwaies that she doe give them to her daughter Alice Peters when she my said daughter Wheeler shall departe this world if the said daughter Peters shalbe then lyving.'

<sup>38</sup> This bequest was the subject matter of a case in Chancery after the death of John (see above, p. 120).

<sup>39</sup> See under the Hanburys of Panteg.

<sup>40</sup> *I.e.*, Fortune, daughter of John Hanbury of Elmley Lovett (IV.), by his second wife.

<sup>41</sup> Joyce Hanbury, sister of Fortune.



Mural Tablet to John Wheeler in Datchet Church.





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Barnard's daughter,' £20, and to him and his wife each a mourning gown and ring to the value of £5 the gown and ring. To Alice Wheeler, daughter of John, brother of his son-in-law Edmund Wheeler, £10, and to John and his wife a mourning gown and ring of the same value. To Bartholomew Pettingale, his clerk,<sup>42</sup> £30, and a mourning gown and ring of the same value. The same to Edmund Clarke, William Glasborowe, and Philip Fielde, his clerks. To his four menservants 'which shall serve meat the tyme of my decease,' £5 each and a mourning gown and ring worth 40s apiece, and the same to his four maid-servants. To John Randall, his servant, 'if he shall serve me at the time of my decease,' £20, and a mourning gown and ring, together worth £3. To eighty poor men and women a gown of £1 6s. 8*d.* apiece in money. To his sister Barnard, £20, a mourning gown and ring worth £7, and a remittance and forgiveness of a debt of £80 13s. 4*d.* owed to the testator by her late husband. To the children of George Savage, husband of another daughter of his daughter, Alice Barnard, £10, and to George Savage and his wife a mourning gown and ring each, to the value of £5 each gown and ring. To his brother Philip Hanbury, £40, and to him and his wife each a mourning gown and ring to the value of £6 each gown and ring. To Benjamin Owtred of Eton (public notary), a mourning gown and ring to the value of £5 the gown and ring. To Edward Fladgate and his wife and children, £10; to Alice Barton and her children, £5; to Jane Nash and her children, £10; to 'my cossen Bottomley his wife,' £10 for a gown and ring.

The money, amounting to £5000, which was invested in the ironworks at Tintern and elsewhere was to continue so invested by the executors 'so long tyme as ther shalbe any competent and sufficient gaine made thereby.' This 'gaine' was to be distributed one half to the children of Elizabeth Wheeler and the other 'among the children of my unckle Thomas Hanbury [of Bellington Farm in Elmley Lovett] and William Hanbury [of Sneads Green in Elmley Lovett] and other the kyndred of the Hanburys as shalbe in greate neede and wante and to the poore and other charitable uses.' However, if there should be any difficulty in paying the testator's debts, legacies, etc., then the executors might convert the said stock 'forborne' in the ironworks into money for that purpose. Rents from leases in the City of London were also assigned to the payment of debts and legacies, after which they were to be sold by the executors. For the first year after the testator's death the farm of Riding Court in

<sup>42</sup> Pettingale occurs in 1597 as witness on behalf of Richard Hanbury against the Mineral and Battery Works Company. Exch. Depos., Hilary, 39 Eliz., No. 23, Monmouth.



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Datchet<sup>43</sup> was to be applied to the same purpose, after which year Elizabeth Wheeler and her husband were to occupy and use the same during sixty years if they or either of them lived so long. On the death of both of them, Richard Wheeler their son was to have the same for twenty years if he should live so long. From Richard, either at his death or at the end of twenty years, it should pass to Hanbury Wheeler, and from him, under similar conditions, successively to William, John, Alice, Elizabeth, Beatrice, Anne, Maria, and Susan Wheeler. If there should then be any term of the lease unexpired it should be held by Richard, Hanbury, William, etc., in the above order and successively. Sir James Pemberton, Alderman of London, and John Hanbury, 'my nephew, Citizen and Goldsmith of London,' were appointed executors, the former having £100 and mourning cloth for himself and his wife, and each of them a ring worth £13 12s. 4*d.* for the cloth and rings, the latter having £200 and mourning cloth and a ring worth £7. Mr. Justice Williams was left £20 to aid the executors with his advice. 'My welbeloved cosens and frends Mr. Thomas Hanbury the Auditor and John Hanbury, Citizen and Draper of London,' were appointed overseers of the will. Each was to have £20 for his pains; and both they and their wives were to have a mourning gown and ring worth £12 each gown and ring. Further small bequests and releases were added to the will, but the most interesting addendum is the nuncupative codicil which may be quoted in full:—

'MEMORANDUM that Richard Hanburie of Datchett in the countie of Bucks. Esq. the testator aforesaid at the tyme of the publishinge and acknowledginge of his last will and testament or a little before or shortlie after upon some speeches used by Sir James Pemberton, knight, touchinge the execution and performance of the will of the said Richard Hanburie, who was named one of the executors of his said will The said Richard for the better explaininge and settinge downe his meaninge touchinge the executinge of and performinge of his said will uttered and spake these words followinge or the like in effect, viz. Sir. James yow shall not neede to trouble yourselfe or once sturr your foote out of your dores for anye matter concerninge my will for my minde and will is that John Hanburie, my nephewe, who is my other executor named in my will shall paye all and receave all and beare the charge and burthen of all businesse and yow shall onely take viewe of his accompte yf you please which shall be brought home unto you, And whatsoever the said John Hanburie my nephewe shall doe about the execution of my will my intent and mynde is and soe I deseer that yow should helpe to countenaunce him in it and to be an assistant unto him and further not to trouble your selfe for what charge and

<sup>43</sup> Richard Hanbury acquired the farm of Riding Court for a term of twenty-one years and at an annual rent of £12 6s. 4*d.*, in May, 1587 (Pat., 29 Eliz., part 7, m. 5). In April, 1576, the Queen had made a similar grant to Sir Maurice Berkeley, but Berkeley's lease and interest was made over to Hanbury. See Lipscomb, *Hist. of Bucks.*, iv., 435-6.



Mural Tablet to Mary Delaune (née Wheeler) in Datchet Church.





## RICHARD HANBURY OF LONDON AND DATCHET.

expenses shall growe and arise by any suite or controversie touchinge my will or the execution thereof shall be borne and taken out of my estate and that my executors shall be at no charges therewith. And sayd further that his mynde and will was that the said John Hanburie his nephewe, shoulde have the lease of his house wherein he dwelled in Cheapside allowinge therefor towards the payment of his legacies given in his will and the performance thereof the sum of £300 which he, the said Richard Hanburie, did pay for the same.'

The will was proved with this codicil on 23 July, 1608.

Richard Hanbury lies buried in the church of St. Mary, Datchet, with his wife Alice. On a stone affixed to the north wall of the church is their monument, evidently erected by Richard himself on the death of his wife. On the stone is a shield with the arms of the City of London, and the brass below represents Richard and his wife kneeling left and right of a small altar table. Before each is an open book, and their hands are folded in prayer. Behind Alice Hanbury kneel their two daughters, Alice and Elizabeth, their hands also clasped in prayer, their respective sizes showing the difference in years. In the corners at the top of the brass are the arms of the Goldsmiths' Company on the right hand, and those of Hanbury on the left hand.

The inscription below the figures reads as follows:—

Here under lyeth buried the bodies of Mr.  
Richard Hanbery, Citizen and Goldsmyth of  
London and of Alice Hanbery his wyffe by whom  
he had two daughters, thone married unto Mr.  
William Combe of the Medell Temple, Esquier and  
the other married unto Mr. Edmond Wheler of the  
Citie of London, Goldsmyth, She departed this lyffe  
the vth daye of September in the yere of our Lorde  
God, 1593, and was then lvi yeares of age. Her  
sowle is at rest w<sup>th</sup> God, unto w<sup>ch</sup> please the Lorde  
of his mercye brynge us all. Amen.

He departed this lyffe the            daye of            in  
the yere of our Lorde God 1            and was  
then            yeres of age.

The unfilled spaces in this inscription suggest that, in spite of his life of material success, Richard Hanbury died, fifteen years after his wife, a rather uncared-for old man. This is certainly borne out by the tone of his will and his mistrust of his daughter Elizabeth and her husband, Edmund Wheeler.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

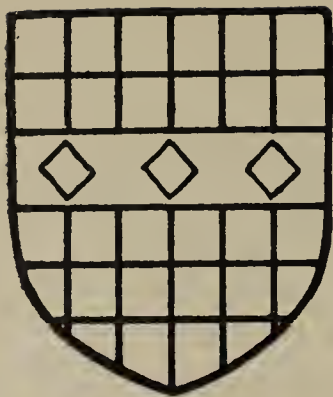
Three of Richard Hanbury's grandchildren were also buried in Datchet Church, where there are monuments to their memory. The first was Maria Wheeler, the fifth daughter of Elizabeth, and wife of Abraham Delaune of Sharstead, Kent, the sorrowing husband who erected the fine portrait bust with a gracious Latin inscription to her memory. She died in her twenty-second year in 1626. Another portrait bust is that of Hanbury Wheeler, second son of Elizabeth, who died unmarried on 6 December, 1633, in his thirty-second year.<sup>44</sup> His brother John, the youngest of Elizabeth's children, also died unmarried. The other fine portrait bust with a flowing Latin inscription is to him, and shows that he died on 9 September, 1636, in his twenty-eighth year.

<sup>44</sup> Richard Wheeler, his elder brother, who had married Elizabeth, daughter of William Pitt, of Hartley Waspall, Hants, on 28 May, 1618, died, without heirs, in January, 1631-2, leaving the reversion of his estates to Hanbury Wheeler, after the death of his widow Elizabeth (Chan. Inq. P. M., ser. ii., vol. 483, No. 70).



The arms of HANBURY OF PONTYPOOL are *Quarterly*: 1 and 4, *Gold a bend engrailed vert cotised sable*, for Hanbury; 2 and 3, *Gules a cross engrailed silver with a silver lozenge in the quarter*, for Leigh of Stoneleigh. This branch of the family uses two crests, the lion of Hanbury and a unicorn's head silver having a golden mane and horn, for Leigh. The motto of the Pontypool Hanburys is *nec prece nec pretio*.





ELIZABETH CAPEL, the cousin and first wife of Capel Hanbury (I.) of Pontypool, was daughter of William Capel, who bore for his arms *Checky gold and azure a fesse gules with three lozenges silver thereon.*



BRIDGET AYSCOUGH, the wife of Major John Hanbury (II.) of Pontypool, was daughter of Sir Edward Ayscough of South Kelsey in Lincolnshire, baronet, whose arms were *Sable a fesse gold between three asses passant silver.*



The Honourable JANE TRACY, wife of Capel Hanbury (III.) of Pontypool, was the daughter of Thomas Charles, 5th Viscount Tracy, whose arms were *Gold two bends gules with a scallop sable between them in the chief.*



JANE LEWIS, the wife of John Hanbury (IV.) of Pontypool, was the daughter of Morgan Lewis of St. Pierre in Glamorganshire, who bore as his arms *Gold a leopard rampant sable.*



EMMA ELIZABETH ROUS, wife of Capel Hanbury-Leigh (VI.) of Pontypool, was the daughter of Thomas Bates Rous of Courtyrala in Glamorganshire, whose arms were *Gold an eagle azure with its beak and legs gules.*

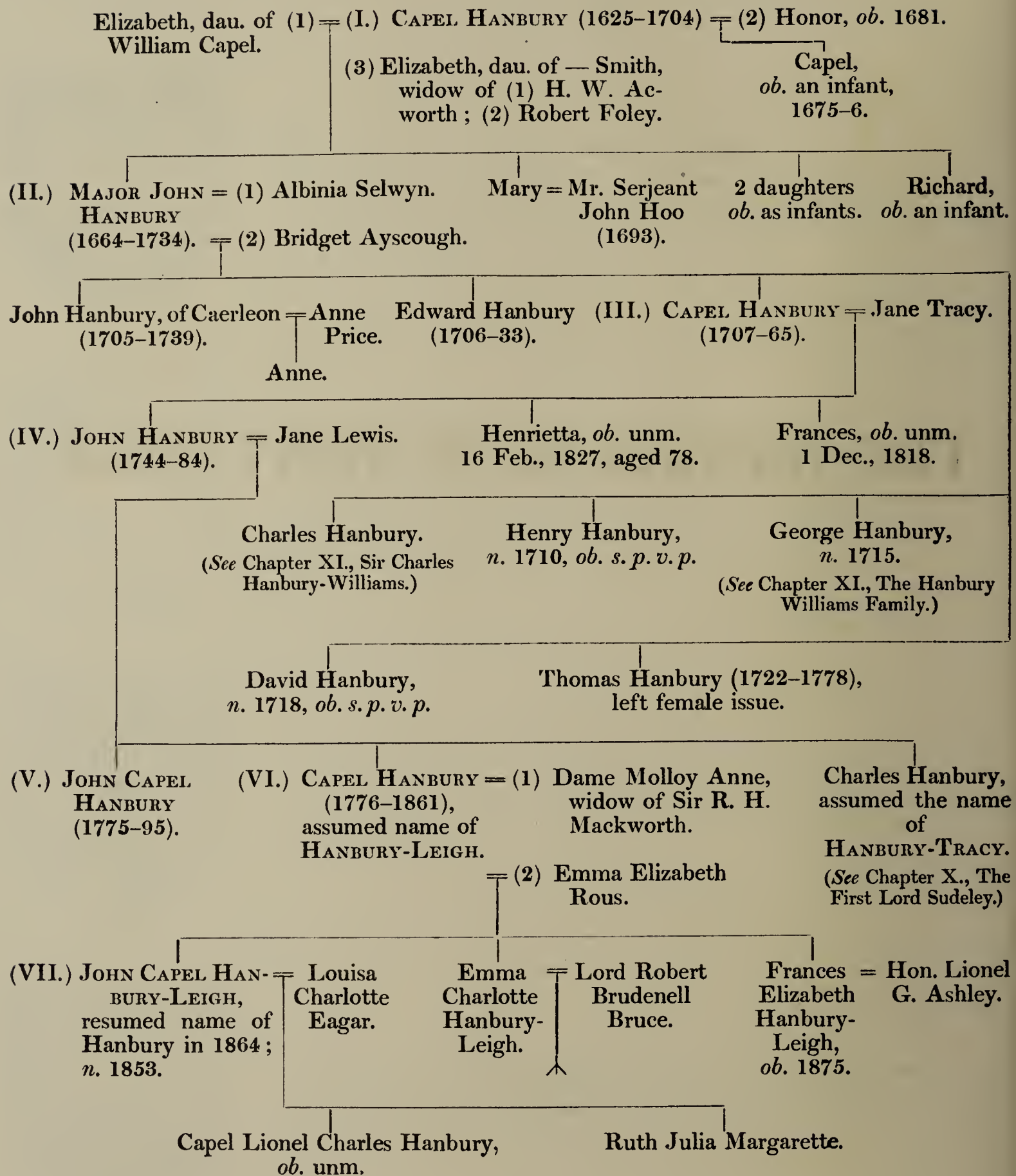
# THE HANBURYYS OF PONTYPOOL.



# THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

## KEY PEDIGREE J.

### THE HANBURYS OF PONTYPOOL.



# THE HANBURYS OF PONTYPOOL.

## CHAPTER IX.

### THE HANBURYS OF PONTYPOOL.

ARCHDEACON COXE, writing at the end of the eighteenth century, described Pontypool<sup>1</sup> as 'a large straggling place containing 250 houses and 1500 souls.' 'Several neat habitations,' he continues, 'and numerous shops present an appearance of thriving prosperity notwithstanding the dusky aspect of the town, occasioned by the adjacent forges. The inhabitants derive great support from the ironworks and collieries and have been recently benefited by the trade of the canal. The place is the principal mart for the natives of the mountainous district, and the weekly market is not the least considerable and the cheapest in Monmouthshire. It was pleasing amusement to mix in these crowded meetings, to observe the frank and simple manners of the hardy mountaineers, and endeavour, in asking the price of their provisions, to extort a *Saxon* word from this *British* progeny. The women were mostly wrapped in long cloth cloaks of a dark blue or brown colour; all of them wore mob caps neatly plaited over the forehead and ears, and tied above the chin; several had also round felt hats like those worn by the men, or large chip hats covered with black silk, and fastened under the chin. This head-dress gives an arch and lively air to the younger part of the sex and is not unbecoming. The town principally owes its foundation and increase to the ironworks established by the family of Hanbury.'

The town is on the edge of a steep cliff overhanging the Afon-Lwyd<sup>3</sup> on the south bank of the river. Pontypool Park is on the north bank. The road which runs uphill north and west from Pontypool Road Station leads through the southern extremity of the parish of Llanvihangel Pontymoil to the fine iron wrought gates of Pontypool Park, which are on the north-west side of the road as it turns south-west through the town of Pontymoil<sup>4</sup> and thence north-west to Pontypool itself. As one mounts the hill from the Station to

<sup>1</sup> Pontypool means Pont-y-pwll (*the bridge over the pit or pool*). Bradney, *Hist. of Monmouthshire*, vol. i., pt. ii., p. 430. Originally spelt Pont-y-pool; the hyphens are now dropped.

<sup>2</sup> Archdeacon Coxe, *Historical Tour through Monmouthshire* (ed. 1801), pp. 233-4.

<sup>3</sup> The Afon-lwyd means *the grey river*. Bradney, *loc. cit.*

<sup>4</sup> Pontymoil = Pont-y-moel (*the bridge of the bare hill*), *ibid.* Formerly spelt Pont-y-moile.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

Turnpike Cottage one sees away in the valley, to the south-west, the chimneys of the Lower Mills Sheet Works, over which ever hangs a cloud of dense smoke, and, even from the distance, the rhythmic, ceaseless burr of the machinery is heard. The smoke and the machinery are symbols of the life which Pontymoill and Pontypool owe to so great an extent to the Hanbury family.

It was, as we have seen above, Richard Hanbury of Datchet who first came to Pontypool and, while amassing a fortune for himself, incidentally cleared the way for later members of his brother's family<sup>5</sup> to transform the woods of Pontymoill and Pontypool<sup>6</sup> into forests of forges and chimneys. And, at his death, he made provision that the money invested in the ironworks at Tintern and elsewhere should be used to the best advantage according to the discretion of his executors. It is probable that his nephew and acting executor, John Hanbury, thus acquired his first interest in the ironworks, and probably himself bought up the ironworks in payment of his uncle's debts and legacies.

### I.

#### *Capel Hanbury*

Capel Hanbury, son of John Hanbury of Gloucester by his wife Anne, daughter of Christopher Capel, Alderman of Gloucester, was born in 1625.

The Hanbury connexion with Monmouthshire was strengthened in 1650 by the marriage of Richard, elder brother of Capel Hanbury, with Dame Mary Morgan. Thus by indenture of 26 March, 1655, John Fortescue and Dame Mary Morgan demised and granted to Capel Hanbury 'a parcel of waste ground called Pontypool together with the forge thereupon built and standing for the terme of one and twenty years if Dame Mary should live so long.' And since this land was obviously useless 'without a competent stock of money to be employed therein for the workeinge and makinge of Iron there' John Hanbury, his father, settled £3000 on him under an indenture of 4 August, 1657, by which the forge and stock were granted to William Capel and others as trustees for the employment of the rents and profit of the said forge to the benefit of Anne Hanbury, wife of John, and of Capel Hanbury, her son,<sup>7</sup> who were to pay £1000 to John's

<sup>5</sup> Archdeacon Coxe, in the above-quoted work, p. 235, is quite mistaken in making Capel Hanbury *son*, instead of nephew, of Richard Hanbury, the goldsmith. Williams, in his *Hist. of Monmouthshire*, follows Coxe. Under the account of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, in the *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*, a still more confused statement of the relationship occurs.

<sup>6</sup> The oldest forge owned by the Hanbury family was at Pontymoill, though that of Pontypool was of very little later date.

<sup>7</sup> In a survey of the manors of Wentstland and Bryngwyn, in which this land was included, taken in 1659, the miners and coal workmen of Capel Hanbury, gent., and his mother, were said to





*Pontypool Park.*





## THE HANBURYS OF PONTYPOOL.

youngest son John, and £500 to the above-mentioned Richard.<sup>8</sup> With this capital in hand, Capel Hanbury was enabled to develop the works at Pontypool.<sup>9</sup>

On the death of his brother Richard in 1660, Capel Hanbury came into possession of the lands in Llanvihangel Gobion or Llanvihangel-nigh-Usk, Panteg, and Mynyddyslwyn, comprising respectively 98, 800, and 200 acres, which his father, John Hanbury, had held by lease and indenture of 1629. The lease included all houses, buildings, etc., on these lands, and all water-courses, iron-mines, or iron ore, coal, coalpits, woods, underwoods, and forests. The term of the lease was, in 1629, for and during the lives of John, Richard, and Christopher Hanbury, sons of John Hanbury, and said to be aged twelve, nine, and seven years respectively. In November, 1635, the lease was compounded, to have one life changed, namely Capel Hanbury, said to be eight years old, instead of John who had died in 1634.<sup>10</sup> Christopher died before 1657, Richard, as we have before seen, in 1660, and hence Capel as sole survivor took part in 1661 in the settlement of a further lease of these lands and those in Pontypool on himself and his brother-in-law Gregory Wiltshire and Lawrence Wiltshire his son.<sup>11</sup> In 1682 the same premises were settled for ninety-nine years on Capel Hanbury and his son John, and John, son of Gregory Wiltshire, late of London, merchant and nephew of the said Capel Hanbury.<sup>12</sup>

The lands which John Hanbury of Gloucester had held in Worcestershire, in Kidderminster and Hoarstone, and had settled on his eldest son Richard, on the marriage of the latter with Lady Mary Morgan, also passed on the death of Richard to his brother Capel. Thus it was that in the later years<sup>13</sup> of his life Capel Hanbury frequently lived at Hoarstone<sup>14</sup> and attended the parish church of Kidderminster. On 30 September, 1680, a mandate from

have encroached on the lordship near a place called Rhas-y-fedw-vach (probably Rhos-y-fedw = *the moorland of the birch trees*) by their said mineral and coal works, and letting out their pond and sluices, and carrying their stones, clay, sand, and other rubbles on to a long piece of customary land held under the manor by one Rosser Edward Treharne. Bradney, *op. cit.*, vol. i., pt. ii., p. 466.

<sup>8</sup> P. C. C., 312, Pell.

<sup>9</sup> He was *not* the first founder of the works as is stated in Archdeacon Coxe's *Hist. Tour through Monmouthshire* (ed. 1801), p. 235.

<sup>10</sup> Parish Reg. of St. Nicholas', Gloucester.

<sup>11</sup> General Survey of all the lordships, etc., in Monmouthshire held by Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, made in 1667. MSS. *penes* John Capel Hanbury. <sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>13</sup> In earlier years he evidently made his headquarters at Gloucester, since several of his children were baptized at St. Nicholas' Church (see below). His third marriage took place at St. Martin's, Worcester. It is obvious that, though his financial interests centred in Monmouthshire, he never resided in that county.

<sup>14</sup> Hoarstone is now owned by a member of the family of the late Colonel Broome Baker.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

the Chancellor of the Diocese to the Vicar and Churchwardens of the parish church of Kidderminster, ordered a sitting to be provided for Capel Hanbury in the parish church, at his own request, since he was 'destitute of a convenient seat, place or pew to sit and kneel in during the time of Divine service and sermon and hath shewed unto the Ordinary that there is a convenient place where his father's pew was before the war, about five foot in length and six foot in breadth within the church of Kidderminster under the Long Gallery where Mr. ffoly sitts, the seat of one John Wall being on the East side the seat wherein the wife of William ffoly sits, being on the west side and ye upper end of the seat called the \* \* \* seates on the north side, w<sup>ch</sup> he hath prayed may be assigned and allotted unto him to erect a convenient and decent seat or pew thereupon for himself and family to sit and kneele to heare Divine service and sermon.' <sup>15</sup>

Capel Hanbury died at Hoarstone on 14 January, 1704, and was buried in Kidderminster Church on the south side of the altar, within the communion rails. The slab, now no longer to be seen, bore the following inscription:—<sup>16</sup>

*'Here was laid the body of Capel Hanbury, Esq. May it rest as he lived and died in peace in the 79<sup>th</sup> year of his age, 14<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1704.*

With length of days he met his fate prepar'd;  
No murmur, not a groan or sigh was heard;  
That peace that dwelt within his honest breast  
Had smooth'd his passage to eternal rest.'

He had married first, before 1664, his first cousin Elizabeth,<sup>16a</sup> daughter of William, son of Christopher Capel. She died before 1675, having had two sons and three daughters, of whom the sons were baptized in the Church of St. Nicholas, Gloucester. Two daughters and the younger son Richard, dying as infants, were buried there also.<sup>17</sup> The elder son, John, of whom next (II.), was born in 1664, and the daughter Mary was said to be about twenty-one in 1693, when she was married to Mr. Serjeant John Hoo, of the Middle Temple.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Cat. of doc. found in the Edgar Tower, Worcester, and arranged by the Rev. Harvey Bloom, M.A., Whitchurch, co. Warwick. No. 7078.

<sup>16</sup> Nash, *Hist. of Worcs.*, ii., 53. <sup>16a</sup> Baptized at St. Nicholas', Gloucester, 27 May, 1627

<sup>17</sup> Richard, son of Mr. Caple Hanbury, baptized, 29 April, 167(2) ?.

" " " " , buried, 16 Sept., 1672.

A daughter of Mr. Caple Hanbury, buried, 20 May, 1668.

" " " " , buried, 29 Oct., 1669.

From the Register of St. Nicholas', Gloucester.

<sup>18</sup> *Harl. Soc. Publ.*, xxiv., p. 208.

## THE HANBURYS OF PONTYPOOL.

Capel Hanbury married, as his second wife, Honor, daughter of Edward Salwey of Stanford, co. Worcester, M.P., by whom he had a son Capel born at Gloucester; baptized at St. Nicholas' on 6 March, 1675; buried there on 7 June, 1676. Honor died and was buried at St. Nicholas' on 17 February, 1681.

His third wife was Elizabeth (*née* Smith), widow of William Acworth (first husband) and R. Foley (second husband). She was a niece of Brian Duppa, Bishop of Chichester,<sup>18a</sup> being the only daughter and heir of his sister Alice Duppa, who married a William Smith. Elizabeth's first husband, William Acworth, was Storekeeper at Woolwich (Deptford Yard).<sup>19</sup> Samuel Pepys several times visited him and his wife. Thus, for example, on 14 January, 1660-1, Pepys writes in his diary, 'I with Mr. Ackworth to his house, where he has a very pretty house and a very proper lovely woman to his wife.'<sup>20</sup> On 21 January, 1662-3, Pepys again visited the Acworths, 'where a pretty dinner and she a pretty modest woman; but above all things we saw her Rocke, which is one of the finest things done by a woman that ever I saw.'<sup>21</sup> In 1664 Pepys obtained proofs that Mr. Acworth was 'a knave,' but 'did not discover it till it be a more seasonable time.'<sup>22</sup> A case seems to have been trumped up against Mr. Acworth, accusing him of taking goods out of the stores, but in 1668 Pepys heard that 'Mr. Ackworth's cause went for him at Guildhall, against his accusers, which I am well enough pleased with.'<sup>23</sup>

The most interesting episode in Elizabeth Acworth's life, however, was her romantic escape after the Battle of Worcester. In the possession of Mr. A. J. Baker, eldest son of the late Dean of Lincoln, is a gold jacobus, wrapped in a piece of paper and inscribed, 'One of a number concealed in the dress of a Mrs. Ackworth while riding through O: Cromwell's army.' There is little or no doubt that this lady was Elizabeth, afterwards Elizabeth Hanbury, and there is scope for a vivid picture of the incidents of her journey. Brian Duppa, her uncle, was, to a great extent, instrumental in getting Charles II. safely out of England and his handsome young niece was probably nothing loth to take some risk in riding through the enemy's ranks with her load of gold pieces, and probably secret instructions to royalist friends in London.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>18a</sup> Afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, then of Winchester.

<sup>19</sup> *Miscell. Gen. et Herald.* (ser. 4), i., p. 214. Elizabeth was his third wife.

<sup>20</sup> Pepys' *Diary* (ed. Wheatley), i., 302. <sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, iii., 18. <sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, iv., 131.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, viii., 160. <sup>24</sup> See *Miscell. Gen. et Herald.* (ser. 4), ii., 55.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

William Acworth died, intestate, probably about 1670,<sup>25</sup> and Elizabeth married as her second husband Robert Foley, of Stourbridge, who died in 1675.<sup>26</sup> As we have seen above, Captain Hanbury became a widower in 1681, and married Elizabeth Foley at St. Martin's, Worcester, on 6 August, 1682.<sup>27</sup> She survived him until 1709.

### II.

#### *John Hanbury*

John Hanbury, known as Major John Hanbury,<sup>28</sup> eldest son of Capel Hanbury, by his first wife, was baptized at St. Nicholas', Gloucester, in 1664, and matriculated from Pembroke College, Oxford, on 21 March, 1681.<sup>29</sup> He chose the profession of the law and became a student of the Middle Temple, but did not long pursue his studies in that line. He is reported to have said one day to Mr. Jones of Lanarth, 'I read Coke upon Littleton as far as Tenant in Dower; but on the suggestion of a friend that I should gain more advantage from the iron works at Pontypool than from the profits of the Bar, I laid aside Tenant in Dower and turned my attention to mines and forges.'<sup>30</sup>

Hence he perfected the work that his father had carried on in Monmouthshire. By his skill and energy he won great success and increased the produce of the ironworks by introducing the method of making iron by furnaces and fineries; making many improvements in machinery; inventing the method of manufacturing tin plates by rolling iron plates by means of cylinders and tinning them, thus introducing the art of tinning into England.<sup>31</sup> His principal agent, Edward Allgood, the inventor of Pontypool ware, greatly helped him in all his improvements, especially in the manufacture of wire. Up to that time the wire-works had been inferior to those of Woburn, in Bedfordshire, in the methods used for polishing the iron wire. Allgood, disguising himself as a buffoon, went to Woburn and gradually obtained access to the workshops and permission to inspect the process of polishing. Having acquired the art of making the

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, i., 214. He evidently had a son Brian and a daughter Mary by Elizabeth, and possibly three other sons, Francis, Robert, and Edward. Elizabeth by her will (1709), as widow of Capel Hanbury, made her grandson-in-law, James Acworth (afterwards Sir James), her executor.

<sup>26</sup> P. C. C., 138, Bruce.

<sup>27</sup> Parish Reg., St. Martin's, Worcester. The marriage licence was dated 24 July, 1682. *Gen.*, vii., 95.

<sup>28</sup> This title was probably obtained in the militia.

<sup>29</sup> Joseph Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*, 1500-1714, ii., 642. <sup>30</sup> Archdeacon Coxe, *op. cit.*, p. 236.

<sup>31</sup> This invention was due to Thomas Cooke, manager for Major Hanbury. He was descended from the Cookes of Milton, co. Cambridge; was born at Stourbridge, co. Worcester, and came into Monmouthshire to manage the Hanbury Works. He, and his family after him, lived at Upper Goitre. See Bradney, *op. cit.*, vol. i., pt. ii., p. 419.

## THE HANBURYS OF PONTYPOOL.

leys, the chief ingredient for giving a brilliant polish to the iron wire, he returned to Pontypool and perfected the methods at the Hanbury works.<sup>32</sup>

Although John Hanbury had inherited a considerable estate in Monmouthshire from his father he would not have been able to carry out his improvement and extension of the ironworks on so large a scale had it not been for his marriage with an heiress, Albinia, daughter of John Selwyn, of Matson in Gloucestershire. Moreover, he decided to take up his residence at Pontypool<sup>33</sup> in order to be able to supervise personally all the works. For this reason he began to build the house which was to become Pontypool Park, overlooking the ironworks, but on the north bank of the river. By the interest of his wife's family he was, in the year of his marriage (1701), chosen member for the city of Gloucester, which he represented in the three succeeding parliaments (1701-8).<sup>34</sup>

His second marriage, after the death of his first wife in 1702, without issue, to Bridget, daughter of Sir Edward Ayscough, of South Kelsey in Lincolnshire, took place in 1703 and brought him into touch with wider circles of political life. She was, as is well known, high in the favour of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, and the Duke of Marlborough in his will, dated 19 March, 1721, made John Hanbury one of the trustees for the administration of his household goods and one of the executors of his will.<sup>35</sup> In reward for his discharge of these duties the Duchess presented him with a handsome service of plate and his wife with a set of jewels. It was at this time that Pontypool Park House was being built and the Duchess gave the fine iron-work central gates which stand at the entrance to the Park at the present day. The original stone pillars of the gates were replaced by the present ornamental iron pillars, cast at Blaenavon at the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the side gates were added.<sup>36</sup>

The year 1720 marked an important epoch in the life of John Hanbury. In that year (on the accession of George I.), he was chosen, in the independent interest, member of Parliament for Monmouthshire, and he held that office until the year of his death

<sup>32</sup> Coxe, *op. cit.*, pp. 234-5.

<sup>33</sup> John Hanbury's interest in the parish life of Pontypool is shown by the active part he took in the founding, in 1711, of the parochial library in the Church of Trevethin under the Act of 7 Anne. See Bradney, *Hist. of Monmouthshire*, vol. i., pt. ii., p. 441.

<sup>34</sup> *Return of Members of Parliament*, pt. i., pp. 594, 602, pt. ii., 3.

<sup>35</sup> *True and authentic copies of the last wills and testaments of John, Duke of Marlborough, etc.* Lond., 1753. For their care and trouble the three executors, William Clayton, William Guidot, and John Hanbury, were to have £500 each.

<sup>36</sup> *Pontypool Free Press*, 23 April, 1870.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

(1734).<sup>37</sup> 'He was,' says Archdeacon Coxe, 'no speaker, but a man of business and chairman of several committees.' His sympathies were, at first, with the Whigs, but, when that party was divided by schism, he joined the body hostile to the Government, opposed the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, and voted against the Excise Bill.<sup>38</sup>

Further, in the year 1720, occurred, in August, the death of Charles Williams, of Caerleon. Having fled from England after killing his cousin, William Morgan, of Penros, in a rencontre in the meadow of Usk before Penros House, Williams had amassed a large fortune in Smyrna. Major Hanbury smoothed the way for his return to England in the reign of William III., and received him with great friendliness. In gratitude and in token of their friendship, which lasted over many years, Mr. Williams left the bulk of his fortune<sup>39</sup> to his friend. The main condition was that Major Hanbury should, after Mr. Williams's death, purchase estates in South Wales or Monmouthshire and hold them during his own lifetime with remainder to one or other of his sons, who should assume the name and arms of Williams.<sup>40</sup> This latter condition applied also to the heirs of that son, but Major Hanbury himself was left 'at liberty to continue the use of his own surname during his life.' Mr. Williams further recommended that Major Hanbury should purchase 'that ancient messuage and house with grounds and buildings in the town of Caerleon'<sup>41</sup> which was my late fathers and brothers and in which I was born to the end the same may be the capital and chief seat of all and every person who shall be my representative.'

In accordance with the terms of the will, Major Hanbury invested £22,725 16s. 8d. in the purchase of manors, lands, etc., including Coldbrook Park, in Monmouthshire, several sums amounting to £2000 in the improvement of the estates purchased; placed £38,500 on different mortgages and other securities, and invested £6224 11s. 4d. in the purchase of £700 South Sea annuities.<sup>42</sup> In 1732 he settled the estates thus purchased, and the mortgages and other securities on trustees, John Hanbury of Tower Street, London, and

<sup>37</sup> *Return of Members of Parliament*, pt. ii., pp. 41, 53, 65, 76.

<sup>38</sup> Coxe, *op. cit.*, p. 237.

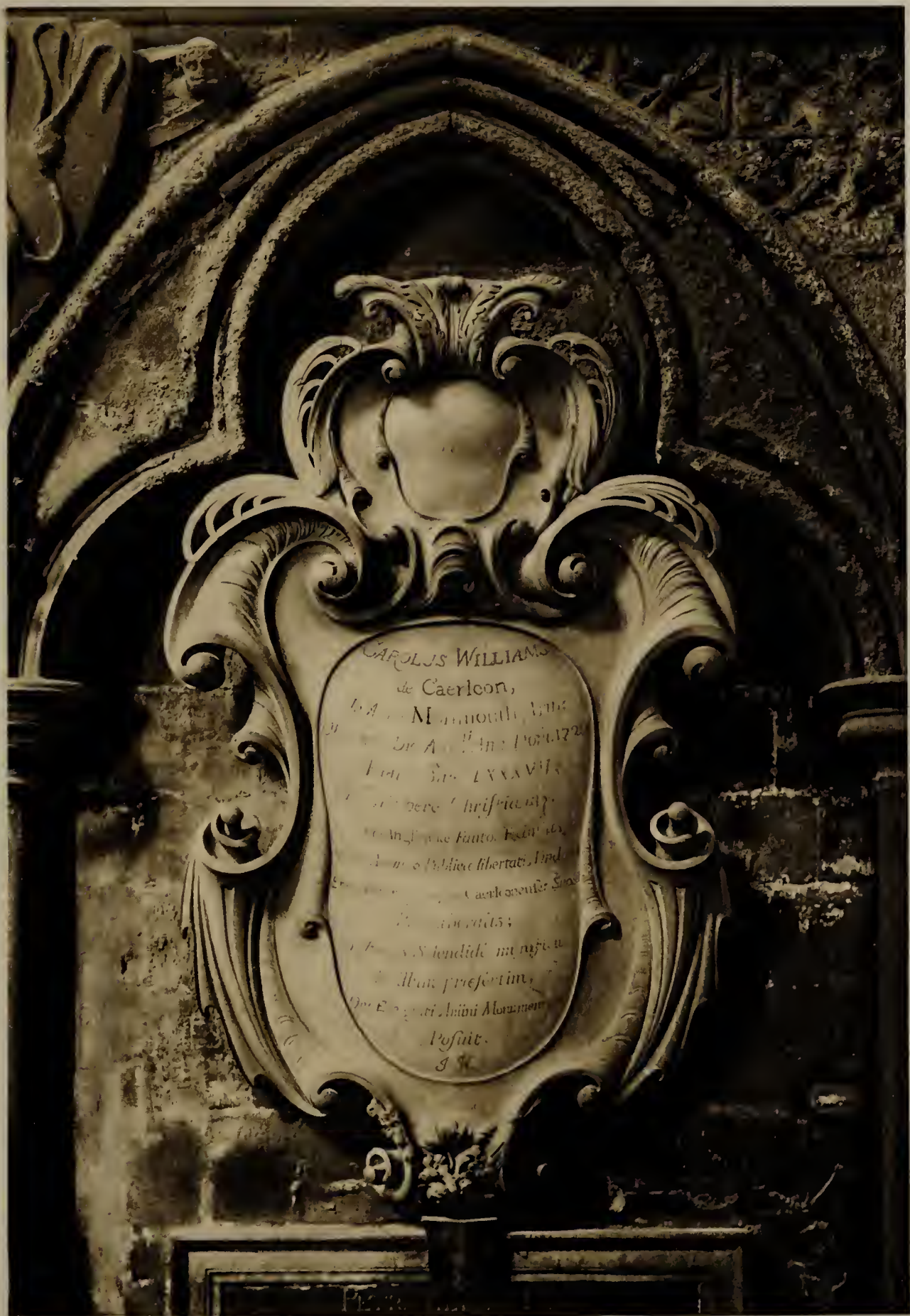
<sup>39</sup> About £70,000.

<sup>40</sup> P. C. C., 50, Shaller. John Hanbury was also made one of the executors of the will, and proved it on 22 September, 1720, 'the other executors named renouncing.' One of the witnesses was Grinling Gibbons. This will was made in 1717, and revoked one which had been made two years before.

<sup>41</sup> He also left £4000 'to be laid out in an estate in fee simple for a charity school in the town of Caerleon.'

<sup>42</sup> Chan. Proc., 1758-1800, No. 1600.





*Monument in Westminster Abbey  
to Charles Williams of Caerleon.*





## THE HANBURYS OF PONTYPOOL.

Peniston Lamb, their heirs and assigns. Further, he transferred the South Sea annuities to the same trustees, 'who accepted them in the Books of the South Sea Company.' This settlement on trustees was followed in the usual way by an indenture, dated 24 June, 1732, by which all the Williams estate was settled, after the death of Major John Hanbury, on Charles his fourth son, godchild of Charles Williams, who had taken the name Williams for life, with remainder to the said trustees and their heirs to preserve contingent remainders to the sons of Charles Hanbury-Williams in tail male, and in default to Capel Hanbury for life with remainder to the said trustees to preserve contingent remainder to the son or sons of Capel Hanbury in tail male, with remainder to the right heirs of Major John Hanbury. Right was reserved to Major Hanbury or any of those appointed in the above remainders, to call in the principal money, amounting to £44,720 11s. 4d., or any part thereof, invested in the above-mentioned securities, for purchase of lands in fee simple, or for fresh investments. Moreover, power was reserved for the holder of the estate to make a jointure for his wife and provision for his younger children; also to make leases of any of the lands and premises concerned for a term not exceeding twenty-one years. On the marriage of Charles Hanbury-Williams, his father, by indenture of 30 June, 1732, surrendered his life estate in the above properties and securities in order that his son might thereby make a jointure for his wife and provision for his younger children.<sup>43</sup>

Five letters among the Wentworth Papers at the British Museum bear witness to John Hanbury's friendship with Thomas (Wentworth) Lord Raby and Earl of Strafford.<sup>44</sup> As is well known, Strafford, whom Swift described in his *Journal to Stella* as 'as proud as Hell,' was impeached in 1714, after his recall from his embassy at The Hague, for his share in the Utrecht Treaty. The impeachment failed, but Lord Strafford, quitting public affairs in disgust, was after this time undoubtedly involved in correspondence with the Pretender,<sup>45</sup> and in 1722 he was created a Duke by the titular King James. In 1720, Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, was accused of being engaged in a Jacobite plot. That she vehemently denied the accusation

<sup>43</sup> Chan. Proc., 1758-1800, No. 1600.

<sup>44</sup> Thomas (Wentworth), third Lord Raby, was created Viscount Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse and of Stainborough and Earl of Strafford on 29 June, 1711. He was grandson of Sir William Wentworth, of Ashby, co. Lincoln, brother of Thomas, first Lord Raby and Earl of Strafford. He died at Wentworth Castle on 18 November, 1739 (see G. E. C., *Complete Peerage* (ed. 1896), vii., 264-5). Articles of impeachment were drawn up against him for his share in the Treaty of Utrecht (see Add. MS. 22,218).

<sup>45</sup> *Hist. MSS. Com., Stuart Papers*, iv., 333.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

before the King, was not, and was not taken by the King to be, any proof of her innocence.<sup>46</sup> Details are not at hand to prove that either John Hanbury or his wife were in sympathy with or ever party to these plots, but the friendship which existed between them and the Duchess and Lord Strafford during these and the following years, may justify one in making a possible inference to this effect.

On 26 July, 1732, Major Hanbury was writing from Scarborough, where he and his wife were staying with the Duchess of Marlborough, respecting a proposed visit he was about to pay to Lord Strafford at Wentworth Castle :—

‘Glad I should be to waite on y<sup>r</sup> Ldship anywhere but of all places at Wentworth Castle. I hope to be at Terry brig early on Wensday night and the<sup>n</sup> I beg the favour to meet a guide. There is not any lady will find more pleasure in the Egyptian Hall at the Races than I shall at Wentworth Castle . . . I shall be loaded with compliments from the Dutchess [of Marlborough] and my wife.’<sup>47</sup>

On 8 August, 1732, he wrote again from Scarborough, on his return from the visit :—

‘Tho’ I got safe here this morning yet I have not left Wentworth Castle, for often in my mind’s eye I view all those painted scenes agen which I saw from the gallery and quite round y<sup>r</sup> Castle . . . I found my wife recovered but her Grace’s fitt of the gout increased<sup>d</sup> Notwithstanding she could not forbare y<sup>r</sup> venison today, better was never tasted and it came very sweet, if this looks like telling more I must tell the truth. I am bid to make the Dutchesses compliments and my wife’s and should make my own too but I am a bungler and beg you would doe it for me to the Ladys and to dear L<sup>d</sup> Wentworth . . .’<sup>48</sup>

Nine days later he wrote again expressing anew, in answer to Lord Strafford’s request, his admiration and delight in Wentworth Castle and woods :—

‘If I should never see Wentworth Castle agen, it will be my hard Fortune not my choice. I heartily thank y<sup>r</sup> Lordships very kind intention of seeing us here but our stay will be but till her Grace is able to travell and we think her on the mending hand.’<sup>49</sup>

Early in the next month, Major Hanbury’s son Charles (afterwards Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams) was taken ill in London, but in reply to a letter of enquiry from Lord Strafford, his father wrote from Whitehall :—

<sup>46</sup> John Menzies, a trusted Jacobite, wrote to his friend and ally Mr. Kinnaird, as early as 13 November, 1716: ‘I would not despair of the Duchess, who is worth £500,000, at least.’ *Hist. MSS. Com., Stuart Papers*, iii., 251.

<sup>47</sup> Add. MS. 22,221, fol. 413.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 415.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 417.

## THE HANBURYS OF PONTYPOOL.

‘I am very sensible of y<sup>r</sup> kind concern for my family. Charles is now soe well that we intend to goe homeward on Monday. He has nothing left now of his indisposition but weakness which he recovers dayly ; his complaint was a violent head-ach with fainting which brought him exceeding low . . . . The weather here is most disagreeable very dry and dustie and not wind enough to blow off the smoake that we can scarce breath. I shall be glad of country air.’<sup>50</sup>

In the following October Lord Strafford had ‘an ugly accident,’ being thrown off a skittish colt, and, on 24 November, Major Hanbury wrote to him hoping that his Lordship was perfectly recovered and describing the fine weather at Pontypool where, he says, ‘we are quiet from public news but what the prints bring us and they are Apocrypha, but were they all truth I should be litle affected being not much concerned at who is in or out.’<sup>51</sup>

Major John Hanbury died on 14 June, 1734, and was buried in Trevethin Church in the Hanbury Chapel,<sup>52</sup> where on the north wall a monument with a portrait bust in Carrara marble marks his memory. The arms on the tomb are, Hanbury impaling Argent three asses’ heads sable cut off at the neck, for Ayscough.

The inscription runs thus:—

‘*Here lies the body of JOHN HANBURY Esq. of Pontypoole in the county of Monmouth,*

‘*Who by his great Understanding and Humanity, made the People of this Place and Neighbourhood Rich and Happy,*

‘*And they will tell their Children, to latest Posterity,*

‘*That he was a Wise and Honest Man.*

‘*He was chosen in Eight Parliaments,*

‘*And was Knight of the Shire, for the County of Monmouth at his Decease.*

‘*He was appointed by the Great Duke of Marlborough One of the Executors of his last Will.*

‘*He married BRIDGET, Daughter of S<sup>R</sup> EDWARD AYSCOUGH of Kelsey<sup>53</sup> in the county of Lincoln,*

‘*By whom he left five sons, John, Capel, Charles, George and Thomas.*<sup>54</sup>

‘*He died on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1734, in the 70<sup>th</sup> year of his Age.*’

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 419. He suffered from these violent headaches in later years. See Chapter XI.

<sup>51</sup> Add. MS. 22,221, fol. 421.

<sup>52</sup> At the extremity of the northern aisle adjoining the chancel.

<sup>53</sup> *I.e.*, South Kelsey.

<sup>54</sup> Three other sons predeceased their father. Edward, the second son, born in 1706, was killed by a fall from his chaise on 18 November, 1733 (*Gent. Mag.*, iii., 607); Henry, a fifth son, born in 1710, died *s.p.r.p.*; David, a seventh son, born in 1718, died *s.p.r.p.*



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By his will dated 26 February, 1633, John Hanbury settled on his wife Bridget all his freeholds, leaseholds, gavelkind and customary messuage, mills, forges, furnaces, etc., in Monmouthshire (except those otherwise settled) for the term of her life, under the trusteeship of John Hanbury of Tower Street and John Aubrey and George Maddocks. After her death the messuages, tenements, etc., in the parish of Trevethin,<sup>55</sup> in the manor of Wentsland and Bryngwyn, were to revert to his eldest son John, together with all the forges in the same parish.<sup>56</sup> The freehold, customary, and leasehold lands, etc., in the parishes of Trostant, Panteg, Llanfrechfa, and Trevethin, etc., were to be settled by his wife on whomsoever of their sons or grandsons she should choose. All his sons were to surrender all their interest in his gavelkind and customary lands.

Bridget, by her will dated 2 October, 1736, appointed that the trustees, John Hanbury of Tower Street and Peniston Lamb, should, immediately after her death, settle the last-mentioned freeholds on Capel Hanbury, her second surviving son, and his assigns for life, and after his death on two or more persons and their heirs to preserve contingent remainders, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male with remainder to her fourth surviving son, George Hanbury, in tail male, with remainder to her fifth surviving and youngest son, Thomas Hanbury, in tail male. Her house at Pontypool and the lands, etc., in Trevethin, the remainder of which had been settled by her husband on their eldest son, John Hanbury, she confirmed to him and his heirs male, with remainder to Capel Hanbury and his heirs male, etc.<sup>57</sup> Since, as will be seen below, John Hanbury died before his mother in 1739, Capel Hanbury inherited the whole estate.

Major John Hanbury had also settled his dwelling-house near Whitehall<sup>58</sup> on three trustees, of whom his kinsman, John Hanbury of Tower Street, London, merchant, was one, on behalf of his wife Bridget Hanbury, who should hold it for her life or during the remainder of the lease of the land from the Treasury, or dispose of it at an advantage for the benefit of his sons.<sup>59</sup> In March, 1736-7;

<sup>55</sup> These included, of course, the capital messuage of Pontypool. That part of Trevethin west of the Afon-lwyd is comprised in the manors of Wentsland and Bryngwyn.

<sup>56</sup> Special provision was made by an indenture made on 24 October, 1734, after the death of Major John, by which the holder of the estates purchased under the will of Charles Williams, of Caerleon, was debarred from holding these, the Hanbury estates, at the same time. Chan. Proc., 1758-1800, No. 1600.

<sup>57</sup> Chan. Proc., 1758-1800, No. 1600.

<sup>58</sup> This house was said to be in building in September, 1721. *Cal. S. P. Treasury Papers*, 1720-1, p. 82. See also 1729-30, p. 353.

<sup>59</sup> Except the son to whom the estate left by Charles Williams was devised.

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Bridget Hanbury petitioned the Treasury for an extension of a lease of the ground in the Privy Garden, Whitehall, on which her house was built.<sup>60</sup> A Treasury warrant to the Surveyor-General of the Crown lands ordered an enquiry for 'a particular of the house,'<sup>61</sup> and another warrant followed to the Clerk of the Pipe or his Deputy for the new lease.<sup>62</sup> After the death of Bridget Hanbury on 26 September, 1741,<sup>63</sup> this house also passed to her son, Capel Hanbury, who was writing from there in 1760,<sup>64</sup> 1764, etc.

Two letters in the British Museum, written by Bridget Hanbury, are addressed to Lord Strafford<sup>65</sup> at Wentworth Castle. The first, dated 25 May, 1736, is in answer to a proposal made by Lord and Lady Strafford that they should visit her at Pontypool. She frankly states that the roads and the inns between Gloucester and Pontypool are so bad that she hardly dares to persuade her honoured guests to take the journey.

'That I love and honour you and yours is most true and, to convince you I do, will tell the truth about the roads by Gloucester. I fear they are very bad for a coach, and it's one and thirty computed miles from that place to Pontpoole, too far in a day for a coach, the Roade being so rough. Monmouth is the town you must come through and about half way, but the Inns are too bad for the D<sup>r</sup> Countess, but I w<sup>d</sup> try to get you a private House to lye at, where it not that you seem positive to stay but two days and I do assure you a week will be too little to rest your bones, and you shall not come unless you can stay that or a longer time, tho' I do solemnly assure you it would be the greatest joy in this world to see you and my Lady Strafford here, and then the Hon<sup>r</sup> and credit it would be to me in my neighbourhood, but, I give up all these pleasing views rather than you should suffer for your great good nature which I shall never forget.'

A postscript begs his lordship to give her leave to send a servant to him at Lord Bathurst's 'to give a more pertickular account of the Roades.'<sup>66</sup> The second letter, written after the proposed visit had been paid to Pontypool, is dated 27 June, 1736, and takes on a friendly, almost motherly tone towards Lord Strafford, who had evidently been suffering from the after effects of a dose of laudanum :—

'I'm sensible that a woman's advice to a man is the Higest Impertinence but I'll trust to y<sup>r</sup> good nature, and go on to beg you for the sake of your D<sup>r</sup> family (and poor Welch cousin)<sup>66a</sup> to consult with some Reasonable Phisician or write to D<sup>r</sup> Cheyne

<sup>60</sup> *Cal. S. P. Treasury Papers*, 1735–8, p. 360.

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 364.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 368.

<sup>63</sup> *Gent. Mag.*, xi., 554.

<sup>64</sup> Add. MS. 32,907, fol. 318.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, 30,868, fol. 84 ; 32,959, fol. 469, etc.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*, 22,221, fol. 407.

<sup>66a</sup> Bridget Hanbury's mother was Bridget Skinner (who married Sir Edward Ayscough), daughter of Edward Skinner, of Thornton Curtis, and his wife Anne, daughter of Sir William Wentworth, of Ashby, co. Lincoln, brother of Thomas, first Baron Raby and Earl of Strafford. Thus her maternal grandmother was aunt of Thomas, third Baron Raby and Earl of Strafford, and she was his second cousin.



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if you think his Pills agree with you, to give you further directions, and to go through with somebody's Prescriptions Regularly: D<sup>r</sup> Boerhave has the character of being the most knowing of that faculty, have your case sent to him if you don't approve of the English Physicians. Do something, I beg, like a man of sense, it provokes me that with the best understanding and managem<sup>t</sup> in all affairs, you should neglect y<sup>r</sup> D<sup>r</sup> self. Now I shot my Boul.

'My son Capel is truly sensible of your great goodness and designs kissing y<sup>r</sup> Hands the first week in August,<sup>67</sup> your condicension in takin' notice of Skynney has plumpt her and made her fat and fair, my L<sup>dy</sup> Strafford's generosity has made the servants so rich that they will all be married. I think I'm much as I was, for nothing can increase my Love and respect to you and yours.'<sup>68</sup>

Of the five surviving sons of Major John Hanbury, the eldest, John Hanbury,<sup>69</sup> known, in distinction from his father, as John Hanbury of Caerleon, was born in 1705. He married before 1733 Anne, daughter of Thomas Price, of Lower Llanfoist, and by his father's will, dated in that year, the articles of agreement made on his marriage were confirmed, and the use and remainder of the lands purchased under it were settled on his wife and heirs. Further, as has been seen above, the reversion of all his father's messuages, lands, and tenements in the parish of Trevethin, with Pontypool House, and in the manors of Wentsland and Bryngwyn, with all forges, furnaces, and ironworks there, was settled on him and his heirs after the death of his mother, Bridget Hanbury. On 24 October, 1734, John Hanbury of Caerleon, Capel Hanbury his brother, and others entered into an indenture for the settlement of the capital messuage of Pontypool and the above-described estates in Trevethin, etc., if male heirs should fail to John Hanbury. The immediate remainder in such case was to Capel Hanbury and his heirs; but special provision was made that if John or Capel Hanbury or any other should, while holding the Pontypool estate, become heir to the

<sup>67</sup> Evidently Capel Hanbury visited Lord Strafford at Wentworth Castle in the following months, for he wrote on 21 January to Lord Strafford: 'The many favours I rec<sup>d</sup> at Wentworth Castle w<sup>th</sup> the additional one of your Lordship's letter are such that can be never sufficiently acknowledged. As men are most apt to remember those things w<sup>ch</sup> please most, so the civility and goodness I rec<sup>d</sup> in Yorkshire can never be forgot. I am sincerely glad to hear y<sup>r</sup> Lordship is so well recover<sup>d</sup>, I believe The Air of Wentworth Castle did not a little contribute to y<sup>r</sup> Lordship's recovery. The pleasure of riding thro<sup>h</sup> so many fine woods and seeing everything brought to the greatest perfection by y<sup>r</sup> own hand must certainly be the most agreeable thought man can be entertain<sup>d</sup> w<sup>th</sup> but y<sup>r</sup> L<sup>d</sup>ship has still a greater pleasure w<sup>ch</sup> is knowing this all done for one who gives the greatest hopes of his deserving it. If I was at London I am surc riding post for one day w<sup>d</sup> be rather a pleasure than a fatigue to wait on y<sup>r</sup> Lordship for there is no man in England, I w<sup>d</sup> go so far to see.' Add. MS. 22,221, fol. 411.

<sup>68</sup> Add. MS. 22,221, fol. 409.

<sup>69</sup> For Capel Hanbury, the second surviving son, see next (III.); for Charles, the third surviving son, and George, the fourth surviving son, see Chapter XI. on *Sir Charles Hanbury Williams and the Hanbury-Williams family*.



*Reputed to be Major John Hanbury of Pontypool.*



*Major John Hanbury of Pontypool.*  
*Painted by George & Boulton.*  
*From picture in the possession of Sir John Hanbury-Williams*





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Charles Williams' Coldbrook Estate, then, whoever he were, the Pontypool estate should revert to the holder of the next remainder, 'as if the person or persons coming into the possession of the estates of the said Charles Williams, deceased, was, or were naturally dead, without issue male.'<sup>70</sup> One of the final remainders of the Pontypool property was to Anne, only child of John Hanbury of Caerleon.<sup>71</sup> However neither John Hanbury nor his descendants were to inherit Pontypool, for he died, at the White House in Llantilis Pertholey, without any male issue on 1 October, 1739, during his mother's tenure for life. By his will, proved in 1740, he made his wife Anne his sole executor.

Thomas Hanbury, the youngest of Major Hanbury's surviving sons, was born in 1722. Under his father's will he inherited for himself and his heirs all his father's messuages, lands, and tenements in the city of Gloucester and in or near Rathmere, *alias* Rodmore, in the county of Gloucester, with all ironworks, tools, and implements belonging to the same. Further, his father bequeathed him a legacy of £2000 to be paid him at the age of twenty-one, and the reversion of a similar legacy and his father's property in Talgarth in the county of Brecon, in the case of the death of his brother George before the age of twenty-one.<sup>73</sup>

In 1765 Thomas Hanbury was one of those party to an indenture by which Capel Hanbury intended to convey to Osgood Hanbury certain lands in Monmouthshire in return for £6000 trust money. On Capel Hanbury's death the terms of the indenture were disclaimed by Osgood Hanbury.<sup>74</sup>

Thomas Hanbury died in 1778 without male issue.

### III.

Capel Hanbury, third, but second surviving, son of Major John Hanbury, was born on 2 December, 1707. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, on 30 October, 1723.<sup>75</sup> From 1741 to 1747 he was one of the two Members of Parliament for Leominster.<sup>76</sup> On 21

*Capel  
Hanbury*

<sup>70</sup> Chan. Proc., 1785-1800, No. 1600. For the effect of this indenture see under Capel Hanbury (III.).

<sup>71</sup> She died and was buried at Caerleon on 4 June, 1735.

<sup>72</sup> *Gent. Mag.*, ix., 553.

<sup>73</sup> P. C. C., 159, Ockham.

<sup>74</sup> Chan. Proc., 1758-1800, No. 1600. See below, under Capel Hanbury (III.) and John Hanbury (IV.).

<sup>75</sup> Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*, 1715-1886, ii., 598.

<sup>76</sup> On 18 March, 1741-2, his fellow-member, Mr. Caswall, died (*Gent. Mag.*, xii., 163), and on the following date in Parliament arrangements were made for a warrant to be issued for a new writ for the electing of a Burgess for Leominster (*Journ. of H. of Commons*, xxiv., 135). Robert Harley was elected in Mr. Caswall's stead in April (*Gent. Mag.*, xii., 219).



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December, 1742, leave was given for a Bill to be brought into Parliament to explain and amend laws touching elections of members to serve in Parliament, and to restrain partiality and regulate the conduct of returning officers. The inhabitants of Leominster were especially interested in this Bill, since in the election of March, 1741-2, which had taken place on the death of the other member for the borough, they had had the good fortune to defeat attempted bribery. In January, 1742-3, the constituents of Leominster warned Mr. Hanbury that, although his conduct in Parliament had not hitherto been agreeable to their sentiments, they hoped that he would henceforward do all in his power to forward the Bill against Bribery and Corruption. 'These are our sentiments and your acting in conformity thereto will be the only means of obtaining the future approbation and esteem of us your constituents.'<sup>76a</sup>

From 1747 until his death on 7 December, 1765, Capel Hanbury was Member of Parliament for Monmouthshire.

Under the will of his father Capel Hanbury had inherited his freehold messuages, lands, and tenements in the parish of Llanwenarth in the county of Monmouth. After his mother's death in 1741, following on that of his eldest brother John, in 1739, he inherited also the other freehold property in Monmouthshire, including Pontypool House, etc., with the forges, furnaces and ironworks, etc. He further developed the family policy of acquiring rights and lands in the county both by purchase and lease. Thus on 1 March, 1749, he obtained from Lord Abergavenny a seven years' lease of the fishery in the River Usk 'from a certain place called the Moon Pont in the parish of Llanwenarth to a certain place in the parish of Goitre called the Pandy, otherwise the Pandy's Mill; at an annual rent of £1 1s. paid at two terms of the year.'<sup>77</sup> Similarly, on 10 September, 1755, he obtained from Lord Abergavenny, at an annual rent of £6, a lease, during the lives of himself, his wife Jane, and their son John, or the longest liver, of 'all that plack of waste land enclosed about a quarter of an acre of Land situate and being within the parish of Trevethin, in the said county, nearing and abutting to the land of the said Capel Hanbury to the dwellinghouse now in occupation of Elizabeth Ridley and to the way leading from the said Capel Hanbury's house to the town of Pontypool . . . except and always reserved out of this present Demise and grant unto the said Lord Abergavenny his heirs and assigns all mines and quarries of

<sup>76a</sup> *Gent. Mag.*, xiii., 32.

<sup>77</sup> Indenture *penes* John Capel Hanbury, of Pontypool Park.

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stones, ore, and coal.’<sup>78</sup> In 1756 Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams wrote that his brother Capel had ‘made immense purchases in Monmouthshire, which will give him great power; and among other he says, he has bought the whole Castle of Caldecot, which I am the less surprised at, because I never heard of a Castle being sold by piecemeals.’<sup>79</sup> This purchase was apparently that of the manor of Edlogan which Capel Hanbury bought of Baron Chedworth of Chedworth in Gloucestershire.<sup>80</sup> However, according to Sir Charles, Capel Hanbury was not always forward enough in securing adjoining properties. ‘It was a very wrong step in our family,’ he writes, ‘to let him [Mr. Morris] purchase Trostrey; if I had been in England that would never have happened.’<sup>81</sup>

The relations between Capel Hanbury and his brother Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams do not seem to have been of the happiest. In April, 1755, Sir Charles was writing from Dresden to the Rev. Dr. Birt,<sup>81a</sup> ‘My brother Hanbury has thought fit, at last, to be reconciled to his nieces,<sup>82</sup> with whom he had never any quarrel. I am not yet restored to his good graces; but continue to labour, or rather to caper under the weight of his displeasure.’ More than a year later, in August, 1756, Sir Charles was again writing to Mr. Birt from Petrograd (St. Petersburg), concerning his brother:—

‘To my great astonishment I have received a letter from Mr. Hanbury, which is neither passionate nor brutal. At the end of which he desires I would write him an answer in calmness and temper, which I shall not fail to do very soon: it would be very extraordinary in any body but him, to desire further time to settle accounts with me, when he himself had insisted upon not receiving my Midsummer rents. I am very willing that he should go on to receive the produce of my estate, till next Christmas inclusive; but, then, I hope my accounts will be ready, and that he will pay the balance into your hands, for I do not like the sketch of our account which he has sent me by any means. I shall send it to you by the first courier that goes from hence, with a remark or two upon it. I beg you will return my thanks to

<sup>78</sup> Indenture *ut supra*. In 1761 Capel Hanbury was trustee for the purchase of a meadow in Monmouthshire called Duke’s Meadow, on behalf of Richard Jones, of Dingestowe, whose land the meadow adjoined (see Close R., 1764, No. 6162).

<sup>79</sup> Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams, *Works* (ed. 1822), iii., 98.

<sup>80</sup> This was Frederick Henry (Howe) Baron Chedworth, who died unmarried at Stowell on 7 October, 1781. The title passed to his nephew and heir John (Howe) Baron Chedworth, on whose death, also unmarried, in 1804, the peerage became extinct.

<sup>81</sup> Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams, *Works*, iii., 98.

<sup>81a</sup> He was apparently Vicar of St. Mary’s, Abergavenny, since Sir Charles addresses him as ‘Dear Doctor of St. Mary’s, In the Hundred of Abergavenny.’ (See below.)

<sup>82</sup> Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams’s two daughters.

<sup>83</sup> Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams, *op. cit.*, iii., 91–2.



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Major Chambre; <sup>84</sup> I always looked upon him as my sincere friend and I am sure when he reflects or explains himself to me he will find that there can be no person more proper to look after my estate than he whose grandson will one day enjoy it.' <sup>85</sup>

Sir Charles ends this letter <sup>86</sup> with a few more outspoken words concerning his brother:—

‘ You say my brother Hanbury talked in plaintive style. I vow and protest, that I cannot imagine what he can found any complaint upon; ever since my going out of England, his behaviour to me and my children, has been as bad as possible. No kindness or obligations have any effect upon him, and he is a slave not only to passion, but to ill-humour.

*‘ Non bene pro meritis capitur, sed tangitur irâ.’*

Two months later, on 23 October, 1756, he wrote again to Mr. Birt:—

‘ I did imagine that, in the end, my brother Hanbury would not care to part with the management or rather the government of my affairs. He loves power more than any man, and in spite of a great fortune, and a very good name (I mean family name) he has contrived it that he has less than anybody I ever knew; few people love him, and fewer fear him. He has been fifteen years an independent member of Parliament without having done the least good to himself or any one friend in all that time.

‘ His refusing to pay you the twenty pound bill was shocking to me, and his late letters have been such as you would imagine, if you were to read them, had been wrote to one of his debtors. . . . I shall finish my letter by desiring you to balance my accounts with my brother Hanbury, and receive what is due to me, and to send me another letter of attorney, either written or printed, to enable Major Chambre to receive my rents.’ <sup>87</sup>

The very idea of returning to England was coloured in Sir Charles’s mind with the unwelcome thought of coming to live near

<sup>84</sup> This Major Chambre, of Llanfoist, was connected with the Hanbury family, his daughter Margaret having married George, afterwards George Hanbury-Williams, brother of Capel Hanbury and Sir Charles. Thus the reference to his grandson is to John, son of George Hanbury-Williams, who inherited Sir Charles’ estate after the death of his father, George Hanbury-Williams. Apparently Sir Charles realised that Capel Hanbury would not give up Pontypool for Coldbrook, and that his brother George would inherit Coldbrook. Major Chambre took over the management of Sir Charles’ estates from Capel Hanbury about this time. In November, 1750, Capel Hanbury had written on Major Chambre’s behalf to the Duke of Newcastle, petitioning the Duke to persuade the King to allow him to dispose of his commission, through ill-health. ‘ There is in this county Mr. Chambre who has serv’d in the Army 35 years and is now a Majr. in Genl. Blakeney’s Regiment, he begs to get leave to dispose of his Commission, having gone thro the West Indian Expedition which has left such a disorder upon him and has render’d him sometimes incapable of business. He is a gentleman of good estate, a friend and relation of ours, has a very great interest in this county and his Liveing among us will be of great service in our elections ’ (Add. MS. 32,723, fol. 281). There is some account of the Chambre family among the Hist. MSS. Com. Rep., xii.

<sup>85</sup> Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, *Works*, iii., 96–7. <sup>86</sup> *Ibid.*, 100–1. <sup>87</sup> *Ibid.*, 102–9.

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his brother. 'I am always uneasy,' he writes, 'when I think that Coldbrook is but ten measured miles from Pontypool.'<sup>88</sup>

It is quite probable that political differences had something to do with Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams's severe estimate of his brother. Capel Hanbury's political sympathies were with Newcastle,<sup>89</sup> Pitt, and Lord Temple,<sup>90</sup> and, at a later date, with John Wilkes and the *North Briton*, while Sir Charles, as we shall see later, was the loyal adherent of Walpole and the trusted friend of Henry Fox, first Lord Holland, whom Wilkes ever despised and opposed. When, after his expulsion from the Lower House in January, 1764, Wilkes was obliged to retire to Paris, Capel Hanbury still kept up friendly relations with him. Thus he wrote to him from Caen on 10 April, 1764, enquiring after his health and offering to open up a correspondence :--

'If you have questions to put to me wee may converse here I conceive w<sup>th</sup> more freedom than in a country where the vaunted name of liberty is only a shadow. Yet I love it with all its faults and pray daily for the recovery of that first part of the Constitution w<sup>ch</sup> received a violent wound thro' y<sup>r</sup> side.

'I am still impertinent eno as to tell you my business w<sup>ch</sup> is to settle my son here att the Academy. When that is finished I return, and wish I c<sup>d</sup> return by Paris, there are some I w<sup>d</sup> gladly see and some I wish never to see.'<sup>91</sup>

In the following June Mr. Hanbury wrote again to John Wilkes from Whitehall, thanking him for a letter which had followed him from Caen. 'Yo<sup>r</sup> case,' he writes, 'deplorable as it is, is not in a more deplorable situation than the Opposition who were raised on y<sup>r</sup> ruin and are now disjointed and maybe, will, from the treachery of many, involve members and this country in perdition.' By this time Capel Hanbury was weakening in health under an illness which was to prove fatal in the following year. His letter to Wilkes shows us how he had been confined to his bed in London for the last six weeks and was now retiring to Pontypool to end his days. No longer would he write to Wilkes as a politician, but only as a friend :—

<sup>88</sup> Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, *Works*, iii., 107.

<sup>89</sup> Witness his letters to the Duke among the Newcastle papers at the British Museum.

<sup>90</sup> Richard Grenville, Earl Temple. He was nicknamed 'Lord Gawky' in the satirical or party productions of the day. In November, 1756, he became First Lord of the Admiralty under Pitt's Administration, and in the following June Lord Privy Seal. From the accession of George III. until 1761 when Pitt went out of office, he continued to be Lord Privy Seal. A zealous leader of opposition to Lord Bute's Administration, and a patron of John Wilkes, he was dismissed from his office of Lord Lieutenant of Bucks. in May, 1763, and, as Capel Hanbury relates, retired for the time being to Stowe. See *Grenville Papers* (ed. W. J. Smith), vol. i., pp. iv., v., vii., etc.

<sup>91</sup> Add. MS. 30,868, fol. 67.



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‘I am going to my seat to enjoy that quiet and liberty which my temper prefers, and which my health requires, and I will not disturb that state of tranquility which I hope to receive great comfort from by engaging as a volunteer in business, much less in any opposition of which I have had more than enough, and of which I now know (as much as many of my opposing friends have fully shown) both the Principle and the line.

‘I consecrate the remainder of my days to my friends, my books and my house, without the least fear of weariness or regret. I have been behind the scenes, both of pleasure and business. I have seen all the courses springs and pulleys that move the gaudy machines and I have seen and smelt the tallow candles that illuminate the decoration to the admiration and envy of the ignorant audience who I leave gaping for news in this town of stink and smoke, and hope in a few days to be establish’d in my country retirement. My Library, small as ’tis, will be my constant residence. My bookcases are not above my reach nor my books above my understanding, for I’ve no learned ones. Lastly I have an easie couch, easie chairs, full as convenient to sleep in as to read in. I sum up my *summum bonum* in 2 lines.

‘A chair, book and a friend in this is all I have to offer and you’ll meet ’em all, when y<sup>r</sup> affairs or y<sup>r</sup> Fate restore you to England.’<sup>92</sup>

However, the old political habit died hard, and a postscript to the letter contains various political morsels. Wilkes is requested to answer several questions, among them, ‘What is Guerchy<sup>93</sup> going home for?’ ‘What is doing by the F.[rench] in North America?’ ‘As to the Fishing, etc.,’ ‘How Lord Holland left you, a little about him, etc.,’ ‘How Lord Stratford [Strafford] likes Conway’s dismissal.’ On his own part he added the news as follows:—‘Our heads are frizzled and frightened, be particular. Lord Temp.[le] went on Monday to Stow for the year. Leggs recovered but I think we are all disconcerted. Pytt is pretty lusty. Chas Towns<sup>d</sup> under Devon’s rule who can never guide nor will ever fix this meteor.’

In religious matters Capel Hanbury’s sympathies were evidently with the Nonconformist party in Monmouthshire, and the Duke of Newcastle annually sent him £100 for their funds. In the year 1760 the Duke evidently delayed his subscription, since on 15 May of that year Mr. Hanbury wrote reminding him that his annual donation was not yet paid.<sup>95</sup> A month later he wrote again, hoping the Duke

<sup>92</sup> Add. MS. 30,868, fol. 84.

<sup>93</sup> The Comte de Guerchy was French Ambassador in London. He was accused by Lord Halifax of making constant misrepresentation on all subjects. In June, 1764, he was at logger-heads with Lord Halifax because Charal, his écuyer, having committed a breach of the peace, a constable had been sent to Guerchy’s house to arrest him. Guerchy’s servants seized the constable’s warrant and locked him up in their cellar, evidently under their master’s orders, since he looked on the purposed arrest of his servant as ‘an insult, and contrary to the law of nations.’ *Grenville Papers* (ed. W. J. Smith), ii., 503.

<sup>94</sup> Wilkes described Lord Holland in one of the issues of the *North Briton* as ‘that person whom every man of honour despises, and every lover of his country is bound to curse.’

<sup>95</sup> Add. MS. 32,906, fol. 88.



*Capel Hanbury Leigh.*  
*In the possession of Lord Sudeley*

*Photo by John Trevor*





## THE HANBURYS OF PONTYPOOL.

would *not* forget the £100, and asking him to send it to him at Privy Garden, Whitehall.<sup>96</sup>

On the death of Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams, without male issue, in 1759, Capel Hanbury became heir to the Coldbrook estate and the whole of the Williams property, barring the provision which Sir Charles had made for his wife and two daughters under the settlement of 1732. Hence, under the indenture of 1734 Capel Hanbury was bound to surrender, for himself and his heirs, the Pontypool estate in favour of his brother George Hanbury and his heirs. However, Capel Hanbury had acquired and planted several thousand acres of wood-ground for carrying on the ironworks at Pontypool, and had also purchased divers adjoining lands part whereof were laid into the Park at Pontypool and other part into farms. He was, therefore, most unwilling to surrender Pontypool for Coldbrook, and ‘doubts and difficulties arose as to the construction of the said settlements.’ As a result in 1760 an agreement was made between Capel and George Hanbury ‘for maintaining peace and harmony among them and their respective issue,’ by which Pontypool House and the messuages, lands, forges, etc., in Mynyddyslwyn, Panteg, Lanfrechfa, and Trevethin, together with certain lands which Bridget Hanbury, widow of Major John Hanbury, had purchased between 1736 and 1737 were assured to Capel Hanbury and his heirs male in exchange for the Coldbrook estate, which should pass to his brother George. Capel Hanbury was to retain the name and arms of Hanbury, George Hanbury was to assume the name of Williams.<sup>97</sup> The residue of the personal estate of Charles Williams and Bridget Hanbury remained with Capel Hanbury, and, ‘in order to avoid disputes concerning this personal estate,’ Capel Hanbury agreed to pay his brother £5000, in discharge of the portion provided for the daughters of Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams from the Coldbrook estate, and £250 yearly during the life of Sir Charles’s widow, Lady Frances Hanbury-Williams. In return George Hanbury surrendered all claim on the unapplied personal estate of his mother Bridget and of Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams, amounting to the sum of £20,000, and then in the trust of Osgood, son of John Hanbury of Tower Street, the latter having died in June, 1758. Intending to lay out and settle the unapplied personal estate of Charles Williams for and upon the several uses and limitations in the will, Capel Hanbury applied to Osgood Hanbury, who from time to time advanced him £14,000. And for

<sup>96</sup> Add. MS. 32,907, fol. 318.

<sup>97</sup> A Private Act of Parliament was obtained for carrying this agreement into execution; 1 Geo. III., no. 14.



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securing the remaining £6000 Capel Hanbury decided to convey to Osgood Hanbury certain estates in Monmouthshire of which he was already seized in fee, to be settled in the same manner as the other estates purchased under the will. At the time that he made this decision in 1765 Capel Hanbury was already very ill and 'pressing Mr. Morgan [his attorney] to get the conveyances ready as soon as possible for execution . . . . Mr. Morgan did immediately draw such statement in a very great hurry and being much importuned by the said Capel Hanbury to finish such settlement, he . . . . got a clerk to engross the deed of settlement.' When Mr. Morgan brought the deed to Pontypool Capel Hanbury was ill in bed, and executed the deed without reading or hearing it and receipted it on the back for the sum of £6000. His son John Hanbury, then of age, also executed the deed by his father's wish, but did not read it, and it was not until after his father's death that the deed was found to be contradictory to the settlement of 1732.<sup>98</sup> The consequent proceedings belong to the life of John Hanbury (IV.).

Capel Hanbury died at Pontypool on 7 December, 1765. A large freestone monument on the west wall of the Hanbury Chapel in Trevethin Church bears the following inscription:—

‘ SACRED  
to the memory of  
CAPEL HANBURY, Esquire  
second son of John Hanbury, Esquire, of Ponty-pool Park.  
He represented the County of Monmouth in many Parliaments  
and declined the Honours of a Peerage.  
He married the Honourable JANE TRACY,  
by whom he left one son, John.  
He died December vii, mdccclxv, lviii years.’

Capel Hanbury's marriage to Jane, only daughter of Thomas Charles, 5th Viscount Tracey of Rathcoole, co. Dublin, had taken place on 7 October, 1743.<sup>99</sup> Two months before, on 23 August, 1743, J. de Pestors, writing to Isabella, Countess of Denbigh, told the news of the engagement. ‘*Mr. Caple Hambury prend pour femme Mlle Tracy que nous avons vue cet hiver avec des yeux bien differens des siens sans doute. Ce Hambury a sept, c'est a dire cinq, mille pieces*

<sup>98</sup> Chan. Proc., 1765–1800, No. 1600.

<sup>99</sup> *Gent. Mag.*, xiii., p. 553. He had by her one son, John Hanbury (see below, IV.), and two daughters, Henrietta and Frances (see below).

## THE HANBURYS OF PONTYPOOL.

*de rente.*'<sup>100</sup> A year later a report of Mrs. Capel Hanbury's death was spread abroad, but, as de Pestors wrote to the Countess of Denbigh, '*A propos de mort, Mrs. Hambury n'est dèfunte que sur les papiers. Elle se porte bien.*'<sup>101</sup> Mrs. Capel Hanbury seems to have had a very lovable disposition, and her brother-in-law, Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams, though he had never a good word to say for his brother Capel, was always warm in her praise. 'I love Mrs. Hanbury,' he wrote to his friend the Rev. Mr. Birt, of Newland, in April, 1755, 'with the greatest esteem, joined to my affection. Lady Essex<sup>102</sup> loves her as well as I do.'<sup>103</sup> Again he wrote to the same friend in 1756, 'I shall always love and esteem Mrs. Hanbury of Pontpool. I have certainly obligations to her which I can never forget and I shall always partake in everything that either grieves or pleases her, and pray, when you have an opportunity, tell her so.'<sup>104</sup>

Mrs. Hanbury survived her husband until 1787, dying at her house in Privy Garden on 7 March of that year.<sup>105</sup>

Of the two daughters of Capel Hanbury by his wife Jane (Tracy), the eldest, Henrietta, born in 1749, is known to us chiefly through the verses written in her honour and admiration by her uncle, Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams. First we have '*An Ode on Miss Harriet Hanbury at six years old,*' which runs thus:—

### I.

WHY should I thus employ my time,  
To paint those cheeks of rosy hue?  
Why should I search my brains for rhyme,  
To sing those eyes of glossy blue?

### II.

The pow'r as yet is all in vain,  
Thy num'rous charms, and various graces;  
They only serve to banish pain,  
And light up joy in parents' faces.

### III.

But soon those eyes, their strength shall feel;  
Those charms their pow'rful sway shall find;  
Youth shall in crowds before you kneel.  
And own your empire o'er mankind.

<sup>100</sup> *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. on MSS. of Earl of Denbigh*, p. 174.

<sup>102</sup> His daughter Frances.

<sup>103</sup> Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams, *Works* (ed. 1822), iii., 92.

<sup>105</sup> *Gent. Mag.*, lvii., 366.

<sup>101</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 182.

<sup>104</sup> *Ibid.*, 103.



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## IV.

Then, when on Beauty's throne you sit,  
And thousands court your wished-for arms,  
My Muse shall stretch her utmost wit,  
To sing the vic'tries of your charms.

## V.

Charms that in time shall ne'er be lost,  
At least while verse like mine endures:  
And future Hanburys shall boast,  
Of verse like mine, of charms like yours.

## VI.

A little vain we both may be,  
Since scarce another house can shew,  
A poet, that can sing like me,  
A beauty that can charm like you.<sup>106</sup>

Then again we have '*A Song on Miss Harriet Hanbury addressed to The Rev. Mr. Birt.*'

## I.

DEAR doctor of St. Mary's  
In the hundred of Bergavenny,  
I've seen such a lass,  
With a shape and face,  
As never was matched by any.

## II.

Such wit, such bloom, and beauty,  
Has this girl of Ponty Pool, Sir,  
With eyes that would make  
The toughest heart ache,  
And the wisest man a fool, Sir.

## III.

At our fair t'other day she appear'd, Sir,  
And the Welchmen all flock'd and view'd her;  
And all of them said,  
She was fit to have been made  
A wife for Owen Tudor.

## IV.

They would ne'er have been tired with gazing,  
And so much her charms did please, Sir,  
That all of them stay'd  
Till their ale grew dead,  
And cold was their toasted cheese, Sir.

<sup>106</sup> Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams, *Works* (ed. 1822), i., p. 113.

# THE HANBURYS OF PONTYPOOL.

## V.

How happy the lord of the manor  
That shall be of her possest, Sir ;  
For all must agree  
Who of Harriet shall see,  
She's a Harriet of the best, Sir.

## VI.

Then pray make a ballad about her ;  
We know you have wit if you'd show it,  
Then don't be asham'd,  
You can never be blam'd,  
For a prophet is often a poet.

## VII.

But why don't you make one yourself, then ?  
I suppose I by you shall be told, Sir :  
This beautiful piece,  
Alas, is my niece ;  
And besides, she's but five years old, Sir.

## VIII.

But tho', my dear friend, she's no older  
In her face it may plainly be seen, Sir,  
That this angel at five  
Will, if she's alive,  
Be a goddess at fifteen, Sir.<sup>107</sup>

This 'goddess at fifteen' was, like many another, destined to die unmarried at the ripe age of seventy-eight, on 16 February, 1827, at Hillingdon in Middlesex.<sup>108</sup> Her younger sister, Frances, born in 1758, had predeceased her, dying, also unmarried, at Langley, co. Bucks., on 1 December, 1818.<sup>109</sup>

## IV.

John Hanbury, only son of Capel Hanbury of Pontypool, was born on 6 August, 1744.

*John Hanbury*

In June, 1766, six months after the death of his father, John Hanbury was taking part in an indenture for the settlement on himself of all that property of his father known as the lordship or reputed manor of Edlogan in the county of Monmouth containing lands in the parishes of Llanfrechfa, Panteg, Llanthony, Varteg, Llanbadoc, Tredunnock, Llangattock near Caerleon, Llangibby, Llandegveth, Caerleon Town, and Aberystroth. On 30 May, 1767,

<sup>107</sup> *Ibid.*, i., p. 116.

<sup>108</sup> *Gent. Mag.*, xcvi., p. 380.

<sup>109</sup> *Ibid.*, lxxxviii., p. 643.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

John Hanbury was plaintiff in a chancery suit against Osgood Hanbury of London concerning the deed of settlement which had, as we have seen above, been hurriedly drawn up shortly before Capel Hanbury's death. By it John Hanbury had been made tenant for life of the premises, whereas, according to the settlement of 1732, he should have been made tenant in tail. He had therefore applied to Osgood Hanbury desiring a new conveyance or settlement, representing that the late deed was erroneous. Osgood Hanbury therefore indorsed the document to the effect that it was contrary to the settlement of 1732 and that he consequently disclaimed it. However, according to John Hanbury, he afterwards declared this was not so, that he had been imposed on in the execution of the said indorsement and that he must accept the deed in spite of the indorsement. Hence it was that John Hanbury brought a bill of complaint against him. Osgood Hanbury entirely denied 'any such pretences as in the bill are charged,' and he declared he was 'ready and willing to act in the premises in such manner as this Honourable Court shall direct being indemnified and paid his costs.'<sup>110</sup>

In 1772 a letter was addressed to John Hanbury, as Member for Monmouthshire, by Richard Edwards, Clerk, Vicar of Mamble in Worcestershire and Curate of Pontypool. Edwards complains of having been turned out of his curacy, and denies a charge that he had solicited a vote from a tenant of Mr. Hanbury in favour of Valentine Morris, of Piercefield, who in 1771 had unsuccessfully opposed John Morgan, of Tredegar. He also states that his salary was but £5 a year for teaching the children of Mr. Hanbury's workpeople, and remarks on 'the manner in which a *Welch Parson* is received and looked upon by some of the Esq<sup>rs</sup> of their parishes.'<sup>111</sup>

On the death of his father, Capel Hanbury, in 1765, John Hanbury had been elected in his place as member for Monmouthshire,<sup>112</sup> and he held office in three Parliaments. He was elected a fourth time, but died suddenly near Rouen on 6 April, 1784.<sup>113</sup>

The freestone monument to his father on the west wall of the Hanbury Chapel in Trevethin Church also bears an inscription to the memory of John Hanbury:—

<sup>110</sup> Chan. Proc., 1758-1800, No. 1600.

<sup>111</sup> A LETTER | TO | JOHN HANBURY, Esq. | MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT | For the county of MONMOUTH | By RICHARD EDWARDS, Clerk, | Vicar of MAMBLE in the County of Worcester | And Curate of PONT-Y-POOL | . . . . BRISTOL 1772 (Bradney, *op. cit.*, vol. i., pt. ii., pp. 442-3).

<sup>112</sup> *Gent. Mag.*, xxxvi., p. 48.

<sup>113</sup> *Ibid.*, liv., p. 317.



*Capel Hanbury-Leigh, of Pontypool.*  
*From an engraving in the possession of Mrs. Langford-Brooke.*





## THE HANBURY OF PONTYPOOL.

‘Also to the memory of JOHN HANBURY Esquire,  
who succeeded his Father, Capel Hanbury, Esquire,  
as representative of the County of Monmouth,  
which Honourable distinction he enjoyed to the time of his decease.  
He married JANE, Daughter of Morgan Lewis, Esquire, of St. Pierre,  
by whom he left three sons, John, Capel and Charles.<sup>114</sup>  
He died near Rouen in France on the iv<sup>th</sup> day of April, mdccclxxxiv,  
in the xl<sup>th</sup> year of his age.’

He had married Jane Lewis on 12 February, 1774.<sup>115</sup> She, after his death, as above, intestate, took out letters of administration of his goods and chattels, and possessed herself of all his personal estate. Further, claiming dower out of his real estates, she took possession of these, and was still holding them in 1787, when her eldest son, John Capel Hanbury, by his great-uncle, the Hon. John Tracy, D.D., Warden of All Souls’, Oxford, claimed against her his share in his father’s real estate, and the appointment of a proper guardian for himself and his brothers.<sup>116</sup>

The strained relations between the mother and her sons were not improved in 1788 by her marriage on 12 January of that year<sup>117</sup> with Thomas Stoughton, of Ballyhorgan, co. Kerry.<sup>118</sup> She and her second husband continued to live at Pontypool Park, and great antipathy existed between Mr. Stoughton and his stepsons. When John Capel Hanbury, the eldest son, died suddenly in Spain, in 1796, his body was brought to England; but Mr. Stoughton refused to allow it to be taken to the house, under the impression that if it once entered Pontypool Park a legal estate in it revived in the deceased and passed to his younger brother Capel.<sup>119</sup> In later years, when Capel Hanbury (afterwards Hanbury Leigh) was in possession of the old forge at Pontypool, his stepfather took delight in annoying him, especially by sometimes turning off the water that supplied power to the forge. When Capel Hanbury heard the works stop he would rush down to the forge and say to his foreman, James Powell, ‘Take the iron bar and hit Mr. Stoughton down, James.’ The foreman was wise enough not to obey, and Mr. Stoughton lived on to continue his annoyances.<sup>120</sup>

<sup>114</sup> Charles became first Lord Sudeley in 1838.

<sup>115</sup> *Gent. Mag.*, xliv., p. 94.

<sup>116</sup> Close R., 6325.

<sup>117</sup> *Gent. Mag.*, lix., p. 86.

<sup>118</sup> He was Sheriff of Monmouthshire in 1797. P. R. O. Lists, *Return of Sheriffs*.

<sup>119</sup> Hanbury Papers. The Irish superstition is that the entry of a dead body into a house gives it a legal right which would not pertain to it if the death had taken place in the house.

<sup>120</sup> Hanbury Papers.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

V.

*John Capel  
Hanbury*

John Capel Hanbury, eldest son of John Hanbury (IV.), was born on 27 January, 1775. In 1787, as we have seen above, he claimed, while still a minor, his share in his father's real estate, and entered simultaneously into possession of the manor of Edlogan, since the Court of the manor of Edlogan was held in his name in the year 1788.

He matriculated from Magdalen College, Oxford, on 22 October, 1792, and was said to be very scholarly and to be a student of classical and historical knowledge, but on 20 December, 1795, he died at Cadiz, in Spain, of a rapid decline, a month before his coming of age. He was to have been married on 27 January, 1796, his birthday, to a lady described in the *Gentleman's Magazine* as of 'exquisite accomplishments and with a fortune that would have rendered his own extremely splendid.'<sup>121</sup>

An inscription to his memory, as to that of his father and grandfather, is on the freestone monument on the west wall of the Hanbury Chapel in Trevethin Church.

'Also to the memory of JOHN CAPEL HANBURY, Esquire,  
Eldest son of the above-named John Hanbury, Esquire,  
who died at Cadiz in Spain on the xxix<sup>th</sup> day of December mdccxcv,  
Aged xx years.

Over the three inscriptions is a shield of Hanbury impaling Tracy.

VI.

*Capel  
Hanbury-  
Leigh*

Capel Hanbury, afterwards Capel Hanbury-Leigh,<sup>122</sup> second son of John Hanbury (IV.) was born on 6 October, 1776. He succeeded to Pontypool Park on the death of his elder brother John Capel, in 1795, and devoted much of his time to the improvement of the ironworks at Pontypool and Pontymoill<sup>123</sup> and in enlarging Pontypool House. Thus Archdeacon Coxe, writing in 1801, described Pontypool House as comfortable, but soon to be improved and beautified by Mr. Hanbury-Leigh 'in conformity with a judicious plan which is now carrying into execution.' This 'judicious plan' was evidently perfected in 1832-3, when the *Pontypool Local Register* notes,

<sup>121</sup> *Gent. Mag.*, lxvi., p. 255.

<sup>122</sup> He assumed the name and arms of Leigh on 30 May, 1797, in right of his descent (through his grandmother Jane Tracy) from Thomas, 1st Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh (whose daughter Elizabeth married John, 3rd Viscount Tracy, while his granddaughter Jane married their son William, 4th Viscount Tracy), and in consequence of the will of the 5th Lord Leigh, devising his property to the next of kin male, bearing the name and arms of Leigh. See p. 185.

<sup>123</sup> At the end of the eighteenth century Mr. Hanbury-Leigh took into partnership Mr. Watkin George and Mr. Robert Smith.

## THE HANBURYS OF PONTYPOOL.

‘Pontypool Park House altered and enlarged.’<sup>124</sup> In 1799 Mr. Hanbury-Leigh was Sheriff of Monmouthshire, and in 1835 was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County,<sup>125</sup> of which he was also a Justice of the Peace. During his lifetime the services in the church at Trevethin from having been wholly Welsh (the English congregation worshipping in a private chapel attached to Pontypool Park) became almost wholly English.<sup>126</sup> Mr. Hanbury-Leigh appears to have taken much interest in Pontypool town and its affairs, and in January, 1856, he opened and presented the Town Hall to Pontypool.<sup>127</sup>

In January, 1860, he allowed the bugle presented to the Pontypool Volunteer Rifle Corps, by their commanding officer, Lieutenant R. J. Steel, to be engraved with the Hanbury arms and inscribed ‘Hanbury Volunteer Rifle Corps.’<sup>128</sup>

The spring of 1861 was a time of great depression in the iron districts, and the Pontypool Works suffered with the rest.

In September, 1861, Mr. Hanbury-Leigh was accidentally poisoned, and died on the 28th of that month at Plymouth House, Penarth, in his eighty-fifth year. His funeral took place at Trevethin on 8 October, and there were said to be about 15,000 people present. He was much beloved in the neighbourhood, and is remembered not only for his munificence and his generosity to the poor, but for his charming personality.

On the east wall of the Hanbury Chapel in Trevethin Church is a handsome marble monument with a portrait bust to his memory.

‘SACRED  
TO THE MEMORY OF  
CAPEL HANBURY LEIGH, ESQ<sup>RE</sup>  
OF PONTY-POOL PARK,  
LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE C<sup>O</sup> OF MONMOUTH.  
BORN OCT<sup>BR</sup> 6, 1776; DIED SEPT<sup>BR</sup> 28<sup>TH</sup>, 1861.  
DEEPLY LAMENTED BY ALL WHO KNEW HIM.  
The memory of the just is blessed.—PROVERBS x. 7.’

The will of Mr. Hanbury-Leigh was proved on 14 November, 1861. His personal property was sworn under £100,000. He bequeathed to

<sup>124</sup> *Pontypool Local Register* (1870), p. xiii.

<sup>125</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>126</sup> Since 1890 no Welsh services have been held at Trevethin church (Bradney, *op. cit.*, vol. i., pt. ii., p. 442).

<sup>127</sup> *Pontypool Local Register* (1870), p. xiii.

<sup>128</sup> This corps was gazetted in the same year as the 5th Monmouthshire or Hanbury Corps of Rifle Volunteers.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

his widow, who, with her brother Colonel Rous and the Rev. George Gore, was made executrix, independently of marriage and other settlements, an annuity of £2400 and a legacy of £5000. He devised his real estate to his son John Capel Hanbury, then eight years old, and appointed him residuary legatee of the personal estate. Besides other bequests, legacies, and annuities he left £1000 to the school at Tynegarth which he had founded for the instruction of the children of his workmen and labourers, £1000 to the Pontypool Town School, £500 each to the Swansea Infirmary and the Bristol Infirmary, £200 to the British Eye Infirmary.

He had first married on 14 April, 1797, Lady Molloy Anne, only daughter of Nathaniel Miers, of Neath, co. Glamorgan, and widow of Sir R. H. Mackworth, second bart., of Knoll Castle, co. Glamorgan. She died without issue on 27 January, 1846, and on 20 August, 1847, he married, as his second wife, Emma Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Bates Rous, of Cwst-yr-ala, co. Glamorgan. On 14 May, 1853, John Capel Hanbury, their only son and heir, was born at Pontypool. There was great rejoicing in Pontypool, and an ox was roasted in the Vegetable Market and carried in state to the Park. About 20,000 people are said to have been present.<sup>129</sup> Two daughters were the other issue of the marriage; Emma Charlotte, who married on 4 March, 1878, Lord Robert Brudenell Bruce, Commander, R.N., fourth son of the third Marquess of Ailesbury;<sup>130</sup> Francis Elizabeth, who married on 12 December, 1868, the Hon. Lionel Ashley, fifth son of the seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, and died on 2 August, 1875. There are two windows in the north wall of Trevethin Church given in memory of Mrs. Hanbury-Leigh by her son, Mr. John Capel Hanbury, and her daughter, Lady Robert Brudenell Bruce.

### VII.

#### *John Capel Hanbury*

John Capel Hanbury, only son of Capel Hanbury-Leigh, and the present owner of Pontypool Park, was born, as we have seen, on 14 May, 1853.

<sup>129</sup> *Pontypool Local Register* (1870), p. xv.

<sup>130</sup> He died on 15 Feb., 1912, having had issue: (1) James Ernest John, M.A., LL.B., Trin. Coll., Camb., barrister-at-Law, born 27 February, 1879. He is now Second Lieutenant, Northamptonshire Yeomanry. Since the death of his father he is heir after the death of Lady Cardigan to the Cardigan estates under the will of James seventh Earl of Cardigan, who died in 1868. Lady Cardigan is still alive (1915); (2) George Lionel Thomas, born 26 August, 1880; (3) Robert Hanbury, Capt. Norfolk Regiment, born 24 October, 1881, married on 22 October, 1913, Olive Vera, daughter of Charles Richardson, of Warkurst, co. Down; (4) John Charles, born 6 March, 1885, married on 29 October, 1913, to Elsie, daughter of Captain Druksel, of Copenhagen; (1) Francis Edith Agnes, born 6 June, 1883, married 30 June, 1907, Herbert Anderton Foster, of Littlemoor, Queensbury, near Bradford, Hon. Col. 2nd W. R. Brigade R.F.A., fourth son of late Wm. Foster, of Hornby Castle, co. Lancs., D.L., and has issue; (2) Helen Margaret, born 21 February, 1887, died 2 May, 1888; (3) Gwyneth Marjorie, born 5 March, 1890.



*Mr. & Mrs. John Capel Hanbury, of Pontypool Park,  
and their daughter, Ruth Julia Margarette.*





## THE HANBURYS OF PONTYPOOL.

By Royal Licence of 22 January, 1864, he and his sisters resumed the name of Hanbury. He was Sheriff of the County in 1878 and is a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant, also a Colonel of the Second Battalion of the Monmouthshire Regiment.

He married on 8 January, 1885, Louisa Charlotte, younger daughter of Colonel Edward Hungerford Eagar, by whom he had a son, Capel Lionel Charles Hanbury (born 1 October, 1893, died 9 August, 1908), and has a daughter, Ruth Julia Margarete, born 16 February, 1903.







*memoria pii æterna*



The arms of the LORDS SUDELEY are *Quarterly*: 1 and 4, *Gold two bends gules with a scallop sable between them in the chief*, for Tracy; 2 and 3, *Gold a bend engrailed vert cotised sable*, for Hanbury. Their crest of Tracy is *a scallop sable between two golden wings, on a hat gules lined with ermine*, and they also bear the lion crest of Hanbury. The shield is supported by two hawks in their proper colours, rising and having beaks and bells of gold. The word of these lords is *memoria pii æterna*; and their badge is a male dragon collared with a crown and chained to a fire beacon.





The Honourable HENRIETTA SUSANNA TRACY, wife of Charles, 1st Lord Sudeley (I.), was daughter and heir of Henry, 8th Viscount Tracy, whose arms were *Gold two bends gules and between them a scallop sable in the chief.*



EMMA ELIZABETH ALICIA DAWKINS-PENNANT, the wife of Thomas Charles, 2nd Lord Sudeley (II.), was the daughter of George Hay Dawkins-Pennant of Penrhyn, who bore *Party bend sinisterwise ermine and erminees with a lion gold over all.*



ADA MARIA KATHERINE TOLLEMACHE, the wife of Charles Douglas Richard, 4th Lord Sudeley (IV.), is daughter and heir of the Honourable Frederick Charles Tollemache, whose arms were *Silver a fret sable.*



EDITH CELANDINE CECIL, the wife of the Honourable William Charles Frederick Hanbury-Tracy, heir apparent to the barony of Sudeley, is the daughter of the Lord Francis Cecil whose arms were *Barry of ten pieces silver and azure six scutcheons sable each charged with a lion silver.*

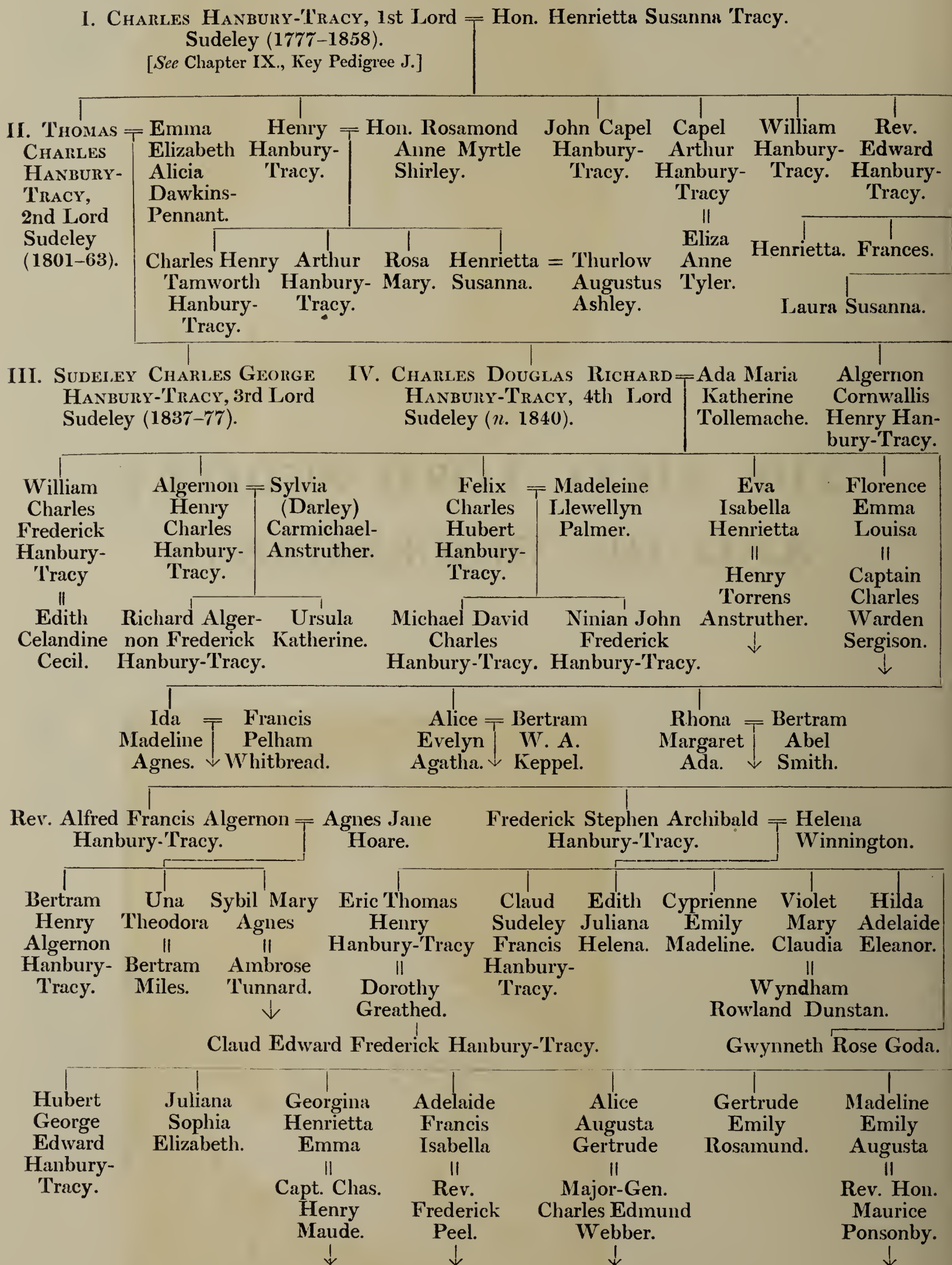
THE FIRST LORD SUDELEY  
AND HIS DESCENDANTS.



# THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

## KEY PEDIGREE K.

### THE FIRST LORD SUDELEY AND HIS DESCENDANTS.





*Henrietta Susanna, first Lady Sudeley.*



*Photos by John Trevor*

*Charles Hanbury-Tracy, first Lord Sudeley.  
In the possession of Lord Sudeley.*





# THE LORDS SUDELEY OF TODDINGTON.

## CHAPTER X.

### THE FIRST LORD SUDELEY AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

DR. ROUND, in his study of the Counts of Boulogne, shows that Earl Ralf of Hereford was the son of Goda, sister of Edward the Confessor, by her first husband, Drogo, count of the French Vexin. Thus Earl Ralf was not of English stock but the son of a French count; there is no question, therefore, in this case of a 'Saxon' house.<sup>2</sup>

Our present interest in following Dr. Round in his study on Earl Ralf of Hereford, 'Ralf the Timid,' lies in the fact that Earl Ralf held the manor of Sudeley and Toddington, at the time of Edward the Confessor, and that Ralf's son Harold held them at the time of the Domesday Survey,<sup>3</sup> when they were both worth 40s.

The manors of Sudeley and Toddington passed to Harold's son, John de Sudeley, who had two sons, Ralf and William, by his wife Grace, daughter of William de Tracy,<sup>4</sup> lord of Barnstaple, co. Devon. William, the younger son, is said to have assumed his mother's name and held Toddington from his brother Ralf, the lord of Sudeley, for one knight's fee in the time of Henry II.<sup>5</sup> From him the manor of Toddington descended in the male line of Tracy to the Sir John

<sup>1</sup> J. H. Round, *Peerage Studies*, pp. 147-9. He conclusively shows that she married twice only (firstly Drogo, father of Ralf, secondly Eustace, Count of Boulogne) and that 'Walter Count of Mantes,' sometimes said to be father of Ralf, is an imaginary person. In Rudder's *Hist. of Glouc.* the latter is called Walter de Medantine (pp. 717-8).

<sup>2</sup> See the same author's *Peerage and Pedigree*, ii., 127-8.

<sup>3</sup> *Domesday Book, facsimiles, Gloucestershire* (pub. 1862), p. xv.

<sup>4</sup> *Occ. Cat. Rot. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), 4 b., 21.

<sup>5</sup> The manor of Sudeley passed, through the female line by Joan, sister of John de Sudeley and wife of William Butler, into the Butler family. Sir Ralf Butler, created Lord Sudeley by Henry VI. in 1441, was forced to alienate Sudeley manor and castle to Edward IV. Henry VII. granted the same, in the first year of his reign, to Jasper, Duke of Bedford; and Edward VI. in 1547 granted it to Thomas Seymour, who was created Lord Seymour of Sudeley. On the attainder of the latter the manor and castle were granted to William Parr, Marquess of Northampton, on whose attainder Queen Mary granted them to Sir John Brydges, of Coberly, co. Gloucester (gaoler of Lady Jane Grey), who was created Baron Chandos of Sudeley on 8 April, 1554. Sudeley descended in the Brydges family to Grey, sixth Lord Chandos of Sudeley, by whom the castle was thrice held for the king during the Civil War. On his death in 1654 he left the manor and castle, which had been dismantled in 1649, to his second wife Jane, daughter of John, Earl of Rivers. From her it descended in the Pitt-Rivers family to George, Lord Rivers of Sudeley Castle. He parted with the castle and sixty acres of land to Richard Grenville, Marquess of Buckingham, in 1810. By 1837 the whole estate had been acquired by the Dent family, and is now in the possession of Henry Dent Brocklehurst, J.P., C.C.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

Tracy who was created Viscount Tracy of Rathcoole by James I. in 1609. From him the peerage and the manor of Toddington descended in male line to Henry Leigh, eighth Viscount Tracy (*ob.* 1797), whose only daughter and heiress, Henrietta Susanna, married, on 29 December, 1798,<sup>6</sup> her cousin Charles Hanbury, third son of John Hanbury of Pontypool (IV.), created Lord Sudeley of Toddington in 1838. The manor was held by Lord Sudeley and his successors until lately sold by the fourth and present (1915) Lord Sudeley to the present owner Hugh Andrews, D.L., J.P.

Gregynog, in Tregynon, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire, was also held by the Lords Sudeley until the end of the nineteenth century, being inherited through Henrietta Susannah Tracy, first Lady Sudeley, to whose mother, Susannah, daughter of Anthony Weaver and wife of Henry, 8th Viscount Tracy, the estate had been left in 1795 by her cousin, Arthur Blayney, 'the Father of Montgomeryshire.'<sup>7</sup> In 1812 the house was described as 'a good old family mansion . . . neither happy in point of situation nor elegant in its appearance.'<sup>8</sup>

### I.

#### *Charles Hanbury- Tracy*

Charles Hanbury, after 1798 Charles Hanbury-Tracy,<sup>9</sup> was, as stated above, third, but second surviving, son of John Hanbury of Pontypool (IV.). He was born on 28 December, 1777, was educated at Rugby, and matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, on 1 February, 1796.<sup>10</sup> His marriage in 1798 to his cousin, Henrietta Susanna Tracy, brought him into possession of Toddington manor and advowson. In 1819 he began building the new house at Toddington after his own design and for more than twenty years he devoted the main part of his time to directing the whole of the works which, in 1841, when John Britton wrote his description of Toddington, were well on the way to completion. The old late seventeenth century manor house which was partly destroyed by fire about 1803,<sup>11</sup> was in the lowest part of the grounds close to the river, that tributary of the Avon which, winding its way through the valley, passes on to skirt the ruins of Sudeley Castle. The house appears to have been large, 'bounding three sides of a quadrangular court and having the fourth side flanked by an embattled wall and a porter's lodge.'<sup>12</sup>

<sup>6</sup> *Gent. Mag.*, 1798, vol. ii., p. 1151.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, lxx., ii., 881.

<sup>8</sup> Brayley and Britten, *The Beauties of England and Wales*, xvii., pt. i., 834.

<sup>9</sup> Since he assumed the name and arms of Tracy in 1798, immediately before his marriage to his cousin, the Hon. Henrietta Susanna Tracy.

<sup>10</sup> Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses* (1715-86), iv., 1432.

<sup>11</sup> Brayley and Britten, *The Beauties of England and Wales*, v., 658.

<sup>12</sup> John Britton, *Graphic Illustrations, etc., of Toddington* (1840), p. 31.



*Charles, first Lord Sudeley.*  
*the possession of Lord Sudeley.*



*Toddington.*





## THE LORDS SUDELEY OF TODDINGTON.

The new house, built in Modern Gothic style, is on a much higher site than that of the original house, and the ground declining to the south and west forms a natural terrace. The large mass of buildings covers an acre of land, of which the house itself covers 2170 square yards, the offices and stables 1676, and the paved area adjoining the house 825 square yards.<sup>13</sup> The walls and dressings are of local stone of a warm tint and the north, south, and west fronts are the chief architectural façades, each being different from the other. The square tower with its crocketed pinnacles and perforated, embattled parapet is a fine finish to the design.

From 1807 to 1812 and from 1832–7 Charles Hanbury-Tracy was Member of Parliament for Tewkesbury. Partly on account of his architectural knowledge and skill he was chosen in 1835 as Chairman of the committee to select from the competing designs, numbering no less than ninety-seven, for the new Houses of Parliament, after the destructive fire of 1834. He was greatly instrumental in choosing Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Barry's design on which in 1839, the year after Mr. Hanbury-Tracy had been made Lord Sudeley, the building of the new Houses was begun.

In 1848 Lord Sudeley was made Lord Lieutenant for Montgomeryshire.

Lady Sudeley, died in Dover Street on 5 June, 1839, a year after her husband's elevation to the peerage. She was buried at Toddington. His lordship survived her for nearly twenty years, dying at Toddington on 10 February, 1858. He had by her six sons and three daughters.

1. *Thomas Charles Hanbury-Tracy*, of whom next.

2. *Henry Hanbury-Tracy*, born on 11 April, 1802. He married on 19 June, 1841, Rosamond Anne Myrtle Shirley, daughter of Robert William, Viscount Tamworth, only son of Washington, 8th Earl Ferrers. She died on 2 April, 1865, leaving issue,<sup>14</sup> and Mr. Hanbury-Tracy survived his wife until 6 April, 1889. He was Member of Parliament for Bridgnorth from 1837–8.

3. *John Capel Hanbury-Tracy* was born on 19 August, 1803. He matriculated at Oriel College, Oxford, on 11 June, 1825, took the degree of B.A. in 1829, and died on 4 May, 1852.

4. *Capel Arthur Hanbury-Tracy*, born on 5 January, 1809. He

<sup>13</sup> John Britton, *op. cit.*, p. 34.

<sup>14</sup> Their children were:—(1) Charles Henry Tamworth Hanbury-Tracy, born on 14 January, 1842; (2) Arthur, born 30 June, 1843, died 4 September, 1856; (3) Rosa Mary, died unmarried on 12 September, 1913, at Longwood, Torquay; (4) Henrietta Susanna, married on 5 August, 1891, to Thurlow Augustus Astley, of Eastlea Court, Frimley, Surrey.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

was in the East India Company's Service, being appointed acting third assistant to the Collector and magistrate of Poonah on 24 October, 1828; assistant to the Collector of Tannah on 16 January, 1833; acting deputy Persian secretary on 17 April, 1833. On 18 June of the same year he was attached to the Adawlut of Poonah, and on 23 September he was made acting assistant to the Resident at Cutch.<sup>15</sup> On 18 September, 1833, he had married Eliza Anne, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel John Tyler, R.A. He predeceased her, dying, without heirs, on board the *Palamban* during a passage to the Cape of Good Hope, on 28 July, 1834.<sup>16</sup>

5. *William Hanbury-Tracy*, born on 18 January, 1810. He matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, on 27 June, 1828, and afterwards entered the Madras Civil Service, being appointed assistant under the Principal Collector of Coimbatore on 15 March, 1831; register of the Zillah of Combaconum on 17 September, 1832; register of the Zillah of Chittoor on 15 February, 1833; register of the Zillah of Combaconum on 11 March, 1834. He was on leave from 1838 to 1839 when he returned to India.<sup>17</sup> In 1841 he was assistant judge and joint criminal judge at Cochin; two years later he went home on furlough, and in 1846 he retired from the service.<sup>18</sup> He died on 27 February, 1887.

6. *The Rev. Edward Hanbury-Tracy*, born on 6 February, 1812. He matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, on 27 January, 1831, took the degree of B.A. in 1835, and M.A. in 1847. From 1838 to 1848 he was Rector of Sully in Glamorganshire and Chaplain to Her Majesty's Embassy at Vienna from 1848 to 1856. He died on 12 September, 1887, and by his will, proved 2 August, 1880, left personal estate at £77,348.

1. *Henrietta Hanbury-Tracy* died unmarried on 28 January, 1890, aged 90 years.

2. *Frances Hanbury-Tracy* died unmarried on 23 December, 1867.

3. *Laura Susanna Hanbury-Tracy* died unmarried on 30 June, 1881.

### II.

*Thomas  
Charles  
Hanbury-  
Tracy*

Thomas Charles Hanbury-Tracy, second Lord Sudeley of Toddington, was born on 5 February, 1801, and matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 2 June, 1819. On 11 April, 1806, he took by royal licence,

<sup>15</sup> Dodwell and Miles, *Bombay Civil Servants* (1798-1839), pp. 172-3.

<sup>16</sup> His widow married as her second husband a Captain Graham. She died in 1837.

<sup>17</sup> Dodwell and Miles, *Madras Civil Servants* (1780-1839), pp. 288-9.

<sup>18</sup> Prinsep, *Madras Presidency Record of Services*, 1741-1858, p. 145.



*Thomas Charles, second Lord Sudeley.  
In the possession of Lord Sudeley.*



*Thomas Charles, second Lord Sudeley.*





## THE LORDS SUDELEY OF TODDINGTON.

the name and arms of Leigh only,<sup>19</sup> but resumed his patronymic by another royal licence of 30 March, 1839. He was Member of Parliament for Wallingford from 1831-2, and was Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Montgomery.

On 25 August, 1831, he married Emma Elizabeth Alicia, daughter of the late George Hay Dawkins-Pennant, of Penrhyn Castle, co. Carnarvon, and granddaughter of Cornwallis, first Viscount Hawarden. She died on 14 July, 1888, having, for twenty-five years, survived her husband, who died at Pau, in the south of France, on 19 February, 1863. They had twelve children, six sons and six daughters. The two eldest sons were destined to become third and fourth Lords Sudeley.

1. *Sudeley Charles George Hanbury-Tracy*, see next.

2. *Charles Douglas Richard Hanbury-Tracy*, see later, as fourth and present Lord Sudeley.

3. *Algernon Cornwallis Henry Hanbury-Tracy*, born on 21 March, 1844; died on 8 February, 1845.

4. *The Rev. Alfred Francis Algernon Hanbury-Tracy*, Vicar of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, S.W. He was born on 13 October, 1846, educated at Eton, and matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, on 14 October, 1864, took the degree of B.A. in 1867 and M.A. in 1870. He was ordained deacon in 1869 and priest in 1870. He was Curate of Cowleigh, Worcestershire, from 1869 to 1871; and of All Saints', Clifton, from 1871 to 1877; Vicar of Dymock from 1877 to 1883, of Knowle, Gloucestershire, from 1883 to 1886, and of Frome Selwood from 1886 to his appointment as Vicar of St. Barnabas' in 1898. On 21 April, 1868, he married Agnes Jane, eldest daughter of Henry James Hoare of Morden Lodge, Surrey, by whom he has had one son and two daughters.<sup>20</sup>

5. *Frederic Stephen Archibald Hanbury-Tracy* was born on 15 September, 1848, matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and

<sup>19</sup> By the will of Edward, 5th Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh, in 1797, the estates of Leigh were devised to his sisters and their issue, with a remainder (which took effect on the death of the Hon. Mary Leigh on 2 July, 1806) 'to the first and nearest of my kindred being male and of my name and blood.' In 1797 Capel Hanbury, elder brother of the 1st Lord Sudeley, took the name of Leigh, so that, in case of failure of other heirs, the estates might devolve on him as great-great-great-great grandson in the female line of Thomas, 1st Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh. For the same reason the first Lord Sudeley (then Mr. Hanbury-Tracy) arranged for his five-year-old son to assume the name of Leigh during the illness of the Hon. Mary Leigh. However, the heir of the elder male line of Leigh, James Henry Leigh of Adlestrop, succeeded to the estate, and in 1839 his son, Chandos Leigh, was created Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh.

<sup>20</sup> Bertram Henry Algernon, born 21 July, 1875; Una Theodora Alicia, born 12 January, 1870, married on 12 August, 1901, Bertram Miles; Sybil Mary Agnes, born 22 June, 1873, married on 27 April, 1898, Ambrose Bartholomew Tunnard. She died on 26 April, 1905, leaving issue.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

took the degree of B.A. From 1877 to 1885 he was Member of Parliament for Montgomeryshire. He was again elected for Montgomeryshire from 1886 to 1892. In 1893 he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the Worcestershire Yeoman Cavalry. He married on 8 September, 1870, Helen Caroline, daughter of Sir Thomas E. Winnington, fourth baronet, whom he has predeceased, dying on 9 August, 1906, having had issue two sons and five daughters.<sup>21</sup>

6. *Hubert George Edward Hanbury-Tracy* was born on 14 August, 1855. He was educated at Eton and matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, on 10 October, 1873. Taking the degree of B.A. in 1877, he became a barrister-at-law, Inner Temple.

1. *Juliana Sophia Elizabeth Hanbury-Tracy* died unmarried on 8 June, 1899.

2. *Georgiana Henrietta Emma Hanbury-Tracy* married on 6 October, 1859, Charles Henry Maude, late Captain in Madras army and first cousin of the sixth Viscount Hawarden. He died on 1 January, 1908, leaving issue.<sup>22</sup>

3. *Adelaide Frances Isabella Hanbury-Tracy* married on 17 May, 1859, the Rev. Frances Peel, late Vicar of Little Malvern, Worcestershire, and has issue.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>21</sup> (1) Eric Thomas Henry, born on 4 July, 1871. As Captain in the Coldstream Guards he served in South Africa from 1899 to 1902, and received the Queen's medal with three clasps and King Edward's medal with two clasps. He is a Regimental Adjutant during the present European War. On his return from South Africa he married on 6 November, 1902, Dorothy, youngest daughter of the late Sir Edward Harris Greathed, K.C.B., of Uddens House, Dorset. He has issue, Claud Edward Frederick, born on 11 January, 1904; (2) Claud Sudeley Francis, born 3 November, 1873, died 12 May, 1874. (1) Edith Julia Helena; (2) Cyprienne Emma Madeleine; (3) Violet Mary Claudia, married on 14 August, 1900, Wyndham Rowland Dunstan, F.R.S., M.A. Oxon.; (4) Hilda Adelaide Eleanor; (5) Gwynneth Rose Goda, died unmarried 30 October, 1903.

<sup>22</sup> One daughter, Lilian Selina, and six sons:—(1) Cyril Francis, actor and manager of the Playhouse, Northumberland Avenue, born 24 April, 1862, educated at Charterhouse, married 2 June, 1888, Winifred, only daughter of Samuel Anderson Emery, actress, and has issue, John Cyril, born 3 April, 1901; Margery Kathleen, born 29 April, 1889; Pamela Cynthia, born 1893. (2) Ernest Henry, born 1863, educated at Charterhouse, married 3 September, 1889, Maud, daughter of Francis Dennis Bullen, and has one son, Robert Henry Ernest, born 3 August, 1890. (3) Hubert Cornwallis, born 3 July, 1865; married 12 October, 1908, Nellie, daughter of George Stanley, of Highfield House, Edgbaston. (4) Alwyn Julian, born 25 February, 1867; married 15 November, 1893, Mabel, daughter of James Torpy; died 19 June, 1911, leaving one son, Dudley Jack, and two daughters, Lilian and Beryl. (5) Maurice Douglas, of the Malay Peninsula, born 16 August, 1868; married 17 February, 1906, Zima Irene Lily, daughter of John Godfrey Koch, F.S.I., and has two daughters, Daphne and Valerie. (6) Ralph Walter, born 1 October, 1873; married 3 June, 1905, Alice, daughter of N. W. Thomson, of Dinan, France, and has one son, Ralph Henry Evelyn, born 1909.

<sup>23</sup> Four sons and three daughters:—(1) Arthur Robert, born 15 August, 1861, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Minister at Bangkok from 1909; (2) William Charles, born 27 February, 1862, Captain, Reserve Regiment, Dragoon Guards, late 3rd Dragoon Guards; married (1) in 1889 Marion Georgina Frances Chandler, of U.S.A., who died in 1897, leaving one son, George, and one daughter, Alfreda Adelaide Marion, (2) Leonie Rose Hallu, of Nampcel, France, by whom he has one son, Charles Frederick de Layney, and one daughter, Carmen



*Sudeley Charles George, third Lord Sudeley.*





## THE LORDS SUDELEY OF TODDINGTON.

4. *Alice Augusta Gertrude Hanbury-Tracy* married on 28 May, 1861, Major General Charles E. Webber, C.B., R.E., third son of the Rev. Thomas Webber, of Leckfield, co. Sligo. She died on 25 February, 1877, leaving issue.<sup>24</sup>

5. *Gertrude Emily Rosamund Hanbury-Tracy* died 24 January, 1842.

6. *Madeleine Emily Augusta Hanbury-Tracy*, married on 30 December, 1875, the Rev. Hon. Maurice Ponsonby, Vicar of Wantage, Bucks., and Honorary Canon of Bristol, second son of Charles Frederick Ashley Cooper, second Lord de Mauley and heir presumptive of his elder brother the third baron.<sup>2</sup>

### III.

Sudeley Charles George Hanbury-Tracy, third Lord Sudeley, was born on 9 April, 1837. He became Lord-Lieutenant for Montgomeryshire and was for some time in the Grenadier Guards, being appointed Captain in 1857 and retiring in 1863, when he succeeded his father as third Lord Sudeley. He died unmarried on 28 April, 1877, and was succeeded by his brother, the fourth and present Lord Sudeley.

*Sudeley  
Charles George  
Hanbury-  
Tracy*

### IV.

Charles Douglas Richard Hanbury-Tracy, fourth Lord Sudeley, J.P. and D.L. co. Montgomery, J.P. co. Gloucester, was born on 3 July, 1840. He entered the Navy in 1854, was lieutenant in 1860, gunnery lieutenant in 1862, and resigned in 1863. He received medals for his services in the Baltic, 1855 (siege of Bomarsund),

*Charles  
Douglas  
Richard  
Hanbury-  
Tracy*

Radegonda; (3) Alfred Henry, born 31 March, 1864; Henry Tracy, born 12 January, 1867, Lieutenant, Coldstream Guards; Gertrude Emma; Leila Georgina, married on 23 July, 1894, Henry Charles, 5th Viscount Gage, D.L. for Sussex. He died on 18 April, 1912, leaving one son, Henry Rainald, 6th and present Viscount (born 30 December, 1895), and three daughters, Irene Adelaide, Vera Benedicta, and Yvonne Rosamund; Constance Madeline.

<sup>24</sup> Three sons and one daughter:—(1) Raymond Sudeley, born 16 June, 1865, Capt. and Brevet-Major Royal Welch Fusiliers [served in Burmah, 1886 (medal); Egypt, 1894–8 (medal, 4th class of Medjidie, 4th class Osmanieh); in South Africa, 1889–1901 (medals); and with the Irish Guards in Flanders (1914). He was wounded in South Africa, was twice mentioned in despatches, and received brevet medals. He has also been severely wounded at Ypres, Flanders (1914)]; married 31 December, 1903, Sibyl Aimée Geraldine, daughter of the late Charles Magniac, M.P., and has issue, Cynthia Kathleen Augusta, born 8 November, 1904; (2) Henry O'Kelly, of Johannesburg, S. Africa, married 26 July, 1900, Mary, only daughter of Prof. E. C. Clark, of Newenham House, Cambridge, and has issue two daughters; (3) Lionel Hanbury, born 24 January, 1869, A.I.M.M., late R.N. Imperial Yeomanry, H.M. Inspector of Mines, S.A.; married, 1909, Lily Battersby Pope, and has issue, Charles Hanbury, born 16 April, 1910; (1) Evelyn Francis, died 1877.

<sup>25</sup> They have issue:—(1) Gerald Maurice, born on 6 October, 1876, Captain Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, served in South Africa in 1902, died of wounds received in action near Mons, in August, 1914; (2) Herbert William, born 21 July, 1878.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

and in China, 1857 (battle of Fatsan). He was also present at the occupation of San Blas, Mexico (1859). From 1863 to 1877, the year when he became Lord Sudeley, he was Member of Parliament for Montgomery. He entered Lincoln's Inn and was called to the Bar from the Inner Temple in 1866. From 1880 to 1885 he represented the Board of Trade and the Office of Works in the House of Lords. In 1884 he was Chairman of the British Commission at the Electrical Exhibition at Vienna, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1885. In 1886 he was sworn of the Privy Council; and was Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms. During the last few years he has been instrumental in establishing the system of Guide Lecturers at the chief London Museums, beginning with the British Museum in 1911 and now extending to the Natural History Museum, the South Kensington Museum (the Victoria and Albert), Kew Gardens, the Wallace Collection, the National Gallery, the Tate Gallery, and the Imperial Institute.

On 9 May, 1868, Lord Sudeley (then the Hon. Charles Hanbury-Tracy) married Ada Maria Katherine, only surviving daughter and heir of the Hon. Frederick James Tollemache, younger brother of Lionel, eighth Earl of Dysart. Lord and Lady Sudeley have had eight children, three sons and five daughters, of whom six survive.

1. *William Charles Frederick Hanbury-Tracy*, of Woodcote House, Oxon., was born 19 April, 1870. He is J.P. and D.L. of Gloucestershire and J.P. of Warwickshire. He was late Lieutenant of the third battalion Royal Scots, and is now Second Lieutenant, Irish Guards (1915), but has been invalided home after active service in France. He has the Royal Humane Society's medal for saving his brother Algernon from drowning. On 24 August, 1905, he married Edith Celandine, youngest daughter of the late Lord Francis Cecil, second son of William, Marquess of Exeter.

2. *Algernon Henry Charles Hanbury-Tracy*, C.M.G., F.R.G.S., Captain and Brevet Major late Royal Horse Guards, was born on 11 April, 1871. He served in Uganda from 1897 to 1898, and, being mentioned in despatches, was awarded the Third Class Brilliant Star of Zanzibar. He also received the medal with clasps. From 1899-1900 he served in the South African War, being on the Staff as Intelligence Officer and Press Censor. He was present at the defence of Mafeking, took part in the operations near Pretoria in the autumn of 1900 and was mentioned in despatches. He received the Queen's medal with three clasps. In 1901 he served in East Africa, took part in operations in Somaliland, and was mentioned in despatches for service with the Abyssinian forces in 1902. He



*Charles Douglas Richard, fourth Lord Sudeley.*



*Charles Douglas Richard, fourth Lord Sudeley.*  
*In the possession of Lord Sudeley.*

*Photos by John Brown.*





## THE LORDS SUDELEY OF TODDINGTON.

received the medal with clasps, the Star of Ethiopia, and was made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

He married on 2 December, 1905, Sylvia, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Darley, P.C., G.C.M.G., and widow of Sir Windham Robert Carmichael-Anstruther, ninth baronet. They have one son and one daughter.<sup>26</sup>

3. *Felix Charles Hubert Hanbury-Tracy*, Lieutenant, Scots Guards, born 27 July, 1882, married on 11 June, 1908, Madeleine Llewellyn, only daughter of George Llewellyn Palmer of Lackham, Lacock, Wilts., and has issue.<sup>27</sup> Lieutenant Hanbury-Tracy was killed in action in Flanders in December, 1914.

1. *Eva Isabella Henrietta Hanbury-Tracy*, born 25 January, 1869; married 24 August, 1889, Henry Torrens Anstruther, M.P., of Whitchurch, Aylesbury, and has issue.<sup>28</sup>

2. *Florence Emma Louisa Hanbury-Tracy*, born 11 February, 1873; married 24 June, 1891, Captain Charles Warden Sergison, late Scots Guards, of Cuckfield Park, Sussex, D.I. He died 20 January, 1911, leaving issue.<sup>29</sup> She died 4 November, 1911.

3. *Ida Madeleine Agnes Hanbury-Tracy*, born 20 January, 1875; married on 20 February, 1894, Francis Pelham Whitbread, third son of Samuel Whitbread, of Southill and Cardington, Beds., M.P., and has issue.<sup>30</sup>

4. *Alice Evelyn Agatha Hanbury-Tracy*, born on 12 August, 1877; married on 4 October, 1898, Bertram William Arnold Keppel, late of Lexham Hall, Swaffham, and has issue.<sup>31</sup>

5. *Rhona Margaret Ada Hanbury-Tracy*, born 13 July, 1879; married 17 August, 1905, Bertram Abel Smith, youngest son of the late Robert Smith, of Goldings, Herts.,<sup>32</sup> and has issue.<sup>33</sup>

<sup>26</sup> Richard Algernon Frederick, born 20 April, 1911; Ursula Katherine, born 11 April, 1909.

<sup>27</sup> Michael David Charles, born 29 March, 1909; Ninian John Frederick, born 7 December, 1910.

<sup>28</sup> Douglas Tollemache, born 15 July, 1893; Joyce, born 6 June, 1901.

<sup>29</sup> Prudence Ida Evelyn, born 2 September, 1892; Cynthia Mary, born 10 May, 1897.

<sup>30</sup> Peter, born December, 1897; Beatrice, born December, 1894.

<sup>31</sup> William Bertram Arnold Joost, born 31 August, 1909; Marguerita, born 8 September, 1899; Judith Iris, born 5 November, 1900.

<sup>32</sup> Robert Smith, of Goldings, was second son of Abel Smith, of Woodhall Park, Herts., and brother therefore of Caroline, first wife of Robert Culling Hanbury of Poles (see p. 265).

<sup>33</sup> Jocelyn Abel, born 31 May, 1906; Anthony; Veronica.







W. B. Lockhart, pinxit

Photo by John Trevor.

*The Hon. Felix Charles Hubert Hanbury-Tracy.*

*In the possession of Lord Sudley.*







*Et-bello-et-pace.*

SIR CHARLES HANBURY-WILLIAMS bore, and his successors seated at Coldbrook and Nant Oer have always borne, the whole arms and crest of Hanbury without difference. Their word is *et bello et pace*.

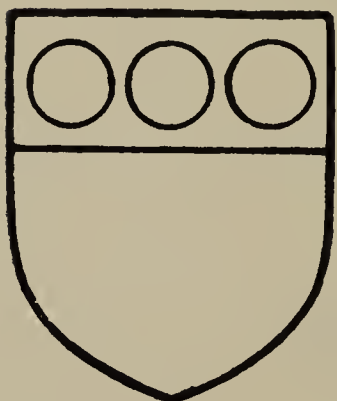




The Lady FRANCES CONINGSBY, wife of Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams (I.), was daughter and heir of Thomas, Earl of Coningsby, who bore for his arms *Gules three conies silver*.



MARGARET CHAMBRE, the wife of George Hanbury-Williams (II.) of Coldbrook, younger brother and successor of Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams, was the daughter of John Chambre of Llanfoist in Monmouthshire, whose arms were *Azure a man's arm gold and in the hand a red rose with its stalk and leaves all in their proper colours*.



ELIZABETH ANNE PAKINGTON RUSSELL, the wife of Ferdinand Hanbury Hanbury-Williams (IV.) of Coldbrook, was the daughter of William Russell of Powick in Worcestershire, who bore arms of *Silver a chief gules charged with three bezants*.



BEATRICE LEATHAM, wife of Ferdinand Pakington John Hanbury of Nant Oer, is the daughter of Edward Aldam Leatham, of Miserden in Gloucestershire, whose arms were *Party saltirewise ermine and gold on a chief engrailed azure three bezants each charged with a saltire gules*.

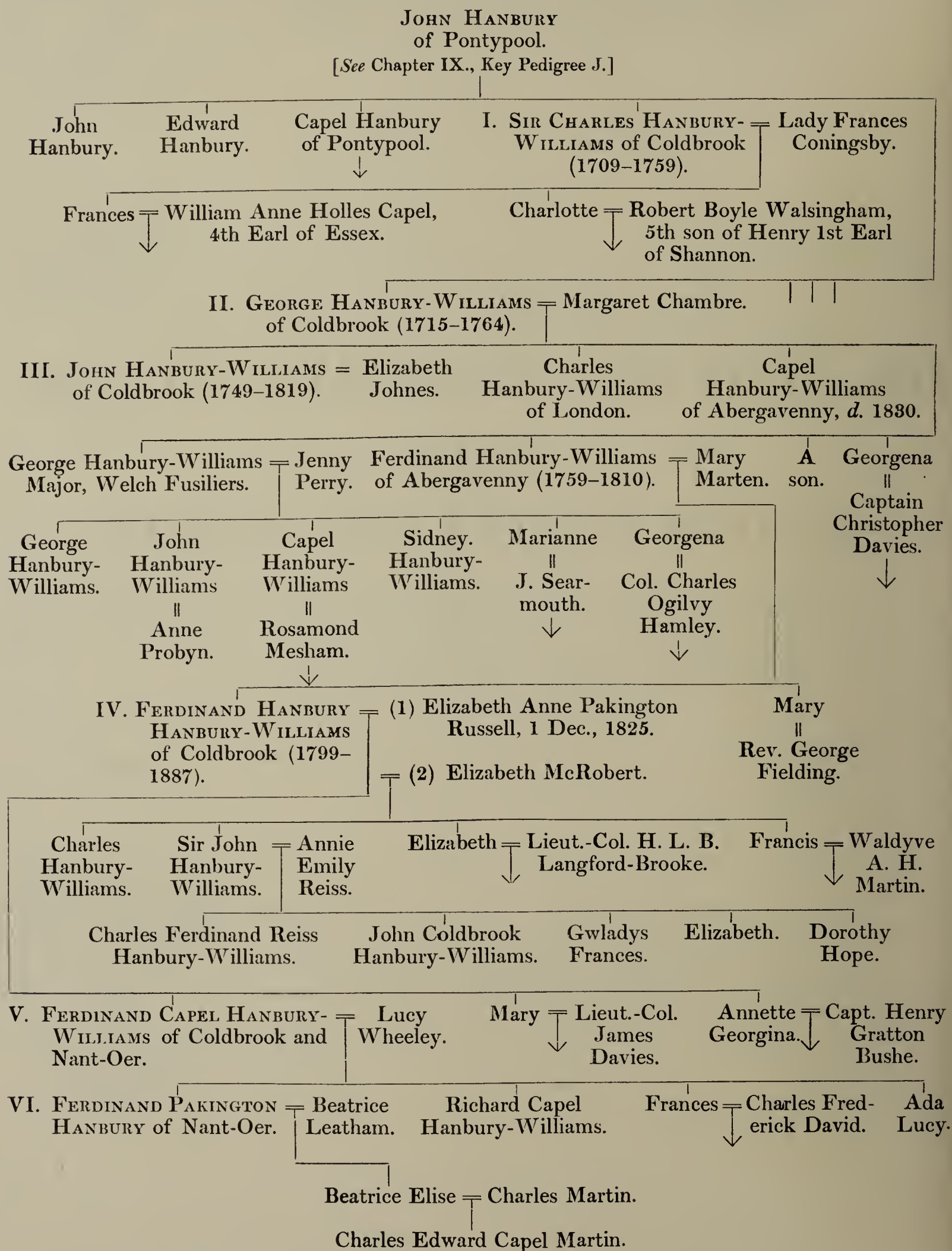
SIR CHARLES HANBURY-WILLIAMS  
AND THE  
HANBURY-WILLIAMS FAMILY.



# THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

## KEY PEDIGREE L.

### SIR CHARLES HANBURY-WILLIAMS AND THE HANBURY-WILLIAMS FAMILY



# SIR CHARLES HANBURY-WILLIAMS.

## CHAPTER XI.

### SIR CHARLES HANBURY-WILLIAMS AND THE HANBURY-WILLIAMS FAMILY.

#### I.

#### *Sir Charles Hanbury- Williams*

SIR CHARLES HANBURY-WILLIAMS, courtier and wit, poet and ambassador, was a well-known figure of eighteenth century life. He was, as we have seen above, fourth son of Major John Hanbury of Pontypool, who had settled on him the Coldbrook estate, purchased under the will of Charles Williams of Caerleon. Born in 1709, Sir Charles, then Charles Hanbury, went in 1720 to Eton. There he made many friends, among whom were Henry Fox, Thomas Winnington, and Henry Fielding the novelist. The friendship with Fox and Winnington was to be deeper than that with Fielding, but at the same time it is said that Fielding always relied on Charles Hanbury for a guinea<sup>1</sup> and regularly submitted his plays to him.<sup>2</sup>

After Eton, Hanbury made the Grand Tour, and then returning to England took the surname of Hanbury-Williams and received the Coldbrook estate from his father on 30 June, 1732.<sup>3</sup> On 1 July, 1732, he married at St. James's, Westminster, Frances, youngest daughter and eventually sole heiress of Thomas, first Earl of Coningsby, of Hampton Court, Herefordshire. The marriage did not prove a happy one, and after a few years Hanbury-Williams and his wife separated. Two daughters were born of the marriage: Frances<sup>4</sup> and Charlotte.<sup>5</sup>

On the death of Major John Hanbury in 1734 Charles Hanbury-Williams was elected to succeed him as member for Monmouthshire, and he continued to represent the county until 1747.<sup>6</sup> In 1736 he seconded the Address, voted for the Convention in 1739 and held office under Sir Robert Walpole as Paymaster of the Marine Forces,

<sup>1</sup> Horace Walpole, *Letters* (ed. Toynbee), ii., 384.

<sup>2</sup> The MS. of one of Fielding's plays 'The Father, or the Goodnatured Man,' was lost by Sir Charles in 1754 and was not recovered until 1778, when Garrick identified it as the work of Fielding (see Nichols' *Lit. Anecdotes*, iii., 364).

<sup>3</sup> See above, Chapter IX., p. 155.

<sup>4</sup> She married William Anne Holles Capel, Earl of Essex (see below).

<sup>5</sup> She married Robert Boyle Walsingham, fifth son of the first Earl of Shannon (see below).

<sup>6</sup> His name occurs twice as a speaker, but in neither case is the substance of his speech given in the Parliamentary Debates.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

from 1739 to 1742. From February, 1742, to 1747 he was High Sheriff of Herefordshire and on 20 October, 1744, he was created a Knight of the Bath.

Apart from politics and public office, however, Hanbury-Williams is chiefly interesting at this time in his life as a poet and satirist. From an early date he had been an admirer of Alexander Pope and in 1739 had himself tried some experiments in light satirical verse, his amorous songs to 'Lovely Peggy' and his lines to Sir Hans Sloane, who saved his life, being privately circulated in 1739 and 1740. In the latter year also appeared 'Isabella or the Morning,' and from that time he launched into a series of political ballads, easily turned verses full of vivacity and keen invective. These were for the most part directed against the members of the opposition to Sir Robert Walpole, especially against Pulteney, who was created Lord Bath in 1742. Of his ode 'The Country Girl,' addressed to Pulteney, as Earl of Bath, in June, 1742, Horace Walpole writes:—

'The pen of Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams inflicted deeper wounds in three months on this Lord than a series of craftsmen, aided by Lord Bolingbroke, for several years could imprint on Sir Robert Walpole: the latter lost his power but lived to see justice done to his character—his rival acquired no power but died very rich; he is supposed to have had the principal hand in *Mist and Fog Journals* and the *Craftsman*.'<sup>7</sup>

Apparently the satirist's most productive year was 1743. In January appeared a 'Letter to Mr. Dodsley, Bookseller in Pall Mall,' proposing a humorous emendation of a passage in Young's *Night Thoughts*<sup>8</sup> at the expense of Lord Wilmington. Then in February came 'The Merry Campaign or the Westminster and Green Park Scuttle: To the tune of Chevy Chase,' followed by 'Plain Thoughts in Plain Language' and a droll dialogue held in Solomon's Porch between Samuel Sandys and Edmund Waller; in April came 'Sandys and Jekyll,' a new ballad, and in August 'Peter and my Lord Quidham,' a satire on legacy-hunters. [See Appendix I.]

The death of Thomas Winnington, Paymaster of the Forces, on 18 April, 1746, two days after the Battle of Culloden, was a severe blow to Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams, who had been much attached

<sup>7</sup> Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams, *Works* (ed. 1822), i., 132 n.

<sup>8</sup> ii., 28. The lines are:—

*A Wilmington goes slower than the sun,  
And all mankind mistake their time of day.*

The proposed emendation was:—

*A Wilmington goes slower than a snail,  
But all mankind mistake their time of day.*

The most amusing part of the letter is, of course, the statement of reasons for the emendation.



*Coldbrook Park.*





## SIR CHARLES HANBURY-WILLIAMS.

to him, as is shown by the epitaph he wrote for his friend (Appendix J). The Paymaster was one of those occasional and strange combinations of a keen and witty business man and a man of licentious tastes. The lighter side of those tastes, a love of wit and revelry, had drawn to him the affection and comradeship of Henry Fox and his friend Hanbury-Williams. In Winnington's last days, when, as Horace Walpole declares, his life was thrown away<sup>9</sup> by the treatment of Thompson, a quack, 'the oracle' of Winnington's sister, Mrs. Masham, Fox and Hanbury-Williams insisted on calling in a doctor, but their insistence on a capable man was too late.

Sir Charles, apparently unable to take up his former interests after the death of his friend, let his house in the following August<sup>10</sup> and resigned the Paymastership of the Marines. In December it was suggested that he should undertake the Berlin embassy, but Walpole wrote, 'it is not yet done.'<sup>11</sup> On Christmas Day, 1746, Walpole wrote to his friend Sir Horace Mann, 'Sir Charles Williams has kissed hands and sets out for Dresden in a month: he has hopes of Turin, but I think Villettes is firm. Don't mention this.'<sup>12</sup> On 2 February following, Sir Charles himself wrote to the Duke of Newcastle saying that, since he had given up the idea of going to Turin and agreed to go to Dresden, he had heard that 'the person who thought of going to Turin has resolv'd otherwise.' He therefore desired the Duke's interest 'that when Mr. Villettes is recall'd I may succeed him at that court.'<sup>13</sup> But Walpole was right, Villettes was firm, and in May, 1747, Sir Charles set out for Dresden, where he arrived on 20 May, as he informed Sir Thomas Robinson, minister at Vienna,<sup>14</sup> in his first letter to him after his arrival. 'I could wish heartily,' he wrote, 'that this first letter were merely one of form. But an ugly accident has happened at this court, that you will hear a great deal about at Vienna the moment you receive this.'<sup>15</sup>

<sup>9</sup> 'Madly or wickedly they have murdered a man to whom nature would have allotted a far longer period, and had given a degree of abilities that were carrying that period to so great a height of lustre as perhaps would have excelled most ministers who in this country have owed their greatness to the greatness of their merit.' Walpole, *Letters* (ed. Toynbee), ii., 192.

<sup>10</sup> Walpole, *Letters* (ed. Toynbee), ii., 224.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, 255.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, 257. Villettes was the minister at Turin, afterwards in Switzerland.

<sup>13</sup> Add. MS. (Brit. Mus.) 32,710, fol. 150.

<sup>14</sup> In 1754, when Henry Pelham's death gave the Government over to the Duke of Newcastle, there was great difficulty in supplying Pelham's place as leader of the House of Commons. Finally Sir Thomas Robinson, although a man of no mark, was chosen. 'The Duke might as well send his jackboot to lead us,' was Pitt's remark to Fox.

<sup>15</sup> Add. MS. 23,825, fol. 100. The ugly accident referred to was the refusal of Augustus, King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, under the influence of Count Bruhl, to receive the letters of their Imperial Majesties appointing Count Esterhazy ambassador to the Court at Dresden for the approaching marriages of the Electoral Prince of Saxony and the Elector of Bavaria



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

In July, 1747, Sir Charles wrote to Sir Thomas Robinson :—

‘I am here a good deal retired, and in a melancholy way, which I have been ever since the death of my friend M<sup>r</sup> Winnington, in whom my country lost an useful citizen, and I the man upon earth I loved the best. ’Twas upon his death I beg’d the King to send me abroad, and resigned a very profitable employment to come out of a country where I miss’d an object that I esteemed and honourd very highly and where everything daily puts me in mind of him. When he dy’d he had much the best interest of any man in England with the King; and had three times in one day returned the Chancellour’s of the Exchequer seal into the King’s hand who wou’d fain have forc’d it upon him; but he was steady to his friends, and the cause in which he had embark’d and proof against the temptation of Power itself. I must stop here for I should never have done upon this subject and instead of making an excuse I desire you would take what I say as an earnest of the unreserv’d correspondence which I wish to enter into with you.’<sup>16</sup>

Thus Sir Charles himself attributed his mission to Dresden to his grief for his friend, and there seems to have been no ground for the imputations of cowardly flight made against him by the lampoonists in their answers to his *Ode upon the marriage of the Duchess of Manchester to Edward Hussey*. This ode was imprudently published in August, 1746, after its private circulation soon after the marriage in 1743. The satire, not only against Mr. Hussey but against the whole nation of Ireland, borne in the lines: —

‘Nature indeed denies them sense  
But gives them legs and impudence,  
That beats all understanding;’

had aroused strong feeling against him, and his retirement into Monmouthshire, in August, 1746, was said to be primarily to avoid a succession of duels. Yet, judging from his own letters, he seems to have scorned to attach any seriousness to the situation. Fox, however, wrote to him in September, 1746 :—

on the excuse that the Emperor had not yet been acknowledged by the French. Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams interviewed Count Bruhl in an attempt to persuade him to receive Esterhazy for the Imperial Court, but could make no effect (see *ibid.*, fol. 116). However, Major-General Belgarde ‘was sent later from Dresden to notify the double marriages to their Imperial Highnesses (*ibid.*, fol. 135), and on 3 July following, Sir Charles wrote to Sir Thomas Robinson that by the help of the latter’s advice he had ‘finished his work and totally heald the breach between the Courts of Vienna and Dresden’ (*ibid.*, fol. 174). ‘As to the honours her Imperial Majesty has done me thro your hands,’ he adds, ‘all I can say to them is that I am extreamly sensible how much they are above my deserts. That I have from my cradle ever had the highest honour for her Imperial and August House and that if, during the absence of Count Esterhazy Her Majesty should have any business to transact at this Court she has not a subject of her own that would execute it with more fidelity and devotion to Her Majesty than myself’ (*ibid.*, ff. 174 d, 175).

<sup>16</sup> Add. MS. 23,825, fol. 199.

## SIR CHARLES HANBURY-WILLIAMS.

‘I have thought so much about the scrape your last ode has been like, and may still be like, to draw you into, that I could not write without endeavouring to inform you of the truth . . . it has been too strongly, to have no grounds, reported that the Irish (to show they have understandings) have determined to make an irreconcilable quarrel of it; and that a dozen or fourteen had entered into mutual promises that the first who met you should affront you; and farther that one M<sup>r</sup> Mervin had promised M<sup>r</sup> Hussey to be his proxy in the quarrel as soon as you should come to town. You may laugh at all this; but I do assure you at the same time, that every body ridicules and condemns it, your serious friends and I in the first place, think it puts you in a disagreeable situation and I am heartily and excessively concerned about it . . . you can’t imagine how very uneasie I have been and shall be about it till I am sure ’tis all over.’<sup>17</sup>

Under the circumstances, although Sir Charles himself declared he had walked openly in London and had given his enemies plenty of time to challenge him if they had been in earnest, it was not surprising that when he was appointed to Dresden a fire of counter lampoons charged him with flight:—

‘But Hussey, frowning, shakes his cane  
And Charles flies trembling o’er the main  
At Berlin long to tarry.’<sup>18</sup>

Another ode addressed to Sir Charles was said to have been occasioned by seeing an ode by him, inscribed to Lord Chesterfield:—

‘Who’s this? what! Hanbury the lyric?  
Changing his notes to panegyric,  
In fearful dread of fighting?  
But ’tis in vain; for Hussey swears,  
If Cynthius won’t, he’ll lug your ears,  
And make you leave off writing.

‘Think you, because you basely fled  
To Saxony to hide your head,  
On odes you still may venture?  
Or wipe off scandal left at home,  
By meanly daubing him, in whom  
All commendations centre.’<sup>19</sup>

Lord Orford in his *Memoirs* says that Sir Charles had thrown up his place ‘in some disgusts; the loss of Mr. Winnington, and a

<sup>17</sup> Letter from Mr. Fox quoted in Coxe’s *Historical Tour in Monmouthshire* (1801), 272, and in the preface to Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams’ *Works* (ed. 1822), p. x.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, ii., 28–9. Berlin is a mistake for Dresden.

<sup>19</sup> Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams, *Works*, ii., 31.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

quarrel with the Irish, occasioned by an ode which he wrote on the marriage of the Duchess of Manchester and Mr. Hussey, fomented by Lord Bath and his enemies, and supported by too little spirit, had driven him to shelter his discontents in a foreign embassy, where he displayed great talents for negotiation, and 'pleased as much by his letters as he had formerly done by his poetry.'<sup>20</sup>

The most immediate of Sir Charles's tasks in Dresden was, of course, to keep cemented the alliance between England and the King of Poland. England and her allies<sup>21</sup> were still engaged in protracted war with France, though the way was being prepared for the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (18 October, 1748). On 10 July, 1747, Sir Charles wrote to Sir Thomas Robinson at Vienna, 'the faults that we and our allies and the French too (thank God) have committed during this war are prodigious. *Illiacos extra muros peccatur et intra*. But if ever the Austrians pretend to attempt the taking another town to be sure all Europe will laugh at them.'<sup>22</sup> Seven days later he wrote, concerning the policy of the Court of Saxony, that 'if the Czarina does not exert herself upon this occasion (and if she does this court must and will do whatever she pleases) the fear of the King of Prussia and the weight of France may make them accede immediately to the Treaty of Stockholm.'<sup>23</sup>

Sir Charles had not much faith in Lord Chesterfield's attempts at peace in 1747, and wrote again to his Vienna correspondent, on 11 September, 'I freely declare that I am affraid of any peace that will be made while the French continue to have a visible superiority over us.'<sup>24</sup>

In the next month 'the Hanover' affairs at this Court' were also put into the hands of Sir Charles,<sup>25</sup> and, being without a secretary,<sup>26</sup> he apparently began to overwork and overstrain both his mind and body, encouraging the feverish attacks to which he had been subject

<sup>20</sup> Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams, *Works*, Introd., xi.

<sup>21</sup> By the Treaty of Worms (13 September, 1743) England, Holland, Austria, Saxony, and Sardinia leagued together to assure the Pragmatic Sanction and the European balance. A counter treaty, the League of Frankfort (5 April, 1744) was made by France and Prussia. By the Treaty of Dresden (25 December, 1745) Prussia made separate peace with Austria, but England and her allies continued the struggle against France until August, 1747.

<sup>22</sup> Add. MS. 23,825, fol. 198 d.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 210 d. Called the Quadruple Alliance.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, 23,826, fol. 39.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 112.

<sup>26</sup> See Add. MSS. 23,825, ff. 181, 275 ; 23,826, ff. 3, 112, 187. The secretary whom he had asked Sir Thomas Robinson to send from Vienna was a Mr. Price, a Monmouthshire neighbour of Sir Charles and a relative. Mr. Price had seen better days and once had a good estate, but he had been 'quite undone for these seven last years.' He was evidently a thriftless, inconsequent individual and treated Sir Charles very badly. 'I meant the whole,' the latter wrote to Sir Thomas Robinson, 'as an act of charity to a Person with whom I had been brought up for his father and mine liv'd like two Brothers together.' Add. MS. 23,826, fol. 187.

## SIR CHARLES HANBURY-WILLIAMS.

as a child,<sup>27</sup> the development of which gave so much suffering in later years. In the previous month he had written to Sir Thomas Robinson that having been 'obliged to go fifty miles from Dresden to a place called Lichenburgh to hunt with the King,' he had been forced to return on account of 'a violent fever of which I am now better, though still confined to my room.'<sup>28</sup> In the following March, he wrote again to Sir Thomas that he had not had 'three days perfect health since Michaelmas,' and that he had now been taken with a fever and inflammation in the throat. 'I am still very weak, and if I have not my health better in this cold climate . . . . I must return either to our own warm, foggy air or go to some Court more near the sun.'<sup>29</sup>

He apparently wrote to the same effect and applied for a change of post to the Duke of Newcastle, who, having sent him the King's command to go with the Saxon Court to Warsaw, wrote to him privately on 20 May, 1748, that he might depend on 'being relieved, or at least, of having leave to come home before the winter. This I hope will make you easy with regard to the Danger you apprehend to your Health from that cold climate. And as to the great expence it will be to you Fox must be your solicitor with my brother and shall not want my assistance.'<sup>30</sup>

On 9 June, Sir Charles wrote to the Duke that he would not fail to attend his Polish Majesty as he was commanded to do, but he should not wish to stay in Poland for the winter. He pleaded, moreover, that it was necessary for him to be accredited because of the expense involved. 'I know for certain that the King of Sardinia always allows his Ministers one thousand Spanish pistoles for the expenses of their going into Poland.'<sup>31</sup>

Meanwhile, Henry Fox was doing his utmost for the promotion of his friend. Already in the early months of 1748 he had vainly tried again to secure the Turin Embassy for Sir Charles. 'I will tell you a secret,' Horace Walpole wrote to Sir Horace Mann on 12 January, 'there is a transaction going on to send Sir Charles Williams to Turin, he has asked it and it is pushed. In my private opinion I don't believe Villettes will be easily overpowered; though I wish it from loving Sir Charles and from thinking meanly of the other; but talents are no passport.'<sup>32</sup>

<sup>27</sup> See Add. MS. 22,221, fol. 419. His father wrote to Lord Strafford concerning an illness from which Charles had been suffering: 'His complaint was a violent headache with faintings which brought him exceeding low.'

<sup>28</sup> Add. MS. 23,826, fol. 3.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, 23,827, fol. 153.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, 32,812, fol. 217.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, 32,812, fol. 261.

<sup>32</sup> Walpole, *Letters* (ed. Toynbee), ii., 298.



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In February Walpole wrote that Sir Charles 'grows more likely to go to Turin,'<sup>33</sup> but at the end of the year<sup>34</sup> he wrote that the whole system of embassies was in confusion, 'Sir Charles Williams is the great obstacle to all arrangement: Mr. Fox makes a point of his going to Turin; the ministry, who do not love him, are not for his going anywhere.' However, Fox was not to be daunted. Shortly after the signing of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, he had written a most laudatory letter to the Duke of Newcastle, praising the Treaty and the Duke's share in it, mainly it appears to win the Duke's regard, in order to secure the coveted post for Hanbury-Williams. And, although the idea of Turin had to be abandoned, Fox obtained from Newcastle a promise that Sir Charles, with John Anstis the younger, Garter-at-Arms, should carry the blue riband to the Margrave of Anspach, a 'most profitable commission.' Sir Charles received this appointment from the King about 23 July, and executed the order on his way back to England in August, 1749.<sup>35</sup>

Moreover, in May, 1749, by the influence of the Duke of Cumberland, as an express reward to Fox for remaining Secretary of War, on the resignation of Doddington, Sir Charles had already been appointed envoy extraordinary to Berlin.<sup>36</sup> Thus, on 22 June, he wrote from Dresden to the Rev. Mr. Birt, his Monmouthshire neighbour and friend:—

'What you have heard about my going to Berlin is very true. The King was pleased of his own accord to nominate me to that Court and to give me a very large addition of salary upon the account (as he was pleased to say) of my diligent and able services; I think you will be glad to hear that I am very high in his Majesty's favour. I am going to a very difficult Court, but as it is the last legation that I will undertake unless I am made an ambassador so I intend to exert my utmost endeavours to answer those ideas which the King has conceived of me.'<sup>37</sup>

The Embassy at Berlin was not to prove successful. Sir Charles disliked the Court and was only persuaded finally to accept the post at the last moment. It was at Berlin, however, that he met

<sup>33</sup> Walpole, *Letters*, (ed. Toynbee), ii., 304.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, 354.

<sup>35</sup> From notes kindly supplied by Mrs. Langford-Brooke from letters of Sir Charles to Fox.

<sup>36</sup> On 3 May Walpole conveyed the news to Sir Horace Mann (*Letters*, ii., 373), and added: 'here is an epigram which he has just sent over on Lord Egmont's opposition to the Mutiny Bill:

'“ Why has Lord Egmont 'gainst this bill  
So much declamatory skill  
So tediously exerted?  
The reason's plain; but t'other day  
He mutinied himself for pay,  
And he has twice deserted.”'

<sup>37</sup> Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams, *Works*, iii., 88.



*Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams.*



*Photos by Grove & Boulton.*

*Lady Frances Coningsby (Hanbury-Williams).  
From pictures in the possession of Sir John Hanbury-Williams*





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the great French wit, Voltaire, who wrote of him to the Comte D'Argental, on 23 September, 1750:—'*Il y a ici un ambassadeur anglais qui sait par cœur les Catilinaires. Ce n'est pas milord Tyrconnel, c'est l'envoyé d'Angleterre. Il m'a fait de très-beaux vers Anglais sur Rome sauvée; il dit que c'est mon meilleur ouvrage.*'<sup>38</sup>

Sir Charles had arrived at Berlin early in July, 1750,<sup>39</sup> and before the month was out he was ordered to proceed to Warsaw to attend the King of Poland's diet. On 20 July he wrote to the Duke of Newcastle that his Polish journey was resolved on. 'I imagine my journey thither will alarm both the French and the Prussians. . . . France is now making new proposals to Count Fleming's Court [of Saxony] for a new treaty of subsidy.' This being the case Sir Charles hoped he would be allowed to negotiate for a counter treaty of subsidy on the part of England.<sup>40</sup> Nine days later the Duke wrote that he could not hear of a treaty of subsidy since the King and his colleagues were both against it. 'Pray get away as fast as you can and get back to Berlin as fast as you can also.'<sup>41</sup>

On 1 August, Sir Charles answered, 'I am stepping into my coach to go to Warsaw.'<sup>42</sup> Before the middle of the next month he was back again in Berlin, and Walpole wrote to Sir Horace Mann concerning his late mission:—

'He is the present ruling star of our negotiations. His letters are as much admired as ever his verses were. He has met the Ministers of the two angry Empresses and pacified Russian savageness and Austrian haughtiness. He is to teach the monarch of Prussia to fetch and carry unless they happen to treat in iambics, or begin to settle the limits of Parnassus instead of those of Silesia. As he is so good a pacificator I don't know but we may want his assistance at home before the end of the winter.'<sup>43</sup>

Sir Charles, however, far from being happy in 'teaching Prussia

<sup>38</sup> Voltaire, *Œuvres complètes* (Paris, 1827), iii., p. 1181.

<sup>39</sup> After carrying the blue riband to the Margrave of Anspach in August, 1749, Sir Charles came home to England for a short term of leave. On 12 September Walpole wrote that he had arrived in London (*Letters*, ii., 410), and that he was evidently staying with Lord Ilchester until the end of the month (*ibid.*, ii., 411). From October to March he appears to have been at Coldbrook almost continually. At the beginning of May he was in London but crossed to the Hague before the end of the month. From June to the beginning of July he was in Hanover. (*Ex inform.* Mrs. Langford-Brooke from notes in her possession from the correspondence of Sir Charles with Henry Fox.)

<sup>40</sup> Add. MS. 32,822, fol. 153.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 225. On 12 August Sir Charles wrote from Warsaw to Mr. Keith at Vienna, 'I arrived here last Thursday night and performed the journey in five days and five nights from Berlin, and I shall return to my post at Berlin in so short a time that I desire you would direct letters to me at that place.' Add. MS. 35,469, fol. 122.

<sup>42</sup> Add. MS. 32,822, fol. 237.

<sup>43</sup> Walpole, *Letters* (ed. Toynbee), iii., 17. 20 September, 1750.



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to fetch and carry' was declaring that 'any blockhead could undertake that embassy,' and was writing in the same month to the Duke of Newcastle for a new post:—

'I must now take the liberty to mention to your Grace that in the present situation of affairs in Europe it would be my ambition to go to Vienna in case Mr Keith should not continue at that Court and that your Grace had not already fixt upon some more proper Person than myself to fill that Post.'<sup>44</sup>

But promotion was not yet to come. During the remaining months of his stay at Berlin Sir Charles further expressed his scorn of the Prussian Court; the most glorious seed would never flourish 'in the barren sand of Brandenburg,' he wrote to Mr. Keith in November, 1750.<sup>45</sup> His acuteness in scenting out bribes was most distasteful to Frederick the Great, who, at the beginning of the next year, sent to George II. desiring his recall 'without assigning any reason for the request.'<sup>46</sup> Already on 5 January, 1751, Sir Charles wrote to Mr. Keith:—

'I have no news to tell you from hence except that the usage I receive from His Prussian Majesty and his Ministers is intollerable and of such a nature as I believe will make my stay here very short, tho' not so short as I could wish. . . . His Prussian Majesty may do what he pleases to me but he shall never make me change my manner of thinking or my manner of acting.'<sup>47</sup>

Every day his position at the Court grew worse, and before January was out he realised his stay there could not be long.<sup>48</sup> At last on 16 February he was able to write:—

'It is with great pleasure that I acquaint you that His Majesty has at last been pleased to recall me from this Court and that I have actually received my letters of revocation. My situation here was never an agreeable one but for these last three or four months I have lived under great uneasiness. But my present comfort is that all I have done or said here has met with His Majesty's [George II.] entire approbation.

'If this Court continues to treat Ministers of my rank in the manner I have been used here His Prussian Majesty will soon find that no crowned head will send anybody to Berlin above the degree of a secretary.

'It wou'd be tedious and insipid to give you an account of the various marks of

<sup>44</sup> Add. MS. 32,823, fol. 273. Berlin,  $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{2}{3}$  September, 1750.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, 35,470, fol. 22.

<sup>46</sup> Horace Walpole, *Memoirs of George III.*, ii., 9. 'Sir Charles had detected the Saxon minister at Berlin in betraying his master's and Russia's secrets to the Court of Prussia, and had also exposed an artifice of the King of Prussia in making a Tartar, sent to release a countryman, who had enlisted in the Prussian Army, pass for a deputy or minister from the disaffected in Russian Tartary' (Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams, *Works*, ii., 209).

<sup>47</sup> Add. MS. 35,470, fol. 116.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 143.

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His Prussian Majesty's displeasure that I have received since my residence at Berlin and I protest to you that I know no reason for this ill usage, except my having done my duty to my King openly and boldly.

'I am now to acquaint you that I have His Majesty's orders to repair to the Court of Dresden where I hope to be in about a fortnight and where I flatter myself that I shall be able to do good service both to my King and the House of Austria.' <sup>49</sup>

Sir Charles's mission to Dresden was to engage the King of Poland's vote for the election of the Archduke Joseph (afterwards Joseph II.) as King of the Romans. <sup>50</sup>

He set out with a good heart and wrote to Keith on his arrival at Dresden that, after the storm he had encountered at Berlin he was 'got into a very quiet Port where I am well treated and where I will endeavour to do all the good I can.' <sup>51</sup>

His first task was to obtain the consent of the English Government to a subsidiary treaty between England and the King of Poland. The latter had declared to Count Keyserling (the Russian minister at Dresden) that he was resolved to accede to the Imperial Treaty of 1746, but had not determined on the manner of his acceptance. Sir Charles, writing to the Duke of Newcastle in April, 1751, declared that this was a new subterfuge of the King of Poland to evade giving a categorical answer to Russia, and that it also confirmed his idea that the Court would 'neither accede to the Treaty nor give their vote for the eldest Archduke to be King of the Romans till they had hopes given them of receiving a subsidy from England.' <sup>52</sup> In the same month Sir Charles wrote to Mr. Keith at Vienna that he was 'in hourly expectation of a messenger from England, with full instructions to conclude a subsidiary treaty with His Polish Majesty.' <sup>53</sup> Under the circumstances Sir Charles was given permission to begin negotiations for the treaty. Newcastle

<sup>49</sup> Add. MS. 35,470, fol. 196. 'His Prussian Majesty' directed the following letter to George II. concerning Sir Charles's dismissal (Stowe MS. 256, fol. 111):—

*'Monsieur mon frère. Votre Majesté m'ayant fait connoître par sa lettre du 22<sup>e</sup> Janvier passé qu'il souhaitoit d'employer ailleurs le Chevalier Williams qui a résidé jusqu'ici à ma Cour en qualité de votre Envoyé Extraordinaire et Plenipotentiaire, je n'ay pas tardé à luy accorder son Audience de Congé ne doutant point, qu'il ne vous fasse un Report fidèle des assurances, que je luy ay données, en cette occasion, des sentimens d'amitié, d'Estime et de Consideration avec lesquels je suis très parfaitement,*

*à Berlin*

*Monsieur mon Frère*

*ce 4 Mars 1751*

*Votre bon Frère*

FEDERIC' (sic).

<sup>50</sup> Both George II. and Newcastle had this election very much at heart, believing it would preserve the European balance and strengthen Austria against the French.

<sup>51</sup> Add. MS. 35,471, fol. 7.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, 32,827, fol. 193. 18 April, 1751. Dresden. Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams to the Duke of Newcastle.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, 35,471, fol. 37 b.



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hoped much from it and wrote privately to Sir Charles on 9 August, 1751:—

‘If the Treaty succeeds I shall then have some Hopes of being able to establish some system upon the Continent; which (for some months past) I have much doubted. . . . Your old friend the King of Prussia says you are quarrell’d with the Saxon ministers as much as you were with his and they declare *hautement* that France won’t give you *un obole* [a mite]. But I don’t desire to see that put to the Trial. If you conclude this treaty it will be a great work well done and do you great honour.’<sup>54</sup>

For the next few weeks Sir Charles thought he was progressing well. ‘I am in a greater hurry of Business than I ever was in my life or I hope ever shall be again,’ he wrote to Mr. Keith in May.<sup>55</sup> He believed that Count Bruhl could not withdraw from all his promises although he had attempted ‘to avoid the engagement of giving 6000 men even in case of defence.’ ‘I flatter myself,’ Sir Charles wrote to Mr. Keith in June, ‘that his Polish Majesty and Mons. Bruhl are well inclined to the cause.’<sup>56</sup>

From the beginning of September, however, his confidence began to be shaken and he confessed himself to be of some uneasiness. The King of Poland hunted every day, and the Court, including Count Bruhl, went with him, so that Sir Charles was unable to arrange any conferences.<sup>57</sup> Moreover Count Bruhl was ‘so shuffling, so timid, and so undecided,’ that it was almost impossible to make him agree and keep to any article. ‘He is chang’d by every wind and allarm’d by every apprehension.’<sup>58</sup> Further, Count Hennick, who was every day gaining ascendancy over Bruhl, was warm in the interests of France and made no scruples of declaring his partisanship.<sup>59</sup> Hence, though Count Bruhl was, Sir Charles was convinced, ‘at the bottom no friend to France,’ and hated Prussia mortally, ‘his own fears and those which Count Hennick daily instills into him hinders his doing what he thinks and knows to be right.’<sup>60</sup> The enforced delay of the negotiations was very distasteful to the Duke of Newcastle. ‘The present embarass’d state of your negotiation, has flung us into great difficulties,’ he wrote to Sir Charles on 20 September, 1751; ‘those who never tasted much this subsidiary treaty do, with too much ground, represent this to be no treaty at all; giving money for nothing; and not to be defended when it is laid

<sup>54</sup> Add. MS. 32,829, fol. 119.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, 35,471, fol. 55.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 126.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, 32,829, fol. 262.

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*, 32,829, fol. 290.

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 262.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 290. 14 September, 1751. Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams to the Duke of Newcastle.

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before Parliament.' Sir Charles must get some assurance, in writing if possible, that the King of Poland would furnish 6000 men in case England or Holland were attacked, and some satisfactory security that Poland would vote for Archduke Joseph.

'Upon the whole *faites l'impossible* to clear up this point. If the treaty miscarries everything, in my opinion, is at an end. If this point of the Vote is not fully cleared up to unwilling understandings, you and I shall pass our times unpleasantly. I have heard too much already. My honor, my reputation is concern'd not to be the dupe of Count Bruhl. I am sure they are safe in your hands. I am sure you will take care of them. Don't lose the Treaty, and yet don't accept of a slight security for the vote.'<sup>61</sup>

In November, 1751, Sir Charles wrote to Keith that he hoped everything would soon be concluded: 'I shall be extremely glad when the whole is over for I have had a long and difficult negotiation which has lasted above six months.'<sup>62</sup> It was not until 3 July, 1752, that Sir Charles could write to the Duke, 'I think my whole commission is finished. I answer for it to your grace.'<sup>63</sup> Count Bruhl had made the required declaration on the order of the King of Poland, who also bade him act in perfect conformity with the King of England concerning the election of Archduke Joseph.<sup>64</sup>

The Duke of Newcastle wrote to Sir Charles on 9 July, 1752:—

'I can only tell you most sincerely that I never was better pleased with Expedition and success than with yours and indeed, greater could not well be. You shall certainly be informed of everything. Things look very well and your example will have its weight.'<sup>65</sup>

Less than a month after the Treaty had been concluded Sir Charles wrote from Dresden on Friday, 11 August, 1752, sending some china to the Duke of Newcastle and saying that 'on Monday sevenight he would set out for Poland.'<sup>66</sup> On 24 August he was still in Dresden, having been detained by one of his accustomed fits of illness. He hoped, however, to start the next day.<sup>67</sup> In Poland his health was very indifferent, and on 8 November he wrote to Mr. Keith that he had had a great deal of ill health and fatigue and had given himself 'much pains to very little purpose.'<sup>68</sup> The break-up of the Diet without any success Sir Charles attributed to the influence of the King of Prussia:—

<sup>61</sup> Add. MS. 32,830, fol. 125.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, 35,472, fol. 29.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, 32,837, fol. 276.

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*, 32,837, fol. 272. See also *ibid.*, 35,473, fol. 144.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, 32,838, fol. 74. <sup>June 28</sup>  
<sup>July 9</sup>, 1752.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*, MS. 32,839, fol. 175.

<sup>67</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 310.

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.*, 35,474, fol. 115.



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‘The King of Prussia is jealous and afraid that this country [Poland] should ever take any consistency and consequently will never permit any Diet to be held and he has engaged France to join with him in this Resolution. . . . It is certainly the aim of France and Prussia to render Russia as odious as possible in this country.’<sup>69</sup>

On his return from Warsaw, Sir Charles had intended to pass through Vienna, but he wrote to Keith, ‘a great deal of ill health and the badness of the roads and the season make it impossible for me to undertake such a journey at such a time of the year.’<sup>70</sup> However, early in 1753 he was writing to the Duke of Newcastle asking permission to pay a visit to Vienna during the next Lent for a fortnight or three weeks:—

‘It is not of meer curiosity, for I think I should improve myself in the knowledge of Germany by seeing that court.’<sup>71</sup>

The projected journey was allowed, and on 20 February, 1753, Newcastle wrote to him:—

‘You will go, I hope, to Vienna, accredited in the manner you like; trusted with our secret and put in a way of doing service and making your court. The conduct of the Austrian Ministers is astonishing. We wish to be well with them. We shew it by desiring to do their business and rather than owe any obligation to us they will obstruct their own business and do that of their greatest enemies France and Prussia.’<sup>72</sup>

Before starting for Vienna, Sir Charles wrote from Dresden again on 7 March, 1753, in answer to this letter from the Duke:—

‘tho’ I have not vanity enough to imagine that my negotiation at Vienna will be crowned with the wished for success yet I promise your Grace very faithfully that I will exert myself to deserve it.’<sup>73</sup>

The object of Sir Charles’s journey was to solicit Austria’s help in case Frederick II. should engage in active hostility after the stoppage of the Silesian loan.<sup>74</sup> It was during this visit to Vienna

<sup>69</sup> Add. MS., 35,474, fol. 128.

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 128; 35,475, fol. 53.

<sup>71</sup> *Ibid.*, 32,842, fol. 262.

<sup>72</sup> Add. 32,843, fol. 28.

<sup>73</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 187. On Friday, 9 March, he wrote to Mr. Keith:—‘Tho’ I do not come to Vienna as a minister yet I shall be obliged to bring my cyphers and some papers with me which I certainly shall not care to have opened at the Custom House.’ He therefore asked Mr. Keith to make provision for him against this possibility. ‘I set out this morning early and hope to be at Vienna on Wednesday or Thursday.’ *Ibid.*, 35,475, fol. 73.

<sup>74</sup> On 23 November, 1752, Frederick had announced his intention of detaining the last instalment of the Silesian loan for £250,000 due to English creditors. The money had been borrowed, in January, 1735, by the Emperor Charles VI. on the security of the revenues arising from Upper and Lower Silesia. After the annexation of Silesia by Prussia, Frederick, by the treaties of Breslau (1742) and Dresden (1745), had agreed to take over the obligations for repayment. However, he now stopped the last £30,000 under the pretext that it must be applied as compensa-

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that Sir Charles composed the well-known distich on the Empress-Queen. Walpole wrote of it to the Hon. Henry Seymour-Conway, brother of Lord Hertford:—

‘Sir Charles Williams, never very happy at panegyric, has made a distich on the Queen of Hungary; which I send you for the curiosity, not for the merit of it:—

*‘O regina orbis prima et pulcherrima, ridens  
Es Venus, incedens Juno, Minerva loquens.*

It is infinitely admired at Vienna, but Baron Munchausen has received a translation of it into German in six verses which are still more applauded.’<sup>75</sup>

At the close of 1753 Sir Charles visited England and, on 6 November, was writing to the Duke of Newcastle from Coldbrook:—

‘As I certainly am one of your Grace’s servants, I think it is my duty to let you know where I am in case you should want me.

‘I have been canvassing at Leominster<sup>76</sup> and met with as much success as I could wish or expect, Ld. Bateman has done me much service and shew’d me great friendship at that place.

‘I am now at my own house diverting myself with making up stewards’ accounts, viewing farm houses that want repairs and seeing the Ballances of my accounts disposed of before they come into my own hands.’<sup>77</sup>

However, this retirement was to be short-lived. On 26 November Sir Charles was writing again to the Duke in answer to a letter asking him to come to London:—

‘I would set out in a day or two but my eldest daughter [Lady Essex] who is with me has been a good deal out of order and is not yet come out of her room; as

tion money for the Prussian shipowners whose vessels were said to have been seized in 1745 by English cruisers for carrying contraband goods. It seems quite clear, however, that no seizures took place until a year after the last instalment of the loan was due, *i.e.* till 1746. See *Gent. Mag.*, 1753, pp. 83 *et seq.*

<sup>75</sup> *Letters*, iii., 155. As the editor of the Clarendon Press edition of Walpole’s *Letters*, on the authority of Professor Litterdale, points out, the best part of the epitaph is ‘conveyed’ from one written in the sixteenth century by Hieronymus Angerianus, who said of a certain lady:—

*‘Caelia ridens  
Est Venus, incedens Juno, Minerva loquens.’*

<sup>76</sup> Sir Charles was member for Monmouthshire, as we have seen above, from 1734 to 1747. In 1747 he unsuccessfully contested Leominster, since, when he left England in that year, he had handed over the charge of his election for Leominster to his brother Capel Hanbury, who had given up the election. Sir Charles wrote on 5 July, 1748, to the Rev. Thomas Birt, ‘My brother having, without the least reason, thought fit to give up my election at Leominster, where if they would have but staid three days, I am certain all opposition would have been dropt, hinders my being able to serve you in the manner I proposed to do when I went out of England, which, from the instant of Mr. Winnington’s death I was determined to do; and my being thus carelessly left out of Parliament will make my stay longer than I intended.’ Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams, *Works*, iii., 74. However, in 1754 Sir Charles was elected for Leominster, which he represented until his death. A half-length portrait of him formerly hung in the Council Chamber of Leominster Town Hall.

<sup>77</sup> Add. MS. 32,733, fol. 100.



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soon as she is fit to travel I shall set out. However, if my coming immediately is absolutely necessary, nothing shall make me neglect my duty. . . . My election at Leominster goes as well as I can wish.' <sup>78</sup>

The Duke sent again through Henry Fox, pressing his coming, and on 6 December he wrote to the Duke that he would come to London immediately. But before he set out on another Embassy he reminded Newcastle that his late expenses remained unpaid :—

‘Give me leave to remind your Grace how long many of my Bills of Extraordinarys have lain dormant in your Grace’s office. His Majesty and your Grace have been both pleased sometimes to approve of my services and I therefore can’t help thinking it a little hard that I shou’d receive harder measure than my Bretheren. Love of money was never my fault and I scorn to ask a farthing of any person, even of a King, beyond what I think my due. But if the labourer be worthy of his hire, Pray, my Lord, let me receive it.

‘I have allways liv’d wherever the King has sent me in a manner not to profit by my employment and for this I dare appeal to every Englishman that has travell’d thro the places where I resided.’ <sup>79</sup>

Sir Charles’s destination was once more to be Dresden, whence in the early autumn of 1754 he was ordered to follow the King of Poland to Warsaw and attend the Diet. On 11 September, 1754, he wrote from Warsaw to the Earl of Holderness :—

‘This country is in the greatest flame I ever saw it and if His Polish Majesty does not take effectual care to put an end to the disputes that now subsist between some of the great families here before he leaves this country to return to Saxony I will venture to prophecy that there will be a civil war here by next spring.’ <sup>80</sup>

There were two great parties in Poland, the one, headed by the Czartoriskis, ‘persons of the most weighty and best understanding,’ was friendly to Russia, Great Britain, and the Saxons; the other, headed by the Potowskis, was publicly known as the French faction. The lot of the English ambassador was naturally thrown in with the Czartoriski family. Moreover Sir Charles as early at least as 1751 was much interested in one of that family, the young Count Poniatowski (afterwards Stanislaus Augustus, King of Poland). Thus he wrote to Keith on 29 November, 1751, introducing the young Count to him :—

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 325.    <sup>79</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 390. 7 December, 1753.

<sup>80</sup> Add. MS. 32,850, fol. 295. Sir Charles is referring more particularly here to the dispute as to the Ostrog succession and the subsequent seizure of the estates of Prince Sangusko by military force. The question was to have been settled by the Diet, but the Diet was broken up before even its Marshal could be elected. See Add. MS. 35,478, ff. 88, 145.



*Photo by Grove & Boulton.*

*Frances, afterwards Countess of Essex, and Charlotte afterwards Mrs. Boyle Walsingham,  
daughters of Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams.  
In the possession of Sir John Hanbury-Williams.*





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‘As I received numberless obligations from that family when I was in Poland and as the Palatin [of Mazovia, father of Poniatowski] with his brothers-in-law the two Princes Czartoriskis are the heads of our party in that kingdom I should be very glad that you shew this young gentleman all the civilities in your power.’<sup>81</sup>

Already, in 1751, the French faction had been gaining ground in the favour of the Court and the marriage of Count Bruhl’s daughter to one of the heads of the Potowskis, Count Mnischeck, the Marshal of the Court, drew him quite away from his old friends. Sir Charles’s position at Warsaw and Dresden became very difficult; the King of Poland, he says, received him with great coldness, and indeed all ‘well-intentioned Poles’ were not only ill-received at Court but were ‘almost under a persecution.’<sup>82</sup> From Dresden he wrote to Mr. Keith on 9 February, 1755, that all that had been done in Poland during the last months was a concerted thing between the French Ambassador, the great general of the crown, and Count Mnischeck to oppress and ruin the Czartoriski, that is to say the Russian, party. ‘Count Bruhl’s behaviour to the King (George II.) and the Czarina,’ he adds, is ‘ungrateful to the last degree.’<sup>83</sup>

In March Sir Charles wrote again to Keith that as the King of Poland was going to Fraustadt at the end of May to hold a private council of the Polish senate he supposed he himself must undertake ‘that disagreeable journey.’<sup>84</sup> Count Bruhl was anxious to know if he were going or no, but Sir Charles kept his own counsel on that point.<sup>85</sup> However, whether by the request of the King of Poland or not, Sir Charles was relieved from the contemplated journey to Poland by his appointment as Ambassador to Petrograd (St. Petersburg) at the end of March, 1755.<sup>86</sup>

On 21 April he wrote to Mr. Keith that he was under orders to hasten his journey to Petrograd as fast as possible. ‘I go to

<sup>81</sup> Add. MS. 35,472, fol. 53.      <sup>82</sup> *Ibid.*, 32,850, fol. 322.      <sup>83</sup> *Ibid.*, 35,479, fol. 3.

<sup>84</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 35.      <sup>85</sup> *Ibid.*, 32,853, fol. 374.

<sup>86</sup> On 25 January, 1753, Sir Charles, writing to the Duke of Newcastle, warned him that he must ‘think of putting a man of more weight and higher character than Guy Dickens at Petersburg. The Czarina loves an ambassador and Bretlach’s credit at that Court is founded upon his high character.’ His own interest in the Court had made him realise the importance of Russian affairs, and he had already seen the advisability of learning all he could of the men who were likely to make their mark in Russian policy. Thus in November, 1751, he was writing to Mr. Keith, ‘I shall be very glad when you can write to me by a safe hand that you would let me know what sort of a figure Count Bestoucheff makes and in what manner and with whom he lives in Vienna’ (Add. MS. 35,472, fol. 49). Before long Sir Charles had become friendly with Count Bestoucheff and was living with him in Dresden in 1753. This friendship was to stand him in good stead when he was appointed to Russia, for Bestoucheff was then Great Chancellor. On 30 March, 1755, Sir Charles wrote to the Earl of Holderness that the Great Chancellor’s credit ‘increased daily at the Court of Petersburg’ and that two of his greatest enemies were lately removed from their employments (Add. MS. 32,853, fol. 374).



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Petersburg,' he adds, 'as well armed as you or he [Count Fleming] can wish and I flatter myself that I shall be able to do all the King expects from me.' Affairs were also taking on a better aspect at the court of Dresden. 'I think Mons. Bruhl begins to come to his senses.'<sup>87</sup>

The journey to Petrograd was, however, unavoidably delayed by one of Sir Charles's frequent attacks of fever. Thus he wrote to Mr. Keith from Dresden on 9 May, 1755:—

'I am sure you will be sorry to hear that I was seizd with a fever at Leipzig Fair of which I am not yet recovered and which makes it impossible for me to venture upon my long journey so soon as I intended. This frets me and, I believe, prevents me from being cured as fast as I otherwise should be.'<sup>88</sup>

On 23 June, 1755, Sir Charles was received in audience at Petrograd and made his first speech to the Empress.<sup>89</sup> The task which he had before him was to negotiate for the assistance of a Russian army to undertake the defence of Hanover. He was well received at Court and he wrote to the Earl of Holderness on 8 July that the ministers, though they differed in most things, had all united in showing him civilities and behaving towards him in the most open manner.<sup>90</sup> 'Your Lordship may depend upon it,' he continues, 'that I shall make use of the Honey-moon of my ministry to execute His Majesty's orders and finish if possible the convention upon the best Terms I can get and without the least loss of time.'<sup>91</sup> The Great Chancellor (Bestoucheff) had received him 'as a person that was welcome to him,' and the Vice-Chancellor (Woronzoff) seemed resolved to convince him that 'whatever he may have been formerly he has at present renounced his errors and sees the necessity of establishing the strictest union between the King and his imperial mistress being persuaded that the King of Prussia is the power of whom Russia ought to be most jealous as being Her most natural and formidable enemy.'

However, although Sir Charles found himself so well received, he was desirous of strengthening his position, and thus he wrote to the Earl of Holderness asking for 'small additional helps.' These 'small

<sup>87</sup> Add. MS. 35,479, fol. 113.

<sup>88</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 142.

<sup>89</sup> The text of this speech is preserved in Stowe MS. (Brit. Mus.) 253, fol. 1.

<sup>90</sup> Stowe MS. 253, fol. 3.

<sup>91</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 3 b. He wrote also to Mr. Keith, 'My reception here has been equal to my wishes and beyond my Hopes and if God will but give me my Health which at present is but very indifferent I do not doubt to continue to send you better news than you have had from Petersburg for some time.' Add. MS. 35,480, fol. 23.

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additional helps' included 1500 ducats<sup>92</sup> in ready money and a yearly pension of 500 ducats for Monsieur Olsufiou, whose influence with the Vice-Chancellor was all powerful, and who was willing for the above bribe to do Sir Charles any service in his power. As Olsufiou governed the Vice-Chancellor, so the Saxon Envoy, Funk, had equal authority with the Great Chancellor and would serve the King faithfully for the same sum as that proposed for Olsufiou. Finally, the last person who must be 'fixed in the King's interest' was Bestoucheff's secretary Wolkou 'that lately ran away and the only person in his [Bestoucheff's] family that can read French and German. A present of 500 ducats and 250 ducats a year will make this person my own.' The Grand Chancellor was well known to be avaricious, and Sir Charles played upon this knowledge. Thus in making his offer, on behalf of England, to the Chancellor, he not only added immensely to the subsidies which had been offered by England in the secret articles of the project for Russia's aid but also told the Chancellor 'with some warmth' that if he brought the Convention to a happy conclusion he should have £10,000 whenever the ratifications were exchanged.

'Such Public and Private offers, made at once, struck him, and with joy in his face he told me that if I would suffer him to make a small alteration in my proposal which should not be at all to our disadvantage he would accept and support what I had offered.'<sup>93</sup>

On 24 July, 1755, the Earl of Holderness, writing from Hanover, answered Sir Charles's letter to the effect that the king was pleased at his reception in Petrograd, and permitted him to make 'the immediate present' and promise the annual pension to Olsufiou, Funk, and Wolkou. As for the promise to the Chancellor, Holderness wrote, 'I must acquaint you that the king thinks you have been a little hasty in making so large an offer.'<sup>94</sup>

Within a few days Sir Charles had been so successful with his negotiation that, as he wrote to the Earl of Holderness, the Vice-Chancellor (Woronzoff) told him that he had now to hope that Petrograd would be 'an agreeable residence for me; for that my business was already done and he believed anything I had to do at this Court would always be done as easily as this first important

<sup>92</sup> A ducat as then used in Russia was a gold coin equivalent to about 9s 4d.

<sup>93</sup> Stowe, 253, fol. 9, 9 b.

<sup>94</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 10. On 31st August (N.S.) Sir Charles answering this letter excused himself for having offered the £10,000 to Bestoucheff, who would not have been satisfied with less, 'though I employed all the little art I am master of.' *Ibid.*, fol. 16.



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point.’<sup>95</sup> However, there was one impediment; the Empress herself had not yet given any answer to the proposed convention, although Sir Charles had made friends with her favourite, young Count Schuvaloff, who had persuaded her to read over the convention. Finally, on 30 September the treaty was signed; but, meanwhile, events had been happening which bade fair to make all Sir Charles’s work of no effect. At the very moment that the Empress Elizabeth was signing the treaty of subsidies with Great Britain she was secretly engaged in making and receiving overtures from France, and, before the year was out, Frederick the Great, alarmed by the prospect of a Russian army in Germany, broke with France and came to an understanding with Great Britain, undertaking to defend Hanover against all aggressors. A treaty to that effect was signed at Westminster on 16 January, 1756. On 21 February Sir Charles wrote to Mr. Keith as follows:—

‘The ratifications of the Convention were not sent to England till Friday the 20<sup>th</sup> of February and what I have gone thro’ for these last six months upon that account is beyond expression.

‘Within two days after the Convention was ratified this Court received the news of the new Treaty between His Majesty and the King of Prussia and I must not conceal from you that the Empress is piqued and out of humour about it and I beg you would inform me by the first opportunity how it was received at Vienna, for by letters I have received from the Earl of Holderness I find that our Ministry was uneasy lest your Court should resent it so far as to give orders to their Minister here to blow the coals upon this occasion between the King and the Empress of Russia.’<sup>96</sup>

Thus the treaty of subsidies for the success of which Sir Charles had worked so hard had entirely failed. Henceforward Prussia, against whom the negotiation had been chiefly aimed, must be supported, and the King of Prussia’s cause must be urged at Petrograd. Sir Charles, realising that this was the only policy left to him, took up the new loyalty so convincingly that he was accused at Petrograd of being in the King of Prussia’s interest. ‘Some have added that her Majesty ought to look upon me more as a Prussian spy than as an English ambassador.’<sup>97</sup>

However, the greatest difficulties which Sir Charles had to face were in connexion with the secret intrigues of the French Court at Petrograd. As early as October, 1755, he had written to Keith that he suspected the French of meditating some great stroke, but he knew nothing of it.<sup>98</sup> That this great stroke was the union of

<sup>95</sup> Add. MS. 35,480, fol. 50. July  $\frac{8}{19}$ , 1755.

<sup>97</sup> Letter to Earl of Holderness, 22 March, 1757.

<sup>96</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 135.

<sup>98</sup> Add. MS. 35,480, fol. 91-2.

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Austria, France, and Russia, was to appear in the later development of political events.

Meanwhile, in the summer of 1755 a Scotchman Mackenzie, known as Chevalier Douglas, had been sent from France, to Petrograd to obtain information.<sup>99</sup> He presented himself at the British Embassy as an English subject, but Sir Charles, suspecting him, refused to receive him or to introduce him at court. In spite of this Douglas appears to have got into communication with Vice-Chancellor Woronzoff, and to have received from the Empress a letter expressing her desire to renew negotiations with Versailles, and asking the King of France to send her a representative official. In April, 1756, Douglas set out again for Petrograd accompanied this time by the mysterious Charles Geneviève D'Eon.<sup>100</sup> Sir Charles soon penetrated into the true character of the emissaries and set himself to help Chancellor Bestoucheff in his intrigues against them and the French influence which they represented. Woronzoff was, however, on the side of France, and through him the Empress gave Douglas a fresh memoir again expressing her desire for closer alliance with France, and requesting that Douglas might be accredited as Chargé d'Affaires. This memoir was sent to Versailles by the hand of a French merchant, Michel, a friend of Douglas, and with him went Madame Caravaque, the Empress's French attendant. Thus, on 12 June, 1756, Sir Charles wrote to the Earl of Holderness, 'a creature of the Vice-Chancellor is soon to set out from hence to Paris to negotiate this affair.' On 13 July he wrote to Mr. Keith at Vienna concerning the alliance between France and Austria,<sup>101</sup> and stating that the French party at Petrograd had much increased 'since the arrival of one Douglas here and the powers he brought with him.' 'This Douglas, I am informed, formerly belonged to the Prince of Waldeck, that during the late war he was a spy of the States General and resided at Liège, that he is a Jesuit in disguise, and that his true name is Mackenzie.'

However, Sir Charles still disbelieved in the French influence and

<sup>99</sup> Douglas was to write his despatches from Petrograd as though he was in the fur trade. The words 'black fox' were to signify Sir Charles, and if the latter's negotiations were successful he was to write 'black fox is dear.' 'Ermine in demand' was to mean that the Russian party was in ascendancy at Court; 'Lynx in demand' that the Austrian party was in favour. 'The price of sable is falling off' was to mean that Bestoucheff was losing his influence. M. E. Boutaric, *Correspondance secrète inédite de Louis XV.*, 83.

<sup>100</sup> It is sometimes stated that D'Eon accompanied Douglas in 1755, but, as M. Vizetelly in *The True Story of the Chevalier D'Eon* shows, there is no evidence that D'Eon went to Petrograd until 1756.

<sup>101</sup> By the Treaty of Versailles, 1 May, 1756, Austria and France had entered into alliance, and the object thenceforward was to draw Russia into the treaty.



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declared that the Court was 'incapable, particularly the Empress, to enter into any double dealing and it is my settled opinion that her Majesty will do all in her power to avoid a war and that it will be with very great difficulty that she will ever be brought to enter into one.' 'Though I am not so strong as I could wish to be here,' he says in the same letter, 'yet I am much stronger than some people imagine, and others give me out to be.'<sup>102</sup>

It is certain that Sir Charles had a good reason to believe in his strength, for he had on his side the goodwill of the Chancellor Bestoucheff, and more important still that of the Grand Duchess Catherine (afterwards Catherine II.). The failing health of the Empress Elizabeth had brought into prominence the question of the succession. Her nephew and heir-presumptive, the Grand Duke Peter, was swayed by German sympathies, and his wife, the Grand Duchess Catherine, was very desirous of a good understanding with Great Britain. In October, 1755, Sir Charles had written to Lord Holderness, describing the serious state of Elizabeth's health and the consternation of her party at the idea of her death. Bestoucheff was less alarmed than other people, 'for the Great Duchess is his friend and governed by him.'<sup>103</sup> Under the circumstances Sir Charles had from the first set out to win Catherine's friendship and, within a few months, he became her trusted and soon her intimate friend. His first description of her, less than six months after he arrived at Petrograd, is a valuable picture and shows, further, that at that period, before the alliance between Great Britain and Prussia, she shared Sir Charles's dislike of Frederick the Great. He writes to Lord Holderness as follows:—

'As her Imperial Highness is the Person whom, in case of accidents, will rule here, I think it my duty to inform the King of my observations upon Her, which I can the better do because I often have conversations with her for two hours together, as my rank places me at supper always next to her Imperial Highness: and, almost from the beginning of my being here, she has treated me with confidence and sent me word by the Great Chancellor that she would do so.

'Since her coming into this country she has by every method in her power endeavoured to gain the affections of this nation. She applied Herself with Diligence to study their language and speaks it at present (as the Russians tell me) in the greatest perfection. She has also succeeded in her other aim, for she is esteemed and beloved here to a high degree. Her person is very advantageous and Her manner very captivating. She has a great knowledge of this Empire and makes it her only study. She has parts and sense, and the Great Chancellor tells me that nobody has more steadiness and resolution.

'She has of late declared Herself openly to me with respect to the King of

<sup>102</sup> Add. MS. 35,481, fol. 4.

<sup>103</sup> Stowe MS. 253, fol. 11.



*Photo. by Grove & Boulton.*

*Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams.  
From a picture in the possession of Sir John Hanbury-Williams.*





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Prussia. She is not only convinced that He is the natural and formidable enemy to Russia but I find she hates him personally. She told me lately in speaking of the Prince of Prussia that he had not his Prussian Majesty's understanding: and as to his heart it could not be so bad as his brother's because the King of Prussia's was certainly the worst in the world.

'Her Imperial Highness never mentions the King but with the utmost respect and the highest regard, is thoroughly sensible of the utility of the union between Great Britain and Russia and always calls His Majesty the Empress's best and greatest ally; and flatters herself that the King will also give his friendship and protection to the Great Duke and herself.

'As to the Great Duke he is weak and violent but his confidence in the Great Duchess is so great that sometimes he tells people that tho' he does not understand things himself yet his wife understands everything. . . .

'P.S. The Great Duchess told me last night that she should soon have a favour to beg of the King.'<sup>104</sup>

Friendship between Russia and France, endangering, as it did, her succession as Czarina, was naturally distasteful to Catherine. She explained to Sir Charles that she was very willing to use all her power to thwart the advances of the French envoy but that she could do nothing for lack of money considering the number of agents which would have to be paid. With this Sir Charles was able to supply her not only from Great Britain but also from Prussia.<sup>105</sup> On 29 November, 1756, Andrew Mitchell, the British envoy at Berlin,<sup>106</sup> wrote to Sir Charles thanking him on behalf of the king for the zeal and abilities he had shewn in his service. 'He expects still greater things from the farther exertion of them.' Further Frederick wrote through Mitchell:—

'His Prussian Majesty desires you will take a proper opportunity to assure the Great Duke and Duchess of his sincere regard for them and that nothing shall alter the sentiments of esteem and friendship which he has long held for them both. He likewise thinks it might be of great use if you could insinuate to the Great Dutchess to make a point with Schuwallow the Favourite to hinder the Russian troops from passing the frontier.'<sup>107</sup>

But the money of England and Prussia was not the sole link which bound Catherine to Sir Charles's interest. Not only had she

<sup>104</sup> Stowe MS. 253, ff. 11–13.

<sup>105</sup> See Add. MS. 6806, fol. 10. The inner history of these transactions is clearly shown in the correspondence between Catherine and Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams which is now being translated, and is shortly to be edited, by Sir Charles's great-great niece, Mrs. Langford-Brooke (see p. 229). The letters which passed almost daily, sometimes twice a day, between the two, show an exquisite side of the characters both of the much-translated Grand Duchess and of Sir Charles, for they are marked by a refinement and understanding which alone made their friendship possible.

<sup>106</sup> Andrew Mitchell (1708–71), afterwards Knight of the Bath, was envoy to Berlin from 1756–71. He was on very confidential terms with Frederick the Great, who refused to part with him when his removal was proposed in 1758.

<sup>107</sup> Add. MS. 6806, fol. 36.



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a sincere personal regard for him but she owed to him her meeting with her lover Count Stanislaus Poniatowski.

Sir Charles had, as we have seen, already become friendly with Poniatowski in Poland, and wrote of him to Mr. Keith in November, 1751: 'You will be surprised to see a person of nineteen years of age so formed and so knowing as this young gentleman.'<sup>108</sup> Thus it was that when Sir Charles left Dresden for Petrograd, he took with him the young Count, nominally as his secretary, but in reality that he might gain a diplomatic footing at the court and advance the political views of his uncles, the two Czartoriskis. It happened that Sir Charles and his new secretary arrived at Petrograd at the very time when Count Bestoucheff, who 'idolised the Grand Duchess almost to the point of being her lover himself,'<sup>109</sup> was trying to find a new favourite for his mistress to replace Soltykoff, who had been dismissed by the Empress to Hamburg. For this purpose he had selected a young Count Lehadroff, who was presented to the court on the same day as Poniatowski. Catherine being questioned as to her opinion, declared that of the two '*le Polonais lui revenait davantage.*' This conversation was repeated to Poniatowski by L. Alexandrich Narizhkin, then her gentleman of the bedchamber. Poniatowski, at first too timid to take advantage of Catherine's friendliness, finally sent her a note, and received a reassuring reply the next day. '*Alors j'oubliais qu'il y avait une Sibérie,*' he writes in his fragmentary autobiography. Sir Charles did all in his power to encourage the intrigue, for Poniatowski's position was of incalculable value to him, finally establishing as it did his influence with Catherine.

In July, 1756, Poniatowski left Petrograd for Poland,<sup>110</sup> to return

<sup>108</sup> Add. MS. 35,472, fol. 53.

<sup>109</sup> *Mémoires secrets et inédits de Stanislaus Auguste Comte Poniatowski* (1862), p. 5.

<sup>110</sup> On 6 July a *dénouement* had come. The news of the intrigue reached the Grand Duke. Poniatowski was seized as he walked back through the park after a meeting with Catherine, carried before the Grand Duke and taken to a road overlooking the sea. *Je crus voir ma fin*, he remarks in his autobiography. Being questioned by the Grand Duke he refused to make any definite statement, and the next day he was sent back to Peterhof. For two days he lived in fear of his life, but the Grand Duchess wrote to him that she had enlisted the sympathies of the Grand Duke's mistress, Elizabeth Woronzoff, in his favour. The result was a meeting between Poniatowski and the Grand Duke, who reproached Poniatowski:— '*N'est tu pas fou de ne m'avoir pas mis dans la confidence à temps: si tu l'avais fait, tout ce tapage ne serait pas arrivé.*' At the end of a quarter of an hour the Grand Duke was in such good humour that he fetched the Grand Duchess and Elizabeth Woronzoff and the four played pranks together until about four o'clock in the morning. Not, however, before the Grand Duchess, with characteristic shrewdness, had made the Grand Duke write a note to the Vice-Chancellor Woronzoff bidding him to order the Court of Warsaw to send Poniatowski back to Petrograd as Polish ambassador. The note was countersigned by Elizabeth Woronzoff bidding her uncle see to this at once. Bestoucheff had already, by using his influence on Count Bruhl, given his aid in the

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at the end of the year as duly credited Polish ambassador. Catherine was now entirely under the influence of Sir Charles, Poniatowski, and Bestoucheff. '*Ils devinrent les maîtres de son esprit, et elle se laissoit entièrement diriger par leurs conseils.*'<sup>111</sup> The King of Prussia was delighted at the strengthened influence of Sir Charles at the Russian Court, and Mitchell wrote to him on 29 November, 1756:—

'Upon hearing that Count Poniatowsky was sent to Petersburg by the King of Poland I took the Liberty to assure His Prussian Majesty that your excellency would do everything in your power to keep that young nobleman right, who I knew was under great obligations to you and had great confidence in you. His Prussian Majesty said he was persuaded you could do more with Count Poniatowsky than anybody and that if the real interest of Poland was fairly stated to him He must see that Russia's taking no part in the present war<sup>112</sup> was the way speedily to bring about a Peace and to prevent the Calamities of war from spreading farther.'<sup>113</sup>

However, the power of 'the young court,' as Catherine and her *entourage* were styled, was not strong enough to withstand the combined influence of the Empress, Woronzoff, and Schuvaloff, who supported Douglas and D'Eon in the French interest. Austria also, in the person of Count Esterhazy,<sup>114</sup> and by the help of a million florins, was pressing the cause of France. Thus on 9 December, 1756, Sir Charles wrote to the Earl of Holderness:—

'Bad as the news is which this letter contains it is of so much importance that too early notice of it cannot be sent to His Majesty . . . the assurances given by the House of Bourbon to that of Austria of sending Troops into Bohemia and of attacking the Duchy of Cleves have made the Empress look upon His Prussian Majesty as a much less formidable enemy than she did six weeks ago and hence have proceeded the resolutions of this Court [to accede to the Treaty of Versailles]. . . . The Schuvalows whose power increases daily declare publicly for the accession to the Treaty of Versailles and for maintaining what they call the new system. . . . I had the day before received notice of this matter [the pending accession of the Empress to the treaty] from my great friend [Catherine or Poniatowski] by whom I was fully confirmed and convinced that it is the Schuvalows who support the new system, that this Court is determined to accede to the Treaty of Versailles and that I am become too obnoxious here, from my partiality as it is called to the King of Prussia and that I shall not be suffered to remain here.'

matter, Williams having informed him of the *liaison*, of which he had been in ignorance for more than six months [*Mémoires secrets et inédits de Stanislaus Auguste Comte Poniatowski* (1862), pp. 5–22].

<sup>111</sup> *Histoire secrète des Amours de Catherine II.*, par un Ambassadeur de l'Époque, p. 63.

<sup>112</sup> The Seven Years' War, which broke out in August, 1756.

<sup>113</sup> Add. MS. 6806, fol. 36.

<sup>114</sup> When Sir Charles first went to Petrograd, Esterhazy was in bad odour at court. 'The Chancellor's coldness towards him is turned into an aversion,' Sir Charles wrote to the Earl of Holderness, 'and his influence has had a great effect upon Her Imperial Majesty who would be glad of any occasion to mortify Count Esterhazy.' Stowe MS. 253, fol. 6.



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The Empress had accused Sir Charles of supporting the King of Prussia's cause too strongly, of dispersing in Russia the papers which Frederick had published for his own vindication, of having declared he did not consider the King of Prussia aggressor in the present war and of having used threatening expressions about the Prussian army entering Russian territory. Sir Charles writes :—

‘As I was at that time confined to my house, as I still am, by a very ugly disorder I could not possibly go out to explain myself.<sup>115</sup> . . . After the system which this Court publicly avowed and adopted it is not wonderful to find their ill humour fall upon the only minister here who defends the King of Prussia's cause and when the resolution is taken to unite themselves with France it is not to be imagined that the English interests would be very long regarded at this Court.

‘Former times have shown what treatment ministers of Courts that were not well united with that of Petersbourg have received here and the King of Prussia's papers have shewn all the world the measures that are taken by this Court to oppose those they do not like.

‘How ill do the contents of this letter agree with the solemn protestations which had been often made to me by Both the Chancellors of the Empresses sincere regard to the King and her firm resolution to live in perfect friendship with His Majesty and of preferring it to that of France.’<sup>116</sup>

However, as Mitchell's letters to Sir Charles throughout the month of December, 1756, clearly show, the King of Prussia was not discouraged. He still hoped that the Empress Elizabeth would die before the Russian forces could move against Prussia, and through the mediation of Sir Charles he used every effort to make sure of the loyalty of the Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess to the House of Prussia in the event of the death of the Empress. If the Empress still lived Sir Charles was to manage, by bribery or any other possible means, to prevent the march of the troops; at least he must give the King of Prussia information when the troops marched and the routes they would take.<sup>117</sup> But Sir Charles was ill and depressed by the turn of events. ‘Give me leave to tell you,’ Mitchell wrote to him, ‘you take things too much to Heart. . . . Keep up your spirits, do not despair, let neither the Lyes of France nor Russia disturb your rest but continue to do your duty as you have done and all will yet go well.’<sup>118</sup>

The Empress still lived on but the King of Prussia was not

<sup>115</sup> He wrote to the same effect to Mr. Keith on 21 December, 1756 :—‘Everything here is now over and your Court by the assistance of France and money have carried all their points. . . . I am at present looked as ill upon here as you can be at Vienna. . . . My health has long been very indifferent and I have been confined to my house for five weeks and do not as yet know when I shall be able to get out of it.’ Add. MS. 35,481, fol. 161.

<sup>116</sup> Egerton MS. 1755, fol. 138.

<sup>117</sup> Add MS. 6806, ff. 47 b, 51 b, 60 b.

<sup>118</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 60 b.

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discouraged. On 19 April, 1757, Mitchell was writing to the same effect to Sir Charles. Frederick was then about to leave his quarters at Lockowitz, and attempt to force a passage into Bohemia:—

‘If this great and bold project of the King of Prussia succeeds of which there is a probability the Austrians will receive a blow which may render them of less importance. I hope your Excellency will be able to do essential service at the Court of Russia as the King of Prussia continues in the same favourable disposition towards them.’<sup>119</sup>

As is well known, Frederick’s bold protest at first succeeded; his victorious advance on Prague left him still desirous and more hopeful of friendship with Russia. Mitchell wrote to Sir Charles on 11 May:—

‘After such events the Court of Vienna will not be in a condition to pay the subsidy to Russia and I hope that the Great Empress will not trust the force of her empire into French hands. It is impossible the daughter of Peter the Great can have such a thought. Her father would have been the King of Prussia’s friend.’<sup>120</sup>

However, in spite of all efforts the Empress had already acceded to the second Treaty of Versailles on 1 May. Knowledge of this, added to the disasters which overtook Frederick during the summer months, made him at length yield up the hope of Russia’s friendship.

On 12 August, 1757, Mitchell wrote to Sir Charles:—

‘In the situation things are your Excellency’s remaining at Petersbourg can now no longer be of use, therefore think of your health and I can take upon me to answer that the King of Prussia will approve of what you do.’<sup>121</sup>

It was not long before the Empress expressed her desire that Sir Charles should leave Petrograd, and on 30 January, 1757–8, Horace Walpole wrote to Sir Horace Mann:—

‘Sir Charles Williams is returning on the bad success of our dealings with Russia. The French were so determined to secure the Czarina that they chose about seven of their handsomest young men to accompany their ambassador. How unlucky, for us, that Sir Charles was embroiled with Sir Edward Hussey Montagu who could alone have out weighed all the seven.’<sup>122</sup>

By February, 1757–8, Sir Charles was in Hamburg whence he wrote to the King of Prussia thanking him for the letter of appreciation which Frederick had addressed to him through Monsieur Vierich:—

‘J’ai toujours flotté entre la modestie et la reconnaissance sans pouvoir décider sur le moyen le plus humble et le plus propre pour en remercier Votre Majesté et ce n’est

<sup>119</sup> Add. MS. 6806, fol. 127.

<sup>120</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 134.

<sup>121</sup> *Ibid.*, fol. 208 b.

<sup>122</sup> Walpole, *Letters* (ed. Toynbee), iv., 33.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

qu'en me prosternant devant ses Pieds Sacrés que je Lui demande Pardon de la Liberté que je prens en Lui adressant cette Lettre, pour remercier tres humblement Votre Majesté d'avoir daigné se souvenir du Zèle d'un fidel serviteur et en même tems d'oublier les petitesesses de ses services.' <sup>123</sup>

After a delay at Hamburg, Sir Charles returned to England in March, 1758, leaving much of his property and luggage behind him. On 21 March Horace Walpole wrote to Sir Horace Mann: 'Poor Sir Charles Williams is returned from Russia having lost his senses upon the road.' <sup>124</sup> On 22 March Lord Chesterfield wrote to his son:—'Sir Charles Williams is still in confinement, and, I fear, will always be so, for he seems *cum ratione insanire*. The physicians have collected all he has said and done that indicated an alienation of mind, and have laid it before him in writing. He has answered it in writing too, and justifies himself by the most plausible arguments that can possibly be urged. He tells his brother, and the few who are allowed to see him, that they are such narrow and contracted minds themselves that they take those for mad who have a great and generous way of thinking. . . . I will not tire you by enumerating . . . instances of the poor man's frenzy; but conclude this subject with pitying him, and poor human nature, which holds its reason by so precarious a tenure.' <sup>125</sup> This attack of insanity, encouraged apparently by the use of dangerous drugs, <sup>126</sup> after the months of ill-health, worry, and disappointment in Petrograd, passed off quickly, and on 14 April, Walpole wrote again to Mann:—

'Sir Charles Williams' disorder appears to have been lightheadedness from a fever; he goes about again: but the world, especially a world of enemies, never care to give up their title to a man's madness and will consequently not believe that he is yet in his senses.' <sup>127</sup>

During the summer Sir Charles was at Coldbrook, where he superintended many alterations, showing himself perfectly sound-minded and normal. 'They say he is now very cool and well,' wrote Lord Chesterfield. From Coldbrook Sir Charles himself wrote to Mr. Keith:—

'You have been informed already of the wretched state of my health, both at Hamburgh and since my return to England; but I am now as perfectly well as ever I was in my life, and improving this charming place, where I hope to see you one day, to talk over things that nobody but you and I in England understand.' <sup>128</sup>

On 16 July, he wrote to Peter Collinson, the well-known horticulturist, as follows:—

<sup>123</sup> Add. MS. 6864, fol. 23.

<sup>124</sup> Walpole, *Letters*, iv., 128.

<sup>125</sup> See *Lord Chesterfield's Letters* (ed. 1892), iii., 1212.

<sup>126</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1211.

<sup>127</sup> Walpole, *Letters*, iv., 132.

<sup>128</sup> Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams, *Works*, Introd., xvii.



*Richard Cosway, pinx.*

*Photo. by Grove & Boulton.*

*John Hanbury-Williams of Coldbrooke and his wife Elizabeth,  
daughter of Thomas Johnes.  
In the possession of Sir John Hanbury-Williams.*





## SIR CHARLES HANBURY-WILLIAMS.

‘Coldbrook  
‘near Abergavenny

16 July 1758.

‘My worthy friend.

‘I condole with you most sincerely upon the loss we have both sustained in the loss of the Best of men and of Friends.<sup>129</sup> Since the death of my Beloved Father I have known none such.

‘As I am engaged in a business which you understand better than any Body I must beg your friendly assistance, I am at present going to build and make a kitchen garden and am in want of a good gardiner as you are much acquainted with the great ones round London I beg you procure me one that understands kitchen gardening well and planting forest trees. I shall not stand for five pounds per annum more or less in his wages. I must also beg you to recommend me to the best Nursery man for my wall trees and espaliers particularly with respect to Figs which are a fruit that I am particularly fond of. My Bricks being all ready for my wall. I should be glad of my gardiner as soon as possible.

‘I hope you will excuse this trouble from one who on all occasions will with much pleasure serve you in anything in his power and who is with great truth

‘D<sup>r</sup> Sir your sincere friend

‘and faithful servant

‘C. HANBURY WILLIAMS.

‘Pray let the gardiner bring such a plan of a hot house down with him as you approve it.’<sup>130</sup>

Collinson annotates this letter as follows:—

‘If affects mee much to think that a man of Sir Charles Han. Williams’ Bright Parts and Great Genius fell into a fitt of madness a few months after this sensible letter—for what reason or from what cause is not known—but guess’d at—but that’s uncertain.’

On 26 December, 1758, Horace Walpole wrote to George Montagu. ‘Poor Sir Charles Williams is relapsed and strictly confined.’<sup>131</sup> Apparently he never again recovered his reason but died at Kensington on 2 November, 1759. He was buried in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey on 10 November. His will was proved on 12 November, 1759, by his brother George Hanbury, who assumed the name of Williams and succeeded to Coldbrook.

In our day, as in his own time, there must be differing opinions as to the value of Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams’s work and the meaning of his character. We may look on him, with Burke, as ‘the polished courtier, the votary of wit and pleasure,’ or, with Walpole, as ‘a model for the gilded youth,’ or we may, like Dr. Johnson, speak contemptuously of him as ‘our lively and elegant

<sup>129</sup> This may possibly refer to John Hanbury of Coggeshall, with whom Collinson had dealings and who was one of the trustees of Sir Charles’s estates. He died on 22 June. *Gent. Mag.*, xxviii., 293.

<sup>130</sup> Add. MS. 28,727, fol. 56.

<sup>131</sup> *Letters*, iv., 225.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

though too licentious Lyrick bard,' and declare 'he had no fame but from boys who drank with him.' But, while it is possibly as true now as it was in 1833, that his lampoons are read 'only by the curious,' it must not be forgotten that his occasional verses form, as Sir Leslie Stephen has said, 'a not unworthy link between Prior and Gay, Cowper, and Canning.' They have the ease, the richness, and the humour which characterise Prior and Canning; the sober sense mingled with a child-like playfulness of thought that are found side by side in the works of Gay and Cowper. It was indeed the gaiety of Sir Charles's temperament that made him a delightful writer of squibs and produced that best example of his talent, 'Isabella, or The Morning,' an elegant, comic eclogue concerning the Duchess of Manchester.

. . . . .

'To please the noble dame, the courtly squire  
Produced a *tea pot*, made in Staffordshire :  
With eager eyes the longing d——ss stood,  
And o'er and o'er the shining bauble view'd :  
Such were the joys touched young Atrides' breast,  
Such all the Grecian host at once exprest ;  
When, from beneath his robe—to all their view,  
Laertes' son, the fam'd Palladium drew.  
So Venus look'd, and with such longing eyes,  
When Paris first produced the golden prize.  
"Such work as this, she cries, can England do ?  
It equals Dresden, and excells S<sup>t</sup> Cloud.  
All modern China now shall hide its head,  
And ev'n Chantilly must give o'er the trade :  
For lace let Flanders bear away the bell,  
In finest linen let the Dutch excell ;  
For prettiest stuffs let Ireland first be nam'd ;  
And for best fancy'd silks let France be famed ;  
Do thou, thrice happy England ! still prepare  
This clay, and build thy fame on earthen-ware."

Cruel though they may be the anapæstic stanzas called 'The States-man' (the Earl of Bath) are perhaps the best of his political verses, and they are admirable.

. . . . .

'When you touch on his l——p's high birth  
Speak Latin as if you were tipsy :  
Say, we are all sons of the Earth,  
*Et genus non fecimus ipsi.*

. . . . .

Leave a blank here and there in each page,  
To enrol the fair deeds of his youth !  
When you mention the acts of his age,  
Leave a blank for his honour and truth.'

## SIR CHARLES HANBURY-WILLIAMS.

And while Sir Charles's verses entitle him to an individual place in the history of English literature, his work as a diplomat, failure though it was in its actual results, entitles him to a place in English diplomatic history. He was essentially a product of the eighteenth century, and his diplomatic methods were those of his time. But the mass of his correspondence during the years he was at Dresden, Berlin, and Petrograd, bears witness to his earnestness and his capacity for hard and serious work. The voluminous letters show also a shrewd insight into other men's motives and character and a fair grip of the problems which underlay European affairs in the eighteenth century.

His quickness of mind was combined with a sensitiveness which was at once his strength and his weakness. It gave him his subtlety of thought and feeling, the power to catch the gossamer threads of humour delicately woven into the coarser fabric of political and diplomatic life, and the ability to fashion into the graceful garb of his verse even the coarsest material for satire. It gave him also a delicacy of thought and instinct, illustrated in his letters to the Grand Duchess Catherine, and in his devotion to his favourite daughter, Lady Essex; a delicacy which has been too often forgotten since those who have drawn his character have grudged to paint in the softer colours. On the other hand it made him a prey to the advent of common mischance, and the effects of temporary depression. Too ready to over-estimate his own part in European affairs and too quick to resent as a personal insult any coldness shown to him as representative of the English Court, he not only regarded his lack of ultimate success in Russia as a diplomatic reverse but as a personal dishonour. The pin-pricks of honourable failure were to him the open wounds of disgrace. Then despair came, forcing him over the borderland between genius and madness towards death.

Frances, widow of Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams, survived him for twenty-two years, and was buried in St. Erasmus's Chapel in Westminster Abbey on 29 December, 1781. In 1761, on the death, without heirs, of her elder sister, Margaret *suo jure* Countess of Coningsby, she had assumed the name of Coningsby by Private Act of Parliament, and inherited the Coningsby estates, which passed at her death to her grandson George, fifth Earl of Essex, who took the additional name and arms of Coningsby.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

Of Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams's two daughters, the elder, Frances, married William Anne Holles Capel, fourth Earl of Essex, on 1 August, 1754. She died of a form of sore throat, produced by the heat in London, on 19 July, 1759.<sup>132</sup>

Lady Essex appears to have been of a charming and winning nature, and to have had quite a considerable talent as a landscape artist.

She left two children, a son and daughter. The son, George Capel-Coningsby, born on 13 November, 1757, became fifth Earl of Essex, was twice married, but died in Belgrave Square on 23 April, 1839, without issue. The daughter, Elizabeth, married on 18 July, 1777, John, third Lord Monson of Burton, who predeceased her, dying in Seymour Place, Paddington, on 20 May, 1806. She died, his widow, on 23 February, 1834, near St. Albans, Hertfordshire, and was buried at St. Peter's Church in St. Albans.

Charlotte, younger daughter of Sir Charles was married on 24 July, 1759,<sup>133</sup> to the Hon. Commodore Robert Walsingham Boyle (afterwards Robert Walsingham Boyle Walsingham),<sup>134</sup> fifth son of Henry, first Earl of Shannon. He was lost in the *Thunderer*, man-of-war, which foundered in a hurricane in the West Indies in October, 1779. Mrs. Walsingham survived her husband until 12 April, 1790, when she died at her house in Stratford Place.

She had two children: Richard, who was born in 1762 and died unmarried in 1788;<sup>135</sup> Charlotte, who, in 1791, married Lord Henry Fitzgerald, third son of the first Earl of Leinster,<sup>136</sup> and in 1806 became Baroness de Ros in her own right.

Madame D'Arblay (Fanny Burney), in her Diary gives a lively description of Mrs. Walsingham as she appeared in 1782:—

<sup>132</sup> On 26 July Walpole wrote to George Montagu, 'Take care of yourself, there are wicked sore throats in vogue; poor Lady Essex and Mrs. Charles Yorke died of them in an instant' [Walpole, *Letters* (ed. Toynbee), iv., 283]. Similarly, on 1 August he wrote to Sir Horace Mann, 'We have an evil that threatens us more nearly than the French. The heat of the weather has produced a contagious sore-throat in London. . . . The young Lady Essex died of it in two days' (*ibid.*, 285).

<sup>133</sup> *Gent. Mag.*, xxix., 392.

<sup>134</sup> He took the added surname of Walsingham on the death of his elder brother Henry in 1766.

<sup>135</sup> Horace Walpole, in 1784, described Richard Boyle Walsingham as 'a very pleasing young man; a fine figure; his face like hers [his mother's], with something of his grandfather Sir Charles Williams without his vanity; very sensible and uncommonly well bred' [*Letters* (ed. Toynbee), xiii., 187].

<sup>136</sup> Walpole described her as 'an imitress of Mrs. Damer [only daughter of Henry Seymour Conway, brother of the first Marquess of Hertford] and has modelled a bust of her brother' (*ibid.*) She also painted in oils (*ibid.*, 263).



Ferdinand Hanbury-Williams of Coldbrook Park.





## THE HANBURY-WILLIAMS FAMILY.

‘Today, by an invitation of ten days’ standing, I waited upon Mrs. Walsingham. She is a woman high in fame for her talents, and a wit by birth, as the daughter of Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams.

‘She has the character of being only civil to persons of birth, fame, or wealth, and extremely insolent to all others. Of this, however, I could see nothing, since she at least took care to invite no company to her own house whom she was disposed to disdain. Her reception of me appeared rather singular. She was violently dressed,—a large hoop, flowers in her small and full-dressed cap, ribands and ornaments extremely shown and a fan in her hand. She was very polite, said much of her particular pleasure in seeing me, and kept advancing to me so near that involuntarily I retreated from her, not knowing her design, and kept, therefore, getting further and further back as she came forward, till I was stopped from any power of moving by the wainscot. I then necessarily stood still, and she saluted me.

‘We then quietly sat down, and my father began a very lively conversation upon various subjects; she kept it up with attention and good-breeding, often referring to me and seeming curious to know my notions.

‘Mrs. Walsingham lives in a splendid house in Stratford Place, elegantly fitted up chiefly by her own paintings and drawings which are reckoned extremely clever. I hate that word, but cannot think of another.’<sup>137</sup>

### II.

George Hanbury-Williams, fifth son of Major John Hanbury of Pontypool, was born on 23 September, 1715.

On the death of his brother, Sir Charles, on 2 November, 1759, he assumed the name of Williams and inherited the estate of Coldbrook.

Little is known of his life, except that it was apparently that of a country gentleman, moderately interested in politics. The only letter of his that has been found was written to Sir Charles in November, 1756:—

‘I have been for three days with Lord and Lady Essex in London, I went with the latter to Holland House, Mr. Fox was gone in a Poste Chaise Friday evening to see & professedly concert business with the Duke of Bedford. Lady Caroline, whom I adore, in fine Spirits and Civil to the highest degree. As every man you meet tells you a new lie, I will tell you my politicks in two words. I think the Pelham hour is come, & Mr. Fox will repay good Lord Orford’s score, Harris, who I found grown taller by some inches, and wrapt up in all the depth of Politicks, was to meet Mr. Fox, Rigby, the Duke of Bedford in company with Mr. Ellis, at Slow yesterday at six o’clock. The Duke of Cumberland went in the morning to Windsor and I think met the Junto last night to finish the affair. Harris has promised to send you the moment the scene opens, a faithfull chronicle. Why are your superior parts freezing

<sup>137</sup> Madame D’Arblay, *Diary and Letters*, ii., 144–5. In another place Madame D’Arblay speaks of Mrs. Walsingham’s paintings as ‘of great fame in the world, and, I fancy, well worth seeing’ (*ibid.*, p. 149). There are also various references to Mrs. Walsingham in Mrs. Delaney’s *Life and Letters*.

*George  
Hanbury-  
Williams*



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

in Russia, when your distressed King & Country want you. I can hardly with patience hear people named for the leaders of this undone State, that I well remember you would not have spent an evening with least you might have reproached yourself with flinging away your time.<sup>138</sup>

George Hanbury-Williams died at Coldbrook, and was buried at Llanfoist on 26 December, 1764.

He had married at Llanfoist, on 29 September, 1748, Margaret, daughter of Major John Chambre, of Llanfoist, by whom he had five sons and one daughter.

(i.) *John Hanbury-Williams*, of whom next.

(ii.) *Charles Hanbury-Williams*, of London.

(iii.) *Capel Hanbury-Williams*, of Abergavenny, married Judith, daughter of James Jones, of Abergavenny. He died in 1830.

(iv.) *Major George Hanbury-Williams*, Welch Fusiliers; married Jenny, daughter of Dr. Perry, of Saltash, Cornwall.

They had four sons, George, John, Capel, and Sidney, and two daughters, Georgina Charlotte and Marianne.<sup>139</sup>

Major Hanbury-Williams died in 1830; his widow survived him until 1870.

(v.) *Ferdinand Hanbury-Williams*, of Abergavenny, was baptized at Llanfoist on 16 March, 1760. He married Mary, daughter of John Marten, of London, by whom he had one son, Ferdinand Hanbury-Williams (see below), and one daughter, Mary, who married George Fielding, clerk, rector of North Ockendon, Essex, grandson of Henry Fielding, the novelist.<sup>140</sup> Ferdinand Hanbury-Williams died in 1810, his wife Mary predeceasing him by ten years.

(i.) *Georgena Hanbury-Williams* (ob. 1845), married Captain Christopher Davies, of the 18th Regiment. They had one son, Christopher Davies, of Plas Derwen,<sup>141</sup> who died unmarried in 1884.

### III.

#### *John Hanbury- Williams*

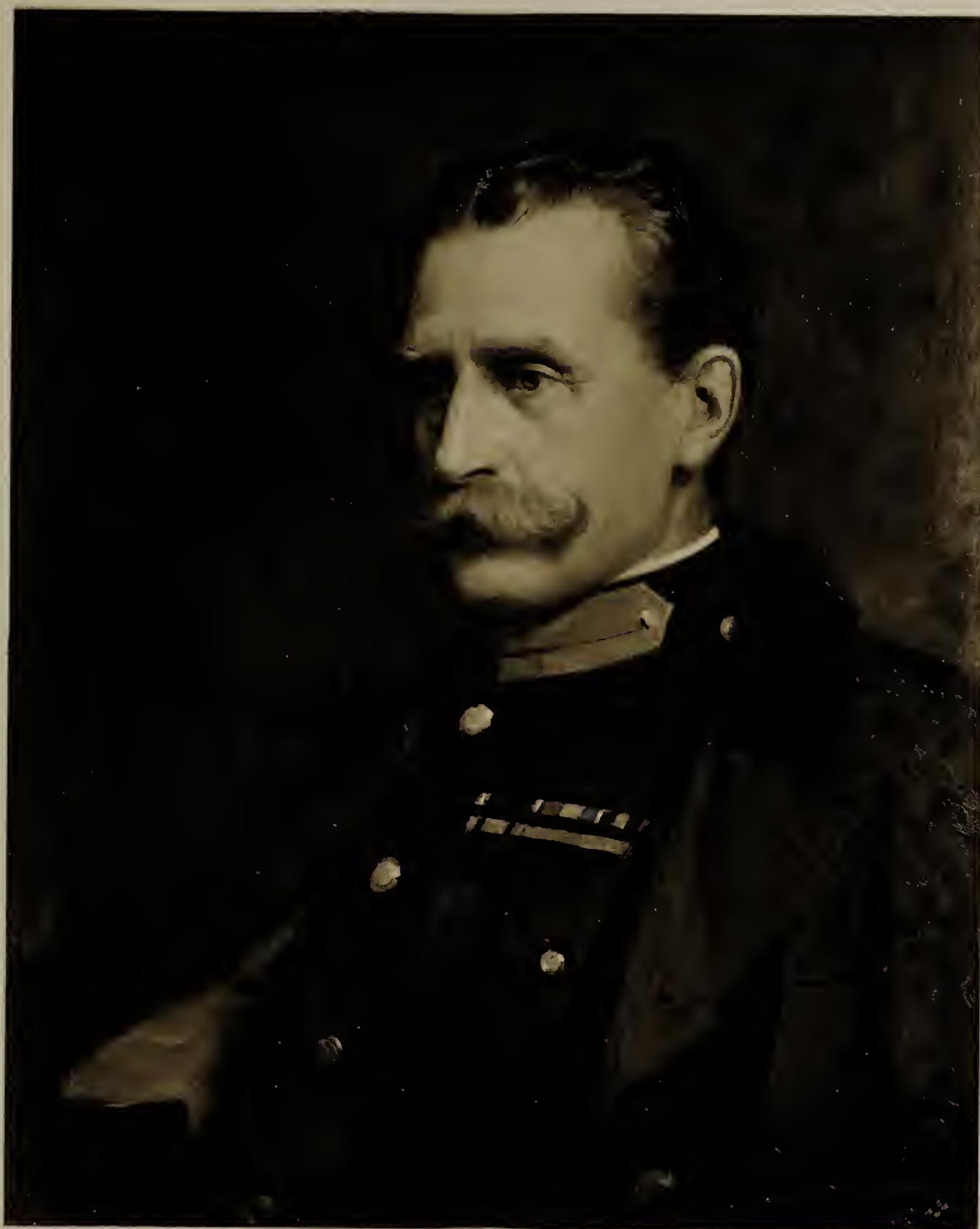
John Hanbury-Williams, eldest son of George Hanbury-Williams,

<sup>138</sup> Stowe MS. 263, fol. 10 b.

<sup>139</sup> Of the sons, George died young; John married Anne Probyn, of Monmouth. He died about 1860, and his widow in June, 1890. Capel married Rosamond Mesham, and has one son (Capel George, now in S. Africa) and three daughters (Frances, Rosamond, and Charlotte). Of the daughters, Georgena Charlotte married Colonel Charles Ogilvy Hamley, son of Admiral Hamley, of Bodmin, Cornwall. She died in 1902 leaving one daughter, Barbara Jane, who in the same year married Rowland Edmund Prothero, M.V.O., barrister-at-law and editor of the *Quarterly Review*, agent in chief to the Duke of Bedford and Member of Parliament for Oxford University (1914). Marianne, the younger daughter of Major George Hanbury-Williams, married J. Searmouth and emigrated to Australia. She had several sons, none of whom have survived, and one daughter, Margaret, who married a Mr. Chambers and is now living at Bournemouth.

<sup>140</sup> It is interesting in this connexion to remember the friendship that had existed between Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams and Henry Fielding, the novelist.

<sup>141</sup> Plas Derwen was left back to Ferdinand Capel Hanbury-Williams (V.).



*Photo. by Grove & Boulton.*

*Sir John Hanbury-Williams.  
In the possession of Lady Hanbury-Williams.*





## THE HANBURY-WILLIAMS FAMILY.

was born in 1749. He inherited Coldbrook on his father's death in 1764, and held it until his own death on 21 November, 1819. He had married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Johnes, of Croft Castle, Herefordshire. She died in 1806. They had no children.

### IV.

Ferdinand Hanbury-Williams, of Coldbrook Park, was only son of Ferdinand Hanbury-Williams, of Abergavenny, and was born on 28 October, 1799. He succeeded, under the will of his uncle, to Coldbrook in 1819; and was a J.P. and Deputy Lieutenant of Monmouthshire, and High Sheriff of the County in 1851.

*Ferdinand  
Hanbury  
Williams*

Ferdinand Hanbury-Williams died on 10 January, 1887.<sup>142</sup> He was much missed in the county, for it is said there never was a more liberal and popular landlord or a man more beloved by all classes than the 'Old Squire.'<sup>143</sup>

He had married first on 1 December, 1825, Elizabeth Ann Pakington, daughter of William Russell, of Powick Court, Worcestershire, sister of the first Lord Hampton. She predeceased her husband, dying on 30 May, 1850. By her Ferdinand Hanbury-Williams had one son and two daughters.

(i.) *Ferdinand Capel Hanbury-Williams*, of whom next.

(i.) *Mary Hanbury-Williams*, married 9 August, 1849, Lieut.-Colonel James Davies, of the Garth, Monmouthshire.

(ii.) *Annette Georgena Hanbury-Williams*, married on 3 August, 1853, Captain Henry Grattan Bushe. She died on 7 March, 1905.

Ferdinand Hanbury-Williams married secondly on 20 December, 1853, Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of John Pomeroy McRobert, formerly of the 78th Highlanders. By her he had two sons and two daughters.

(i.) *Charles Hanbury-Williams*, barrister-at-law, born 24 February, 1858. He is now (1915) living in Canada.

(ii.) *Sir John Hanbury-Williams*, born on 19 October, 1859. He was educated at Wellington College, and in 1870, with his father, he visited Abbeville at the time of the Franco-Prussian war. He joined the 43rd Light Infantry in 1878. In 1880 he was promoted Lieutenant, Oxford Light Infantry.<sup>143a</sup> In 1882 he was aide-de-camp

<sup>142</sup> At the death of Mr. Hanbury-Williams, in 1887, his estate at Coldbrook was sold in lots, the mansion and the greater part being purchased by Lady Llanover. It has since been sold to Sir Arthur Herbert, second son of the late Mr. Herbert, of Llanarth. Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams much improved Coldbrook House, which is an irregular building with a square tower at each angle; the northern front has a Doric portico. Many of the pictures from Coldbrook are now in the possession of Sir John Hanbury-Williams.

<sup>143</sup> *The County Observer* (Monmouthshire), 15 January, 1887.

<sup>143a</sup> In 1892 he wrote *A Short History of the Oxford Light Infantry*.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

in Egypt to Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Hamley, and was present at the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir on 13 September of that year. Sir Gerald Graham on the right and Sir Edward Hamley on the left advanced simultaneously on the Egyptians, who were forced into a disorderly flight. Lieutenant Hanbury-Williams in the thick of the fight had his horse shot under him. He was mentioned in despatches on 3 November, 1882, and received the medal with clasp, and the bronze star, 5th class Medjidie. From 1884 to 1885 he was extra aide-de-camp to Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, Governor of Madras; in 1886, in which year he was promoted Captain, Oxford Light Infantry, he was extra aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Sir H. Macpherson, Burmah. From 1892 to 1897 he was Adjutant, 3rd Oxford Light Infantry, being promoted Major on 17 June, 1896. In the next year, he was given the important appointment of Military Secretary to His Excellency Sir Alfred Milner, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Cape of Good Hope. In this capacity he was present at the Conference with President Krüger at Bloemfontein, lasting from 31 May to 5 June, 1899; the Conference to which Lord Milner went to make 'one big straightforward effort to avert a great disaster;' President Krüger to drive 'a Kafir bargain.'<sup>144</sup> The burden of toil and responsibility which Lord Milner had to bear in the four months following the Conference was, of necessity, shared by his military secretary. It was a task of saving England from a danger which England herself refused to realise. In the inevitable war which followed, Major Hanbury-Williams saw active service in 1899 and 1900, was mentioned in despatches, and received the South African medal with three clasps. He was also promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, on half pay, in 1900. From January, 1901, to January, 1904, he was private secretary to the Secretary of State for War, and in February, 1904, he was promoted Colonel. In 1901, having been sent on a mission to the King of Portugal, Honorary Colonel of his old regiment, he was made Commander of the Portuguese Order of San Beneto Aviz. In 1902 he was Gold Staff officer at the Coronation of King Edward VII., and had a place at the foot of the Peer's Gallery. From November, 1904, to June, 1905, he was Military Secretary to the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, and from June, 1905, to November, 1909, Military Secretary to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada. From December, 1909, to October, 1912, he was Brigadier-General in charge of the Administration of Scotland, being promoted Major-General in July, 1912. In 1913 he was attached to the suite of the King of Denmark during his visit to England, and

<sup>144</sup> See W. B. Worsfold, *Lord Milner's Work in South Africa* (ed. 1913).



*Ferdinand Capet Hanbury-Williams.  
(1834 - 1891)*



*Ferdinand Pakington John Hanbury.*





## THE HANBURY-WILLIAMS FAMILY.

His Majesty conferred on him the Order of the Danebrog. As representative of Canada on the International Olympic Council Sir John visited Paris in June, 1914. He was due at Berlin in the same capacity in October, 1914. He is now (1914), during the European crisis, British General attached to the Russian Imperial Headquarters Staff at Petrograd.

Sir John Hanbury-Williams was created C.M.G. in 1899, C.V.O. in 1902, and K.C.V.O. in 1908. He married on 24 January, 1888, Annie Emily, elder daughter of Emil Reiss, of Broom House, near Manchester, and has issue :—

(i.) *Charles Ferdinand Reiss Hanbury-Williams*, born 9 November, 1890. He was educated at Horris Hill and Wellington College, and is now (1914) serving as First Lieutenant, 52nd Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

(ii.) *John Coldbrook Hanbury-Williams*, born 28 May, 1892. He was also educated at Horris Hill and Wellington College, and is now (1914) serving as Second Lieutenant, Lancashire Hussars.

(i.) *Gwladys Frances Hanbury-Williams*.

(ii.) *Elizabeth Hanbury-Williams*.

(iii.) *Dorothy Hope Hanbury-Williams*.

The two daughters of the late Ferdinand Hanbury-Williams by his second wife are :—

(i.) *Elizabeth Hanbury-Williams*, married 24 October, 1877, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Lewis Brooke Langford-Brooke, late 60th Rifles, of Mere Hall, Cheshire.<sup>145</sup> Lieut.-Colonel Langford-Brooke died on 17 December, 1907.

(ii.) *Frances Hanbury-Williams*, married 30 December, 1886, as his second wife, to Waldyve Alexander Hamilton Martin, of the Upper Hall, Ledbury, Herefordshire.<sup>146</sup>

V.

**Ferdinand Capel Hanbury-Williams** of Nant Oer, eldest son of Ferdinand Hanbury-Williams of Coldbrook, was born on 27 June, 1834.

He was a Lieutenant in the 16th Lancers and Captain in the Turkish Contingent Cavalry. Also he was a Justice of the Peace and

*Ferdinand  
Capel  
Hanbury-  
Williams*

<sup>145</sup> Mrs. Langford-Brooke has one daughter, Lilian, married on 1 February, 1905, to Major Richard Courtenay Brabazon Throckmorton, eldest son of Richard Charles Acton Throckmorton and nephew of Sir William Throckmorton, Bart., of Coughton Court, Warwickshire. They have one son and two daughters, Robert George Maxwell, born in 1908; Elizabeth Ursula Arienwen, born 1906; Anne, born 1911. Major Throckmorton is now (1914-15) serving with his regiment.

<sup>146</sup> They have one son, John Hanbury Martin, born in 1890. He was educated at Wellington College, and matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford. He is a student-at-the-Bar and is now (1915) Second Lieutenant, Queen's Westminster Rifles. One daughter, Frances Penelope, was born on 8 April, 1887, and died six days later.



## THE FAMILY OF HANBURY.

a Deputy Lieutenant for Monmouthshire. On the death of his father in 1887 the Coldbrook estate was, as we have seen above, sold to Lady Llanover, but Mr. Ferdinand Capel Hanbury-Williams had in 1860 built Nant Oer, which after 1887 became the family seat.

For twenty years Mr. Hanbury-Williams was Master of the Monmouthshire Hunt.

He died in March, 1891. He had married, on 19 February, 1857, Lucy Anna, eldest daughter of Robert Wheeley, of The Pentre, Monmouthshire, who predeceased him, dying on 25 September, 1881. They had two sons and two daughters.

(i.) *Ferdinand Pakington Hanbury*, of whom next (VI.).

(ii.) *Richard Capel Hanbury-Williams*, born on 6 January, 1859. He was a Captain of the Royal Monmouthshire Engineer Militia, but died unmarried in July, 1891.

(i.) *Frances Anne Josephine Hanbury-Williams*, married in June, 1884, Charles Frederick David, second son of the late E. David, J.P., of Fairwater House, Glamorgan. She died in June, 1897, leaving a daughter.

(ii.) *Ada Lucy Hanbury-Williams*, died in July, 1891.

### VI.

*Ferdinand  
Pakington  
John  
Hanbury*

Ferdinand Pakington John Hanbury, eldest son of Ferdinand Capel Hanbury-Williams, was born on 11 January, 1858. He resumed the original name of Hanbury after the sale of the Coldbrook estates and the death of his father. He was educated at Clifton College and privately.

All his life, since the age of seven years, he has been associated with the Monmouthshire Hunt. In 1908 he became Kennel-Manager of the Monmouthshire Hounds, later Deputy-Master, and then joint Master with Sir Arthur Herbert, retiring in 1913. He is Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for Monmouthshire, also Chairman of the Abergavenny Bench of County Magistrates and a Member of the Advisory Committee of the Monmouthshire County Council.

In 1883 Mr. Hanbury travelled in America, and in 1884 he married Beatrice, daughter of Edward Leatham, M.P., of Miserden Park, Cirencester. He has one daughter, Beatrice Elise, married on 11 June, 1912, to Charles Martin. She has one son, Charles Edward Capel Martin, born on 21 April, 1913.













